



FABER SHOP DOCUMENTATION

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Thank you for purchasing Faber Shop, a premium WordPress theme by PlethoraThemes. If you are an experienced WordPress developer you can skip the CMS installation part and go directly to the ***Theme Design & Content*** section.

Installing CMS, Theme & Importing Demo Content

Since we are using WordPress we need a server that fully supports the platform. This is not such a big deal as it is very popular and many providers offer WordPress support out of the box (you may also find some who provide extra options as well). WordPress runs on Apache,

as well as Nginx servers and uses an SQL database like MySQL or MariaDB. When it comes to PHP support, we recommend using the latest available for optimum performance. Again, this option is available on the administration panel of your hosting account. The theme incorporates a number of plugins and a framework so we are going to need some resources. Ask for at least 64MB available to PHP (we recommend 128MB or more) to get things going without unexpected events.

Installing WordPress

Although many hosting providers offer automatic installation of WordPress we recommend installing it by yourself for best control and to avoid the extra plugins that are sometimes added on the platform (in some cases without an option to remove them).

Download the latest WordPress package from wordpress.org and upload the files to the home folder (in most cases that would be the “public_html” or “htdocs” folder) on your hosting account. Next, create a database, edit the wp-config-sample.php file on the root of the installation and save it as wp-config.php after having entered the correct data. Then log in to your site and start configuring it. If you are not familiar with WordPress we recommend visiting the [WordPress Codex](#) to read more about the installation process. Another great resource can be found on the [FirstSiteGuide WordPress page](#).

Local vs Online installation

Depending on your needs you may install WordPress on a local or remote server. Apart from certain security issues depending on the privileges given to the user, there is no difference for WordPress. Our themes work flawlessly on a local web server as well.

You can benefit from a local installation as you can have overall control of server settings. As an example, you can let PHP errors being displayed and troubleshoot errors. On the other hand, the online installation is more accessible to your customers while you develop the website. In both cases make sure you remember or even keep notes on the steps you follow to have a direct path for troubleshooting in case things don't go as expected. And **never** forget to keep regular backups.

Optimize Login Credentials

Nobody needs a hacked website so select a strong combination of username and password. Avoid using the default admin account, and better yet create a new administrator account and remove the admin account altogether. WordPress doesn't allow for weak passwords (unless you point this out). Keep a hard copy of your credentials in case of computer failure or use advanced password keeping applications like KeePass to ensure you are never locked out (and even in that case, WordPress implements a password recovery method as long as you have entered a valid email on the basic information screen).

Securing Site (Basic)

Why not secure the login? Even if you are going to deploy for long before publishing your website, you may share a link with others. Thankfully, there are several security plugins available to safeguard your website. We recommend Lockdown WP as the minimum precautionary measure, a free plugin available from the WordPress.org plugin repository. You can also limit the times a user attempts to log in with another free plugin like Limit Login Attempts. In any case, the best security method is keeping regular backups and updating WordPress core and plugins as soon as they get a new update.

Theme Installation

Downloading and Extracting Package

Now it's time to load our new theme on the site. First, download the package from your ThemeForest Account. The package contains a number of files and folders. Don't upload the package to your installation as it is not going to be accepted as a theme. You need to extract the package contents locally on your computer. Inside the package, you'll find a .zip file with the theme, a .zip file with the child theme, a folder with the theme, a folder with the child theme and a .zip file with the theme documentation.

You may wonder why are there so many contents? The theme comes bundled with the child theme to save you some time from authoring one. We **strongly recommend** using a child theme to maintain settings and any modification made even after a theme update. We have included both of them as .zip files (for easier uploading and extracting on the server) and the theme folders (for reference). Both compressed and uncompressed, these folders contain the same files. We have also included a file with the documentation for easy access if you are deploying offline.

Package Extraction & Installation Methods

There are two ways to upload the theme. The first is simply by visiting **Dashboard > Themes** and by clicking the button **Add New** and selecting **Upload** on next screen. The second way is to upload the theme via an FTP account.

In both ways, you'll first need to extract the downloaded package. After obtaining the theme package from your ThemeForest Account, extract its contents locally on a folder on your computer. Locate the two .zip files with the theme: **faber-shop.zip** and **faber-shop-child.zip**. Upload those files either through **Dashboard > Themes** or using an FTP client on **wp-content/themes/**.

Using FTP: Extract the contents of those files in wp-content/themes/. Note, that some FTP clients do not support local extraction of compressed files. In that case, try uploading and

extracting theme files using the file explorer of your hosting administration panel (like cPanel and Plesk desk). In any case, the idea is having two new folders inside wp-content/themes; the main theme folder and the child-theme folder. If you manage to extract them in there, you're set.

Activating Theme

After successfully uploading the theme, go to WordPress **Dashboard > Appearance > Themes** and activate the theme. We **recommend** activating the child theme as this will ensure that all settings and modifications will remain intact even after a theme update. Also, using the child theme will keep the theme safe even if you decide to heavily customize the website, as the original configuration will always be recoverable by a simple copy-and-paste action. To complete the installation, log in to the Dashboard and install the requested plugins. Note that the theme is dependent on two plugins: **Plethora Features Library** and **WPBakery Page Builder**. If you don't install and activate these, the theme will not work. Without Page Builder the theme will work but without most of the main content elements. We have also included a number of plugins to enrich the experience but you are free to deactivate them if you don't need them. In any case, we recommend installing all plugins to ensure your theme is installed and ready to go.

Demo Import

It is most likely that one of our online demos motivated you to purchase this theme. This demo is available for installation on your website as well (although the images will be blurred due to license restrictions). To import one of the demos, go to **Dashboard > Tools > Plethora Demo Importer** and select one of the available demos to install. Just follow the on-screen instructions and the demo will be up and running in just a few minutes.

When to Import Demo

If you need a fast deployment, with a ready configuration, just import the demo and modify texts/images/menus to have a website ready to go. This option provides all settings working out of the box, you will only need to modify certain fields and upload your own content, replacing the current one. Also, you can install a demo on a local server to use it as a reference during development of your online site.

When not to Import Demo

- If you are an experienced developer.
- if you need to create your own design based on our theme.
- if you like a minimal installation (there is an option to deactivate extra post types, fonts libraries, functions etc).
- if you are going to use the design for a single landing page you don't have to import the demo. All settings are available to create a unique configuration and design.

Removing Demo / Re-Importing

There are cases where you need to remove the imported demo. Either because you've messed up in a degree you can't recall the original settings, or because you decided to deploy from scratch, or even because for some reason the demo failed to install, you don't have to install WordPress again. Thanks to the Reset Database plugin you can reset the installation to its initial state. The plugin provides the option to remove all settings and users or to keep certain writes. After executing the Reset, you can import the demo again and start developing from the scratch.

Theme Design & Content

Step 1: Styling Global Design Elements

Set your Logo

Now that the theme is installed let's do our thing; every website has a logo, so let's set it up! Go to **Theme Options > Header > Logo** and set the logo you need. Note that, a certain dimension is required for the logo to be properly displayed and you can also modify its position and maximum height according to your needs. Instead of the logo, you may also display a simple text or combine some text with a logo image.

Set your Brand Colors

There is a variety of color combinations available out-of-the-box. We have introduced Color Sets as the best method to adjust colors, eliminating "bad" color combination, and for easy recovery of the default settings. Five color sets are available and there is an option to change the color of particular elements (headings, links, texts) in each color set. Just go to **Theme > Options > General > Color Sets** and set the values you need (a configuration for each color is available as soon as you install and activate the theme, so you may only need to select a color set to start up). Next, you can set the color set you need for each post type/view.

Select your Font

Set your visual copyright utilizing your favorite fonts; go to **Theme Options > General > Typography** and select fonts, sizes and cases for heading, simple texts, and button captions. All fonts are open source, free to use, under Google Fonts license.

Setting Header & Footer

Apart from the Logo, the header is the area where we place the menu. To create a new menu go to **Appearance > Menus**. On each menu, you can place single pages, single posts, categories and custom URLs. To effectively set a menu, you need to have planned a structure

for your website and if possible, created some content. To start up, with no content, you can create custom links and when you have content, replace them with the actual links. Now, let's assign the menu to a location; the theme has several places to set a menu (and even a different menu on each page, utilizing Page Options) but, to start up let's place the menu to Primary Navigation. Click on Manage Locations tab and from the drop-down list select the appropriate menu.

On the footer, we can display several pieces of information and even add menus. First, we need to set a layout. Go to **Theme Options > Footer > Widgetized Areas** and select a layout. Depending on the layout, the available Columns Widgets Areas will appear providing a drop-down list to select from. On each column you should assign a Footer Widgets Area. Then go to **Appearance > Widgets** and on each Footer Widget Area set the widget you need. Apart from the standard widgets included with WordPress, we have created extra widgets offering a variety of displaying options for information and actual content.

Step 2: Managing Content Views

What is a Content View?

In practice, content views are all those different page types displayed on your front end. We distinguish our content views based on their role within the website. Therefore, we have:

- **Single Post Views** (single post, page and any other post type),
- **Archive Views** (blog, taxonomy, date view and any other post type archive)
- **Special Views** (author, search and 404 views)

All content views' behavior can be managed globally under the **Theme Options > Content** option panels.

Manage your Archive Views

On its basic form, an archive view displays a list of posts. Therefore, a posts archive will display a paginated list of posts (the classic blog), a movies archive will display a paginated list of movie posts and so on. So, you can manage your blog under **Theme Options > Content > Archive Views: Posts**. Using these options you can manage:

- The headings look and content via the **Headings Group** section
- The list layout and how each post listing is displayed via the **Post Listings & Sidebar** section
- The pagination settings via the **Post Listings Pagination** section

Manage your Special Views

As mentioned above, the special views include the author, search and 404 pages. Author and Search views have similar functionality with the rest of the archive views (check previous segment), while for the 404 page you can change the text and images displayed.

Manage your Single Views

The majority of the pages composing a website are single post views. Single post views hold all the different content of your web project, therefore we always advise you to pay close attention before start working with them.

All single post views' behavior can be managed globally under the **Theme Options > Content > Single View: { Post name }** option panels. Apart from global options, there are also the **Page Options** which are available on each single post edit screen, making it easy for you to override a global option on a specific post. In order to avoid any misunderstandings on the way the global > per post option system works, please pay attention to the following examples:

Example 1: Working with new posts

Let's say that you need all your new single posts to have a left sidebar, all you have to do is visit the **Theme Options > Content > Single View: Post > Editor Content & Sidebar** section and set your left sidebar layout. After that, all single posts you create will have by default a left sidebar layout. If for some reason, you need a different layout for a specific post, you should visit its edit screen, locate the Page Options box and modify the layout under the **Content > Editor Content & Sidebar** section.

Example 2: Working with existing posts

Let's say that you have already created 20 posts. All have the default left sidebar layout configuration, except 3 special posts that you needed without a sidebar. Suddenly, you decide that a right sidebar layout would fit better with your design. All you have to do is pay another visit to **Theme Options > Content > Single View: Post > Editor Content & Sidebar** section and set the new right sidebar layout. This is how it will affect your existing and new posts:

- The 17 posts with left sidebar will be updated with the new right sidebar layout set by global options.
- The 3 special no sidebar posts will remain as is, since we have saved them with special per post settings
- All new posts will have a right sidebar layout by default.

On the section **Step 3: Working on a Single Page, Post or CPT View** you can find more details on the numerous configurations you might apply to your posts.

Adding your own Custom Post Types

If you are working with a demanding project, you might find it necessary to add your own custom post types. Even if it is quite easy to create a custom post type manually or via a plugin, usually you would find it difficult to manipulate the looks of it on the front end. This is not the case with our theme, since it recognizes your custom post type and automatically creates a dedicated options panel for it.

So, let's say that you've just created a custom post type named **movie** and you've configured it to produce an archive view too. Now just visit **Theme Options > Content** and you will see the following nested tabs added:

- **Single View: Movie**
- **Archive Views: Movies**

The options included on these tabs as long as the front end view, both follow the functionality of the WordPress native post type. Other than that, these views are working in the same way as the rest of the post types do.

Step 3: Working with Single Views

The 'Page Options' box

As mentioned on the previous chapter, when you are working on a single post view, apart from the native WordPress editor and the rest of the edit boxes, you also have the **Page Options** box (usually placed right after the editor). The Page Options box includes the following tabs:

- **Content Basics**
- **Header** (displayed only on *Show More Options* state)
- **Content**
- **Footer** (displayed only on *Show More Options* state)
- **Misc** (displayed only on *Show More Options* state)

The Header, Footer and Misc tabs contain options that will allow you to change the post view radically, therefore you don't have to mess with these unless you really need a special design for a specific page. That's the reason we decided to make them visible only when you click on Show More Options switch. Some examples on when you might need to deal with those options:

1. If you need a landing page that you don't want to have the header / footer elements at all (an advertisement or a newsletter page).

2. If you want to create a website section with some pages that will display a different main menu on the header.
3. If you need a different set of widgets for your footer.

Nevertheless, for the 99% of your single posts all you have to do is to focus on the **Content Basics** and **Content** tabs.

The 'Page Options > Content Basics' tab

Apart from the generic page post type, all the other single post's Page Options boxes include the **Content Basics** tab. This tab includes the very basic text and design configuration options that you more likely have to update on each new post. It serves as a fast track lane for those that have already defined the look and feel for their posts and just want to wrap up the post editing process as soon as possible. Most of the text options included here are defined also as content variables.

Content variables are dynamic bits of text that can be placed where on various single view design sections. For example, when you create a single post view, you have available the following content variables:

- **{post_title}** : this is the post title
- **{post_subtitle}** : this is the post subtitle, you can fill its value under the Content Basics tab
- **{post_excerpt}** : this is the post excerpt text

To fully understand the concept behind the content variables, please review the **Page Options > Content > Headings Group Section** text fields that accept content variables. As you can see, it gives you full flexibility to manage all content elements to be displayed exactly as you need to.

The 'Page Options > Content' tab

As mentioned on a previous chapter, we strongly advise you to master the look and feel of each single view via the Theme Options panel. Nevertheless, there will often be cases that you might need to apply some design refinements for a certain post. So, if you need to alter the headings group behaviour, apply a different color set, or even disable a section, this is the place to do so.

The first and most important thing you have to remember about the Content tab is that it includes segmented and detailed option sets for each section displayed on the front end (actually, you can imagine that each section is represented as a grid row on the front end).

Each section option set has the following structure:

1. The **hide/show display switch**. You can use this to hide completely the specific content section
2. All the **content section specific options**, depending on the element
3. The **section styling options**. Some of the section style options are:
 - a. The **Container Type**, which defines if the row will be of type: stretch. If you need a stretched section that will cover all the screen from side to side, then you should select a fluid container.
 - b. The **Color Set**, which will affect the text, links and background color
 - c. The **Background** behavior. Apart from the color sets background color, you may set it to be transparent or even having an image background.
 - d. The **Transparent Overlay**, which gives you the option to add a solid or gradient overlay film
 - e. The **Full Height** display mode, where you can set the element to be expanded in height according to the browser viewport height.
 - f. The **Text Align**, that allows you to set text alignment to left, center or right.
 - g. **Top & Bottom Paddings**, that allows you to change the distances between each section as you like
 - h. You can apply you own CSS classes and ID on each element using the **Extra Class** and **Container ID** fields.

There are some standard frontend sections that remain the same for all single views, such as the Headings Group and the Editor Content & Sidebar sections, but in general their display order and options might differ from post type to post type.

The Editor Content & Sidebar Section

Apparently, the most important content section of a single post view is the editor content. As mentioned on the previous chapter, the editor content can be managed as any other front end section.

The editor content comes hand in hand with the sidebar, depending on the selected layout. There are 4 different layouts to choose from:

1. Editor content only
2. Editor with right sidebar
3. Editor with left sidebar
4. Editor content, with narrowed display

Depending on the post type context, you might even want to hide it if it does not serve any useful purpose on the design. This might be true for the Single Release Post view, where most of the information displayed is managed by the theme options and there is no need to display the editor contents.

On the other hand, you might want to use only the Content Editor to create the page content and disable all the rest. This might also be the case for Single Page views, where most administrators use to build landing pages with special design aided by the Page Builder.

Editor Content using the WPBakery Page Builder

Our theme comes bundled one of the most popular premium plugins; **WPBakery Page Builder** is an intuitive and user-friendly page builder that allows you to easily creating unique designs. With a visual guide that includes several elements, it will allow you to create pretty much anything you want want.

Apart from simple text, you may display post grids & sliders, single images or galleries, contact forms, image galleries, etc.

Note that the elements included on the Page Builder are a mix of the plugin's native elements and custom shortcodes from PlethoraThemes. If you have to choose over a Page Builder and a PlethoraThemes element that do the same task, always prefer the latter as it is guaranteed that it will seamlessly fit the theme's design. In any case, if you face any issues with WPBakery Page Builder we've got you covered as long as your subscription to our support service is valid. To see a list of the available WPBakery Page Builder Elements, edit a page and click on Add Element.

Step 4: Working with Sidebars and Widgets

Sidebars

A sidebar (or widgetized area) is a section where we can add special purpose content elements that are named widgets. You can configure any front end single or archive view to display a sidebar area to the left/right of the editor content (for single views) or the post listings (for archive views).

In addition, sidebars are also used in the footer area. Visit **Theme Options > Footer > Widgetized Areas** to review the configuration for the footer sidebars. You have the ability to configure one or two rows of widgetized areas, with lots of options regarding the columns layout and many more.

The theme is delivered with a lot of predefined sidebars. Nevertheless, you have the option to create additional sidebars under **Theme Options > Advanced > Sidebars** screen.

Widgets

Since you have configured your sidebar displays, it is time to fill them with widgets, depending on each sidebar's scope. You can assign widgets to sidebars by visiting the **Appearance > Widgets** screen. The process is quite straightforward; on the left side you can see all the available widgets, while on the right side you can see all the available sidebars (

widgetized areas). You can drag and drop a widget to the sidebar of your preference and start working with the widget options. Each sidebar widget will be visible on the front end on the position where the sidebar is configured to be displayed.

You can use a number of available widgets, including the ones that WordPress provides as well as special ones bundled by PlethoraThemes. We have created widgets that take advantage of the theme's features, allowing for displaying information in multiple ways.

Step 4: Manage your Menus

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Common Issues & Troubleshooting

Having a problem with you WordPress? Relax! Our 5-star support team can help you solve any issue that might come your way when working with a PlethoraThemes product. Nevertheless, we can't ignore the fact that 97% of the support requests we receive on our Help Desk have nothing to do with theme functionality. More specifically, for every 100 support tickets we receive:

- 60% are dealing with issues due to insufficient hosting resources (extremely low memory resources, deprecated PHP versions, etc.)
- 30% are dealing with issues that customers don't know how to handle due to lack of experience with WordPress administration.
- 7% are dealing with customization tips & requests.
- 3% are dealing with actual theme or plugin conflict issues

Usually, a support ticket will be resolved within 1-2 working days; however, on most cases with minor effort you can just solve it yourself and avoid staying one day behind with your project workflow. This chapter will introduce you to a jack of all trades troubleshooting guide you may apply to track down more info on your issue, while it provides a Q&A index with the most frequent issues arriving on our desk. So, before you rush sending us a ticket that might delay your workflow, pay attention to the following chapters.

Troubleshooting Guide

Step 1: Documentation & Knowledge Base

Before doing anything else described in this chapter, you should check the Q&A index on this documentation sheet, which includes the most frequent questions and issues arriving on our help desk...there is a 90% chance that you won't have to do anything else! If you don't find

your issue here, make a quick search on the [support center page of this theme](#). If you still haven't found your issue reported there, then move on with the rest of the steps in this guide.

Step 2: Update, Update, Update!

Make sure that you are using:

- The **latest theme version**
- The **latest Plethora Features Library** plugin version (always included with the latest theme version)

Step 3: Enable WP_DEBUG & Web Console

Enable WP_DEBUG and set it not to display errors on browser rather adding them on a debug.log file (by default saved under **wp-content** directory). This way, you will get a complete report if something goes wrong on with the PHP code. To enable PHP debug as stated in this step you have to add the following lines on your wp-config.php file:

```
define( 'WP_DEBUG', true );  
define( 'WP_DEBUG_DISPLAY', false );  
define( 'WP_DEBUG_LOG', true );
```

Apart from the PHP level, we have to make sure that everything is okay with the browser processes too (Javascript, CSS, 404s, etc.), therefore you should also not miss checking your browser's web console on the page where the error is produced.

- [Open web console in Chrome](#)
- [Open web console in Firefox](#)
- [Open web console in Safari](#)
- [Open web console in Edge](#)

Even if you don't understand what exactly is logged on debug.log and in the web console, just remember that all logged issues are valuable information to send us along with your support request.

Step 4: Verify Plugin Conflicts

Now that you have all the loggers set, the first thing is to verify if the error is a product of conflict with a plugin that you have activated in your installation. Deactivate one by one all your plugins (except Plethora Features Library or any other theme suggested plugin) and verify if the issue persists. If not, this means that the plugin you have just deactivated was producing a conflict with the theme. Needless to say, this is also valuable information to include with your support request.

Step 5: Disable Cache, Cookies & Browser Extensions

If you are dealing with a design issue, always make sure that you are checking your website in incognito (Chrome) or private (Firefox) mode window. This will make sure that no cookies or browser extension produce issues with the display of your website. Also, if you are using a cache plugin, make sure that you clear cache and disable the plugin until the issue is resolved. Last, but not least, if you are viewing the website through an obsolete browser, things may appear a bit strange...remember that Internet Explorer is a sad chapter of the web history that should not be used any more.

Step 6: Send a support ticket

Didn't manage to locate the source of your problem? Don't worry, our highly skilled support team is here to help you. [Click here to send us your ticket](#) and we will come up with a solution ASAP! Include as much information as possible with your request. Info like device type, browser version, operating system, memory settings and theme version, can help a lot with the investigation of an issue. A screenshot of the affected page(s) can be of great help to our Support team. If you have more than one issue, we recommend creating separate support request tickets. We only provide support in english. You may be requested to provide login credentials. We recommend keeping a backup of the website before sending us any login details. Don't send us the credentials of your account; create an administrative account and after the resolution, remove it from the installation.

Questions & Answers

Why do I get a white screen or a 500 error?

The white screen of death or a 500 error are usually fatal PHP errors. Until now, our experience indicates that those issues are caused by low memory resources. Our theme itself does not require more than 128MB of RAM to work properly, nevertheless if you plan activating memory consuming plugins (WooCommerce, WPML and others) or just a high number of them, you should make sure that you have at least 256MB of RAM available for your WordPress installation. [Please read this article for more information on the issue.](#)

Why do I get a 404 for pages that should be displayed normally?

Well, lots of reasons might be responsible for this behavior, however the solution is rather simple. If you are absolutely sure that the post / page link resulting in a 404 page is normally published and not in a draft or review pending status, then visit the **Settings > Permalinks** screen and click the **Save Changes** button. This will flush all your permalinks cache and will restore your pages' visibility.

Why I cannot upload your theme to my installation?

Apparently you have to increase the maximum file upload size in WordPress. Depending on the web hosting company you choose and the package you select, you will see maximum file upload limit on your Media Uploader page in WordPress. If this limit is less than the file size you are trying to upload, then you just cannot upload it. [Read this article to help you increase the maximum file upload size in your WordPress installation.](#)

My limits are correct, nevertheless I still cannot upload anything to my installation.

Well, if you are sure that your configuration is correct and that you still cannot upload files to your installation, then possibly you are having permission issues with your installation. Since fixing your WordPress installation might be tricky for a novice user, we recommend contacting your hosting provider to help you resolve this issue. If you are an experienced user, you may find [more info about file permissions in WordPress Codex](#).

Why do I get the notice about my PHP Version?

If you have PHP version prior to 5.4 you will get a message prompting for updating version. The theme will not work on any version prior to 5.4 for security and compatibility reasons. [Read some more info about this here.](#)

Why do I get the “Theme is missing the style.css stylesheet” error?

A common issue that can occur when installing a WordPress theme is **“The package could not be installed. The theme is missing the style.css stylesheet.”** error message being displayed when uploading or activating the theme. Apparently you downloaded **All files and documentation zip folder** from your Envato account. This file is not the correct installable file, therefore you need to extract its contents and locate the installable zip file (will be named like {themename}.zip). [Read more information here.](#)

What is the {theme}-child.zip file? Do I have to install it?

A child theme is a special kind of WordPress theme that inherits all of the design elements of its parent theme. A child theme with no customization is identical to its parent. Every PlethoraThemes WP theme package comes with a child theme zip file that does not contain any customizations. The answer for the **“Do I have to install it?”** question is identical with the **“Do I have to customize my theme via the functions.php OR the style.css files?”**. If you plan to make even one customization on your theme, then you definitely have to do it on your child theme. **We strongly advise** all users to activate and work with the child theme. [Read more about child themes here.](#)

Do I have to import a demo?

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Why is my website so slow?

{text}

I get notices to update the WP Bakery Page Builder. How can I update this?

The **WP Bakery Page Builder** comes bundled with almost every PlethoraThemes WP Theme. Since this comes as part of the theme license, you are not entitled to download the product in separate via Codecanyon and updated it yourself. In simple words, you will receive the latest PlethoraThemes approved version of the plugin with each theme update. Therefore, each time you update the theme, you will be asked to update the Page Builder too (if necessary).

We update WPBakery Page Builder regularly. Every time a new version is released, we make sure it works seamlessly with the theme. As soon as we have thoroughly tested the version to comply with our own elements/theme, we include it in the next theme update. We are not responsible and we don't support versions of the plugin not yet included with the theme.