## **ASSIGNMENT 1**

EXPLORING AN OPENSOURCE SOFTWARE (WORDPRESS)

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# 2 USER'S PERSPECTIVE: HOW ADMIN PANEL IS AFFECTING THE LOOK & FEEL OF WEB

#### 2.1 SETUP



Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, we need some information on the database. You will need to know the following items before proceeding.

- 1. Database name
- 2. Database username
- 3. Database password
- 4. Database host
- 5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database)

We're going to use this information to create a wp-config.php file. If for any reason this automatic file creation doesn't work, don't worry. All this does is fill in the database information to a configuration file. You may also simply open wp-config-sample.php in a text editor, fill in your information, and save it as wp-config.php. Need more help? We got it.

In all likelihood, these items were supplied to you by your Web Host. If you don't have this information, then you will need to contact them before you can continue. If you're all ready...

Let's go!



#### Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

#### Information needed

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.

Site Title Hasnain Naeem | Personal Blog

**Username** hasnain

Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens,

periods, and the @ symbol.

Password hasnain ## Hide

Very weak

Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

Confirm Password ✓ Confirm use of weak password

Your Email mnaeem.bscs17seecs@seecs.ec

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



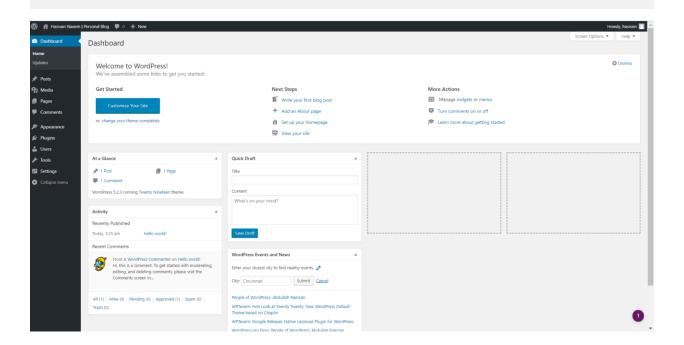
#### Success!

WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!

Username hasnain

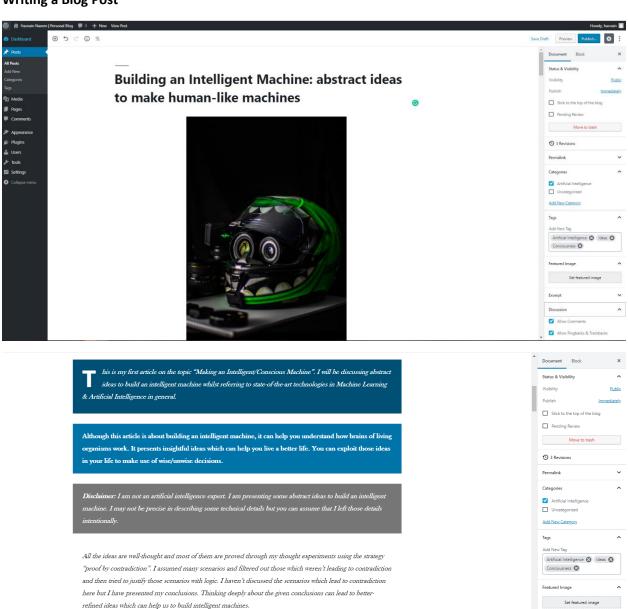
Password Your chosen password.

Log In



#### 2.2 EXPLORATION OF FEATURES

### 2.2.1 Posts Section Writing a Blog Post



✓ Allow Pingbacks & Trackbacks

#### 1.1 Introduction

#### **Published Blog Post**

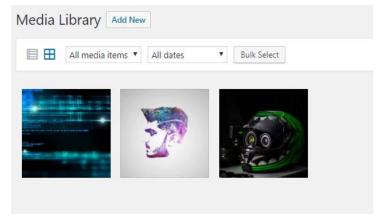
# Building an Intelligent Machine: abstract ideas to make human-like machines



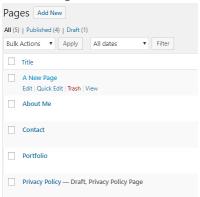




#### 2.2.2 Media Section



#### 2.2.3 **Pages Section**



#### **Adding a New Page**

#### A New Page

This is an example page. It's different from a blog post because it will stay in one place and will show up in your site navigation (in most themes). Most people start with an About page that introduces them to potential site visitors. It might say something like this:

 $\label{thm:limit} \textit{Hi there! I'm a bike messenger by day, aspiring actor by night, and}$ this is my website. I live in Los Angeles, have a great dog named Jack, and I like piña coladas. (And gettin' caught in the rain.)

...or something like this:

The XYZ Doohickey Company was founded in 1971, and has been providing quality doohickeys to the public ever since. Located in Gotham City, XYZ employs over 2,000 people and does all kinds of awesome things for the Gotham community.

As a new WordPress user, you should go to **your dashboard** to delete this page and create new pages for your content. Have fun!

#### Hasnain Naeem



#### A New Page

This is an example page. It's different from a blog post because it will stay in one place and will show up in your site navigation (in most themes). Most people start with an About page that introduces them to potential site visitors. It might say something like this:

Hi there! I'm a bike messenger by day, aspiring actor by night, and this is my website. I live in  $Los\ Angeles,\ have\ a\ great\ dog\ named\ Jack,\ and\ I\ like\ pi\~na\ coladas.\ (And\ gettin'\ caught\ in\ the$ rain.)

Home Portfolio About Me Contact

- Building an Intelligent Machine: abstract ideas to make human-like machines
   Hello world!

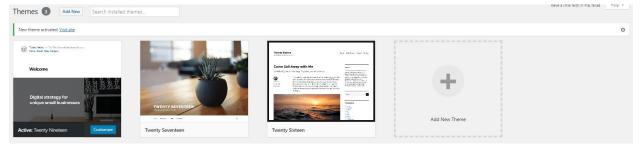
## 2.2.4 Comments Section Commenting under a post



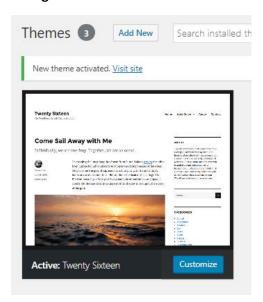
#### **Reviewing comments on Admin Panel**



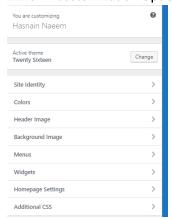
#### 2.2.5 Themes Section



#### **Changed Theme**



#### 2.2.6 Customization Options



#### **After Customization**





# Building an Intelligent Machine: abstract ideas to make human-like machines

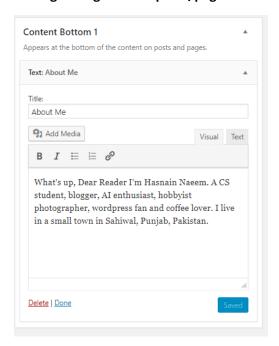
09/09/2019 Artificial Intelligence Artificial Intelligence, Conciousness, Ideas 1 Comment





#### 2.2.7 Widgets Section

#### Adding a widget under posts/pages

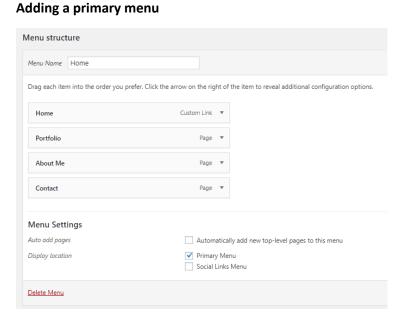


#### Preview of added widget

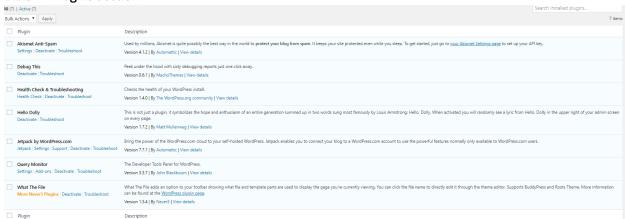
#### **ABOUT ME**

What's up, Dear Reader I'm Hasnain Naeem. A CS student, blogger, AI enthusiast, hobbyist photographer, wordpress fan and coffee lover. I live in a small town in Sahiwal, Punjab, Pakistan.

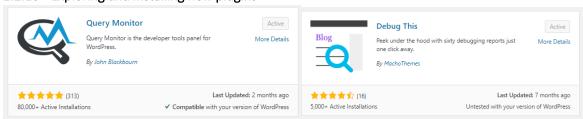
#### 2.2.8 Menus Section



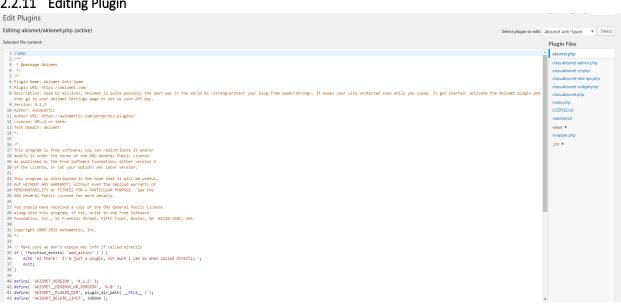
#### 2.2.9 Plugins Section



#### 2.2.10 Exploring and installing new plugins



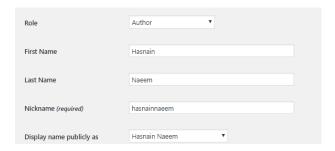
#### 2.2.11 Editing Plugin



#### 2.2.12 Users Section

All (2)   Administrator (1)   Author (1)  Bulk Actions ▼ Apply Change role to ▼ Change				Search Users 2 items
Username	Name	Email	Role	Posts
hasnain	-	mnaeem.bscs17seecs@seecs.edu.pk	Administrator	2
hasnainnaeem	Hasnain Naeem	hasnainnaeemmk@gmail.com	Author	0
Username	Name	Email	Role	Posts
Bulk Actions ▼ Apply Change role to ▼ Change				2 items

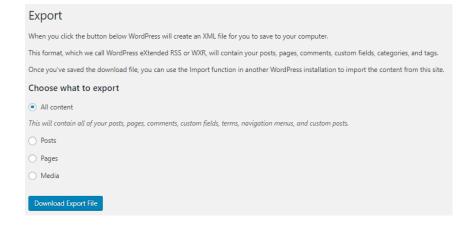
#### Added another account as author to use it from less secure devices



### 2.2.13 Tools Import Tool

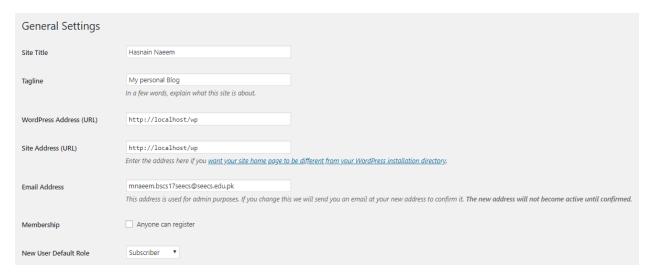
#### Import If you have posts or comments in another system, WordPress can import those into this site. To get started, choose a system to import from below: Blogger Import posts, comments, and users from a Blogger blog. Install Now | Details Import links in OPML format. Blogroll Install Now | Details Categories and Tags Converter Convert existing categories to tags or tags to categories, selectively. Install Now | Details LiveJournal Import posts from LiveJournal using their API. Install Now | Details Movable Type and TypePad Import posts and comments from a Movable Type or TypePad blog. Install Now | Details Import posts from an RSS feed. RSS Install Now | Details Tumblr Import posts & media from Tumblr using their API. Install Now | Details Import posts, pages, comments, custom fields, categories, and tags from a WordPress export file. WordPress If the importer you need is not listed, search the plugin directory to see if an importer is available.

#### **Export Tool**

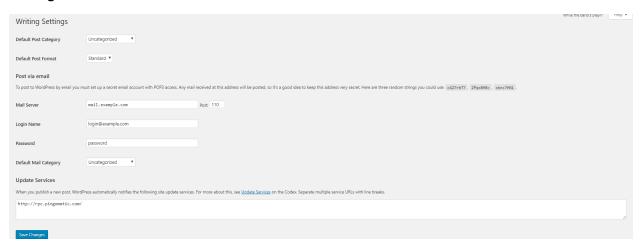


#### 2.2.14 Other Settings

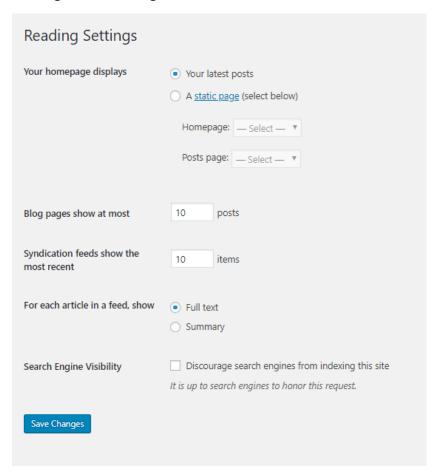
#### General



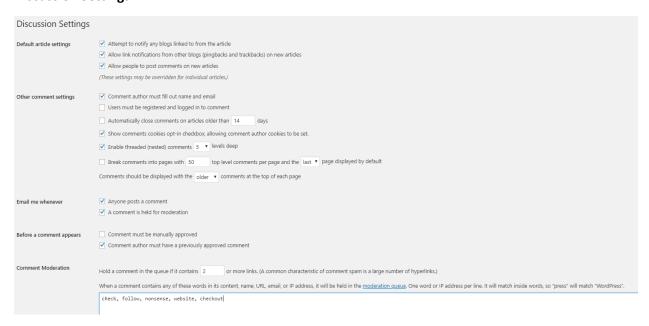
#### **Writing via Email**



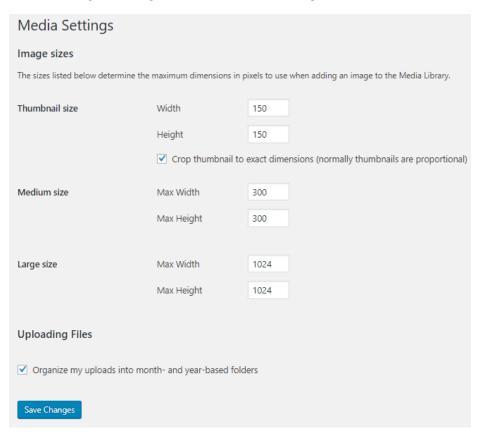
#### **Reading & Posts Settings**



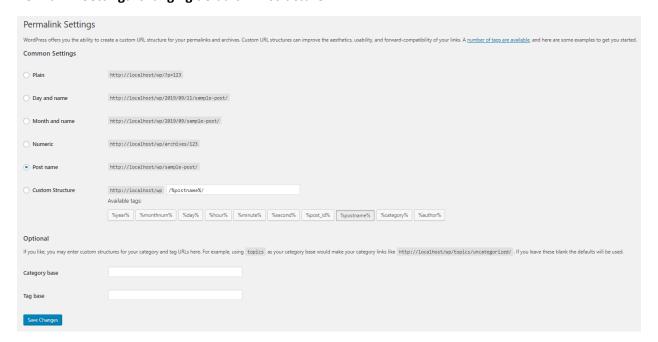
#### **Discussion Settings**



#### Media Settings: chaning default resolution of images



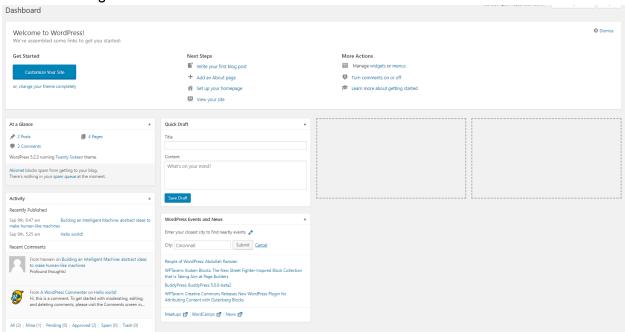
#### Permalink Settings: changing default link structure



#### **Privacy Settings**

rivacy Settings		
Privacy Policy page		
As a website owner, you may need to follow national or international privacy laws. For example, you may need to create and display a Privacy Policy. If you already have a Privacy Policy page, please select it below. If not, please create one.		
The new page will include help and suggestions for your Privacy Policy, However, it is your responsibility to use those resources correctly, to provide the information that your Privacy Policy requires, and to keep that information current and accurate.		
After your Privacy Policy page is set, we suggest that you edit it. We would also suggest reviewing your Privacy Policy from time to time, especially after installing or updating any themes or plugins. There may be changes or new suggested information for you to consider adding to your policy.		
Edit or preview your Privacy Policy page content.		
Need help putting together your new Privacy Policy page? Check out our guide for recommendations on what content to include, along with policies suggested by your plugins and theme.		
Change your Privacy Policy Privacy Policy (Draft)   Privacy Policy (Draft)   Use This Page  On Create New Page		

2.2.15 Revisiting Dashboard



# 3 DATABASE ENGINEER'S PERSPECTIVE: DIGGING INTO DATABASE AND RELEVANT CODE

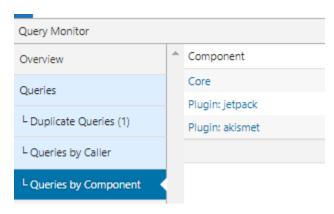
#### 3.1 Sharpening The Saw: configuring developer tools

#### 3.1.1 Query Monitor

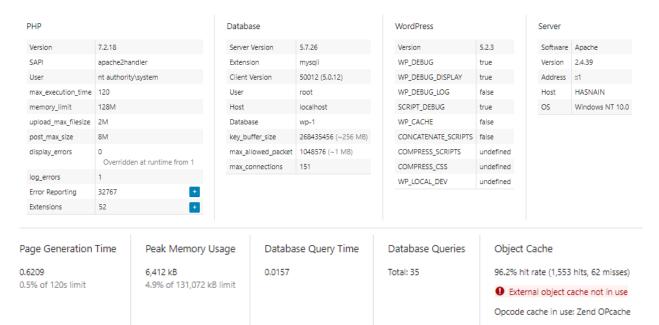
To look into the query, request, API and hook usage. It provides many other features to facilitate the debugging.



#### Queries executed on page



#### Looking into categorized queries



Overview of details available for debugging

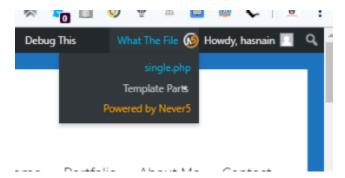
#### 3.1.2 Debug This

This plugin offers a wide range of features for tracking features in WordPress. Shortcodes, PHP class/function usage, post types, media attachments, and many other things, can be tracked through this plugin.

```
Debug This Mode: wp_query - Current WP_Query object - global $wp_query
  WP_Query Object
      [query] => Array
             [debug-this] => wp_query
      [query_vars] => Array
            [debug-this] => wp_query
            [error] =>
            [m] =>
            [p] => 0
             [post_parent] =>
             [subpost] =>
            [subpost_id] =>
            [attachment] =>
            [attachment_id] => 0
            [name] =>
            [static] =>
            [pagename] =>
             [page_id] => 0
             [second] =>
             [minute] =>
             [hour] =>
             [day] => 0
             [monthnum] => 0
            [year] => 0
            [w] => 0
            [category_name] =>
            [tag] =>
            [cat] =>
            [tag_id] =>
             [author] =>
             [author_name] =>
             [feed] =>
             [tb] =>
             [paged] => 0
             [meta_key] =>
             [meta_value] =>
             [preview] =>
             [s] =>
             [sentence] =>
             [title] =>
             [fields] =>
             [menu_order] =>
             [embed] =>
             [category__in] => Array
```

#### 3.1.3 What the File

This plugin allows to quickly track the templates and parts of templates used in the current user request.



#### 3.2 Working with configuration file

**wp-config.php** file contains the database details for wordpress. It can be modified to make other customizations in wordpress. Let's look at the file and customization examples.

```
<?php
 * @link https://codex·wordpress·org/Editing_wp-config·php
 * @package WordPress
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wp-1' );
define( 'DB_USER', 'root' );
```

```
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', " );
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );
define( 'DB_COLLATE', " );
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api·wordpress·org/secret-key/1·1/salt/ WordPress·org
 * @since 2.6.0
define( 'AUTH_KEY',
                          'f Ug`!`Jb)`EBv>P}VgSk2fz1-kf,c]E`OLg51&O!jA6%[_QTFSmsf243;qUhsv·');
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_KEY', '~+VV>·4Qp^UHRX;Mg{MZla=@r-a<7san>65}>gF~=kF-
]Ro=F)7!6C/I|cOxzkE_' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_KEY', 'Y4CbYfg_B>Hpi-q[sP7i$=2P$6PmnbP-!>5}Uct;TQhmlc/Y&!ET`~y-
&XB)s9_R');
define( 'NONCE_KEY',
                         'zyL`wXO4emACj9)%PUAkB!S%t`SoYqV3Pr+g>/·j{G-3xJ;3+]jkoeyq&+@U$
2#');
define ('AUTH_SALT',
'-yqS4&t~lO&*6J*OKcnCm{1H2+A8x}F@Zy·c#4;S~OB;=*ifVJ3H)W~d>K$9qu{f');
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_SALT', '<G0H|19U2C5`?Dz5^qbZ~hC@h5IV9$u-$[)s*-)b/OIW~fJ1,7
J1]~C:<Apk[g5');
define( 'LOGGED_IN_SALT', 'd |--z>00<TcAd=p+Yq%EA7Hh&8KN-
Vv(,[3{|%yEOQbQcpOtx<rOdV,7rBfXQK6');</pre>
define( 'NONCE_SALT',
                         'v&wV&>)OL:OsRwVO4R:J/rr;/:KHbjxGv$5x/Cjvx7xksNflXq+PkWRVxHx-_2F?'
);
```

```
$table_prefix = 'wp_';
 * @link https://codex·wordpress·org/Debugging_in_WordPress
define( 'WP_DEBUG', false );
if (! defined('ABSPATH')) {
   define( 'ABSPATH', dirname( __FILE__ ) · '/' );
require_once( ABSPATH · 'wp-settings·php' );
```

Due to open-source nature, everyone knows about the directory structure of Wordpress. To make it difficult for hackers to attack it, we can move the plugins in another directory by changing the wp-config.php file.

Let's add configurations to change the default location of these directories:

```
/* Changing the default directory of plugins */
define( 'WP_PLUGIN_DIR', $_SERVER['DOCUMENT_ROOT] · '/wp/modules' );
define( 'WP_PLUGIN_URL', 'http://localhost/wp/modules');
define( 'UPLOADS', 'modules/media' );
```

SSD (D:) > Programs > wamp64 > www > wp > modules					
Name	Date modified	Туре	Size		
akismet	9/5/2019 6:08 AM	File folder			
debug-this	9/9/2019 6:04 PM	File folder			
health-check	9/9/2019 12:29 PM	File folder			
📊 jetpack	9/9/2019 12:22 PM	File folder			
media	9/9/2019 6:47 PM	File folder			
query-monitor	9/9/2019 5:52 PM	File folder			
what-the-file	9/9/2019 6:10 PM	File folder			
PS hello.php	3/18/2019 10:19 PM	PHP File	3 KB		
PS index.php	6/5/2014 8:59 PM	PHP File	1 KB		

#### Advanced debugging mode

#### Script debugging

In general, conflicts in JavaScript files are a common problem due to the use of different script versions in different plugins and themes. Identifying these errors is a cumbersome process when using minified versions and concatenated script files. Let's take a look at some of the rules used for resolving these issues:

```
/* enabling advanced debugging features */
define( 'SCRIPT_DEBUG', true );
define( 'CONCATENATE_SCRIPTS', false );
```

The first line enables script debugging by loading the uncompressed file instead of the minified version. The second line prevents concatenation of multiple scripts, allowing you to track the line of the error. You should use these configuration rules when you are experiencing script issues in WordPress core files.

#### php.ini

```
@ini_set( 'log_errors', 'On' );
@ini_set( 'display_errors', 'Off' );
@ini_set( 'error_log', '/wp/logs/php_error·log' );
```

First, we enable error logging in PHP and disable displaying errors in the browser by using the display\_errors setting. Then, we define the path of the file where errors will be logged. You need to create this directory first and provide the necessary write permissions before this rule takes effect.

#### 3.3 Directories and File Structure

Let's look at some of the most important files and directories inside WordPress:

**wp-admin:** Files related to admin-side functionality are stored in this directory. Main file of this directory is admin.php. Contents of this directory are replaced whenever the Wordpress is updated.

**wp-content:** This is where the content uploaded by user is stored such as plugins, themes and media files. This directory can be used for custom content storage because it is not replaced/deleted during the Wordpress Update.

**wp-includes:** This directory powers whole Wordpress infrastructure including front-end and back-end. It includes main Wordpress API file: functions.php. This directory is impacted during Wordpress Update.

.htaccess: All the configuration rules for apache server are saved in this file.

index.php: This file initializes the WordPress and acts as a root file.

**wp-config.php:** This file is to add & modify configurations for Wordpress site including media, plugins, databases, themes and secret keys. It is not replaced during update hence configurations remain unchanged during update.

#### Files and Directories used for Development

SSD (D:) > Programs > wamp64 > www > wp > wp-content					
Name	Date modified	Туре	Size		
plugins	9/11/2019 9:40 PM	File folder			
themes	9/5/2019 6:08 AM	File folder			
upgrade	9/9/2019 6:10 PM	File folder			
uploads	9/9/2019 10:25 AM	File folder			
<b>₿</b> db.php	9/9/2019 5:52 PM	.symlink	0 KB		
index.php	1/8/2012 10:01 PM	PHP File	1 KB		

**plugins**: All the plugins are stored in their directories inside this directory. User can add plugins to this directory through file manager, FTP server or through admin panel.

**themes**: This directory stores all the theme files. Like plugins, new themes can be added to this folder manually or through admin panel. Unlike plugins, only one theme is active at a time (assuming wordpress installation is not multi-site.

**uploads**: This directory is used to store files for plugins, posts and pages. Sub-directories can be made in it and used for custom file storage.

#### 3.4 Coding Practices: Understanding and Extending Code Elegantly

**Single quotes and double quotes:** PHP evaluates string with double quotes. That's why use of single quotes on pure strings is recommended to increase the speed.

**Indentation**: Tabs should be used instead of spaces.

Opening and closing brackets: Opening and closing brackets should always be used.

**Naming conventions**: Lowercase letters and underscores should be used for naming variables, functions, filters, actions. The camelCase naming convention is not used in Wordpress.

**Dynamic hooks:** Use of interpolation by wrapping the variable in curly brackets is recommended instead of using concatenation.

**Scripts and styles:** wp\_enqueue\_scripts action should be used to load stylesheets and other scripts for security purposes and to prevent conflicts with other wordpress code.

**Third-party libraries:** Library shipped with the Wordpress should be used, instead of using different versions of same libraries to prevent conflicts between code of different themes, plugins and core files.

**Using appropriate events for execution:** Hooks are used in WordPress for event-driven architecture. Hence, the code is executed in a predefined manner through events. Developer must consider default and custom events to prevent conflicts. For example, \$\_POST variables should be accessed within or after an init hook. Trying to access the data before or after a specific event can lead to errors.

#### 3.5 LOOKING INTO THE DATABASE

There are 12 tables within database.













#### Namely,

- wp\_posts
- wp postmeta
- wp\_users
- wp\_usermeta
- wp\_links
- wp\_options
- wp\_terms
- wp\_termmeta
- wp\_term\_relationships
- wp term taxonomy
- wp\_comments
- wp\_commentmeta

Let us look at the tables one by one.

#### 3.5.1 Posts

#### wp\_posts:

Contains content of default and custom posts. Also, content of pages is stored in this table.

post_author	Contains the ID of user who created the post or page. This variable is used to form
	the relationship with wp_users table.
post_content	Stores the content of post or page.
post_title	Stores the title of post or page.
post_excerpt	Contains the summary of post or page.
post_status	A string indicating the type of post or page is stored in this column. Its values can
	be: publish, pending, private, future, inherit, trash, draft, and auto-draft. Whenever
	a post is modified, previous copy is stored within database with post_status

		ʻinher	it'. 'auto-draf	ft' is used as post_stat	us whe	en woi	dpress	automatically	stores
		the co	py of post be	eing drafted.			·	·	
post_password		Conta	Contains the password for protected posts or pages.						
post_	parent	Conta	ins the ID of I	parent post or page.					
guid		Conta	ins the URL o	f post or page.					
post_	type	Stores	the string re	presenting the type o	f post.	It can	be post	, page, revision	on,
		attach	nment, and na	av_menu_item or cust	om po	st typ	e.	-	
ID post_autho	or post_date post	t_date_gmt p	ost_content	post_title	post_excerpt	post_status	comment_status	ping_status post_password	post_name
1	1 2019-09-09 05:25:20 2019		! wp:paragraph> p>Welcome to WordPress. Thi	Hello world!		publish	open	open	hello-world
2	1 2019-09-09 05:25:20 2019		! wp:paragraph> p>This is an example page	A New Page		publish	closed	open	a-new-page
3	1 2019-09-09 05:25:20 2019	00 00 05:25:20	I wp:heading> <h2>Who we re</h2> <l td="" wp:hea<=""><td>Privacy Policy</td><td></td><td>draft</td><td>closed</td><td>open</td><td>privacy-policy</td></l>	Privacy Policy		draft	closed	open	privacy-policy
4	1 2019-09-09 05:25:53 0000	1-00-00 00:00:00		Auto Draft		auto-draft	open	open	
5	1 2019-09-09 06:47:09 2019		I wp:image 'align":"center"."width":547."heigh	Building an Intelligent Machine: abstract ideas to		publish	open	open	building-an-intelligent-machin
7	1 2019-09-09 06:34:36 2019		I wp:image> figure class="wp-block-image"><	Building an Intelligent Machine: Abstract ideas to		inherit	closed	closed	5-revision-v1
6	1 2019-09-09 06:29:21 2019		I wp:image> figure class="wp-block-image"><	Building an Intelligent Machine: Abstract ideas to		inherit	closed	closed	5-revision-v1
8	1 2019-09-09 06:36:18 2019		I wp:image> figure class="wp-block-image"><	Building an Intelligent Machine: Abstract ideas to		inherit	closed	closed	5-revision-v1
9	1 2019-09-09 06:37:05 2019	I-09-09 06:37:05 P	hoto by Conor Luddy on Unsplash	1_kXGclDmFqQol4kTRExfzFg	Photo by Conor Luddy on Unsplash	inherit	open	closed	1_kxgcidmfqqol4ktrexfzfg

#### wp\_postmeta

Used to store the custom data for posts in the form of key-value pairs.

post_id			post_id from wp_posts table as foreign key			
meta_id		ł	Contains primary key for the table			
meta_key		ey	Key of additional information for post.			
meta_value		alue	Value of additional information for post.			
meta_id post_i		post_id	meta_key	meta_value		
)	1	2	- Drag to reorder. Plate	default		
1	2	3	- Click to mark/unmark. - Double-click to copy column name.	default		
)	3	5	_edit_lock	1568014027:1		
ģ	4	9	_wp_attached_file	2019/09/1_kXGclDmFqQol4kTRExfzFg.jpeg		
)	5	9	_wp_attachment_metadata	a:5:{s:5:"width";i:2362;s:6:"height";i:3543;s:4:"f		
ģ	6	9	_wp_attachment_image_alt	Photo by Conor Luddy on Unsplash		
)	10	13	_wp_attached_file	2019/09/16684169_1474527365931452_5440849231542793		
ģ	9	2	_edit_lock	1568218359:1		
}	11	13	_wp_attachment_metadata	a:5:{s:5:"width";i:685;s:6:"height";i:685;s:4:"fil		
ģ	12	14	_wp_attached_file	2019/09/cropped-16684169_1474527365931452_54408492		

#### 3.5.2 Term & Taxonomy Tables

#### wp\_terms

Stores the terms belonging to different taxonomies.

term_id	Stores an integer ID for current term
name	Name of category/tag or a custom taxonomy
slug	Unique identifier for the tag/category or custom taxonomy



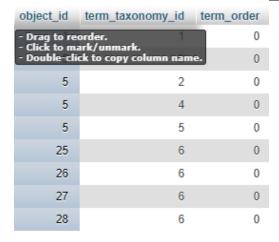
#### wp\_termmeta

Used to store the custom information for terms. It is not used by default.

meta_id	Primary key for the table	
term_id	Contains the ID of term whose data is stored.	
meta_key	Key of custom data to be stored	
meta_value Value of custom data to be stored		
meta_id to	meta_id term_id meta_key meta_value	

#### wp\_term\_relationships

object_id	ID of post/page
term_taxonomy_id	ID of taxonomy



#### wp\_term\_taxonomy

term_id	ID of term
taxonomy	String representing the taxonomy. Default taxonomies are post_tag and category.
parent	String representing the parent term when current term is sub-term.
count	Stores the number of posts and pages belonging to the current term

term_taxonomy_id	term_id	taxonomy	description	parent	count
1	1	category		0	1
2	2	category		0	1
3	3	post_tag		0	1
4	4	post_tag		0	1
5	5	post_tag		0	1
6	6	nav_menu		0	4

#### wp\_users

user_login	Contains the unique usernames of users						
user_pass	Contains the	Contains the encrypted passwords					
user_email	Stores uniqu	Stores unique emails of users					
user_registered	Stores date of registration of user						
user activation key Stores string used in during Hashing of password							
ID user_login user_pass	user_nicename	user_email	user_url	user_registered	user_activation_key	user_status	display_name
drop-down arrow \$P\$B1dKkU/4.u1OZLq3oqiLIYEk	inpvZ2X/ hasnain	mnaeem.bscs17seecs@seecs.edu.pk		2019-09-09 05:25:20		0	hasnain
drop-down arrow \$P\$B1dKkU/4.u10ZLq3oqiLIYEKnpvZZX/ hasnain column's visibility. 2 hasnainnaeen \$P\$B4VKedh1yK8h77OTCjByQGb6EZ/HC5. hasnainnaeen		hasnainnaeemmk@gmail.com		2019-09-09 07:38:19	1568014701:\$P\$B21XM2CAK/CUemNxOVHyDPum1I4v7T	. 0	Hasnain Naeem

#### wp\_usermeta

Used to store more details about the user such as birthday, profile picture(s) and introduction.

ume	eta	_id		Primary key of table			
user	_ic	t		Foreign key of wp_users table			
met	a_l	key		Key of custon	Key of custom data to be stored		
met	<u>а</u> \	value		Value of custom data to be stored			
umeta_	id	user_id	meta_key		meta_value		
	1	1	nickname		hasnain		
	2	1	first_name				
i .	3	1	last_name				
	4	1	description				
!	5	1	rich_editing		true		
!	6	1	syntax_highligh	ting	true		
!	7	1	comment_short	cuts	false		
1	8	1	admin_color		fresh		
1	9	1	use_ssl		0		
	10	1	show_admin_b	ar_front	true		
	11	1	locale				
1	12	1	wp_capabilities		a:1:{s:13:"administrator";b:1;}		
1	13	1	wp_user_level		10		
1	14	1	dismissed_wp_	pointers	plugin_editor_notice,theme_editor_notice		
1	15	1	show_welcome	_panel	1		
	16	1	session_tokens	;	$a: 1: \{s: 64: "bdd 41f 4eb 7e 90b 5d 168c 33c 798580 ada 2d 0c 8d 7$		
	17	1	wp_dashboard_	_quick_press_last_post_id	4		
1	18	1	wp_user-setting	js .	libraryContent=browse		
1	19	1	wp_user-setting	gs-time	1568010788		
1	20	1	nav_menu_rec	ently_edited	6		
1 2	21	1	managenav-me	enuscolumnshidden	a:5:{i:0;s:11:"link-target";i:1;s:11:"css-classes"		
1	22	1	metaboxhidden	_nav-menus	$a: 2: \{i: 0; s: 12: "add-post\_tag"; i: 1; s: 15: "add-post\_fo$		
1 2	23	2	nickname		hasnainnaeem		
: 1	24	2	first_name		Hasnain		
7	25	2	last_name		Naeem		

#### 3.5.3 Configurations and Comments Tables

#### wp\_options

Used to store the information of different options as key-value pairs. For example, sire url, blog name, blog description, date format and so on. This table can also be used to store the custom information regarding options of themes and plugins of wordpress.

option_id	Primary key of table
option_name	Key of custom option information
option_value	Value of custom option key-value pair information
autoload	Boolean value determines whether the option details should be automatically loaded
	or not.

option_id	option_name	option_value	autoload
1	siteurl	http://localhost/wp	yes
2	home	http://localhost/wp	yes
3	blogname	Hasnain Naeem	yes
4	blogdescription	My personal Blog	yes
5	users_can_register	0	yes
6	admin_email	mnaeem.bscs17seecs@seecs.edu.pk	yes
7	start_of_week	1	yes
8	use_balanceTags	0	yes
9	use_smilies	1	yes
10	require_name_email	1	yes
11	comments_notify	1	yes
12	posts_per_rss	10	yes
13	rss_use_excerpt	0	yes
14	mailserver_url	mail.example.com	yes
15	mailserver_login	login@example.com	yes
16	mailserver_pass	password	yes
17	mailserver_port	110	yes
18	default_category	1	yes
19	default_comment_status	open	yes
20	default_ping_status	open	yes
21	default_pingback_flag	1	yes
22	posts_per_page	10	yes
23	date_format	m/d/Y	yes
24	time_format	g:i a	yes
25	links_updated_date_format	F j, Y g:i a	yes

#### wp\_comments

Contains the details of all comments on the blog such as comment author, comment author url, IP of commentor, date of comment, content of comment and details about the computer from which comment was made.



#### wp\_commentmeta

This table is used to store the secondary information of comment data. This is similar to wp\_postmeta and wp\_usermeta.

meta\_id comment\_id meta\_key meta\_value

#### 3.5.4 Media

Wordpress uses wp\_posts and wp\_postmeta tables to store the information relevent to media files. It treats media as a post and stores additional details like captions, height, and width in wp\_postmeta table. It is not a good approach, because whilst searching for an actual post we must iterate through (sometimes a very large number of) media files.

#### 3.6 TRRACKING THE DATABASE USAGE IN WORDPRESS

#### 3.6.1 Using my.ini File of Database

Pasting the following code in my.ini file (located in ...\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql5.7.26 or ...\wamp64\bin\mariadb\mariadb10.3.14) will store all the (MYSQL or MariaDB) database queries into a log file located at the specified path.

```
[mysqld]
 log-output = FILE
 general-log = 1
  general_log_file=D:/Programs/wamp64/bin/mysql/mysql5·7·26/logs/queries·log
queries.log - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
wampmysqld64, Version: 5.7.26-log (MySQL Community Server (GPL)). started with:
TCP Port: 3306, Named Pipe: /tmp/mysql.sock
                    Id Command
Time
                                 Argument
2019-09-10T12:50:27.941743Z
                                              root@localhost on using TCP/IP
                                  2 Connect
2019-09-10T12:50:27.942413Z
                                              SET NAMES utf8mb4
                                  2 Ouery
                                              SET NAMES 'utf8mb4' COLLATE 'utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci'
2019-09-10T12:50:27.943174Z
                                  2 Ouerv
2019-09-10T12:50:27.943430Z
                                  2 Query
                                              SELECT @@SESSION.sql mode
2019-09-10T12:50:27.944101Z
                                  2 Query
                                              SET SESSION sql mode='NO ZERO IN DATE, ERROR FOR DIVISION BY ZERO, NO AUTO CREATE USER'
2019-09-10T12:50:27.944805Z
                                   2 Init DB
```

Screenshot of stored queries

#### 3.6.2 Using PHP Function to Customize the Storage of Queries

Pasting following code in *wp-include/functions.php* will store all the queries containing the keywords: INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE in log file located at *wamp64/logs/php\_error.log* 

Screenshot of php\_error.log file after refreshing the page

#### 3.7 Overview Of Multisite Wordpress Installation

Wordpress network or wordpress multiside installation offers capabilities to run multiple blogs on a single domain. Multiple blogs mean multiple and different themes, plugins and databases running on different sub-domains or directories. Another benefit is having different admins for each site on the network.

Although the activated themes and plugins being used by sites on network may differ but all of those are shared in the network. Separate installations are not needed.

#### **Database Structure of Multisite Wordpress**

In multisite wordpress, tables are replicated with different names when more than 1 more blog is used. For example:

wp\_posts table for 2<sup>nd</sup> blog becomes wp\_2\_posts. Similiarly, all other tables for 2<sup>nd</sup> blog are named. For third blog it will be wp\_3\_posts and so on.

Besides replication of previously discussed tables, following tables are added in the database:

wp_site	Stores the network details. If more than one network exists on
	wordpress than this table will have more than one records.
wp_sitemeta	Stores the options and settings related to network. Its purpose is
	similar to wp_options table.
wp_registration_log	Stores the admin details of each site.

wp_blogs	This table is primary storage for the information relevant to mutliple
	blogs. It stores the domain, date of creation, and other information
	relevant to a blog.
wp_blog_versions	Stores the current database versions of all the sites in the network.
wp_signups	Stores the details of registered users, same details are also stored in
	wp_users table of respective site.

These tables are not replicated for additional blogs, rather these belong to the network(s) itself. These tables store the information relevant to different blogs on the network(s).

#### 3.8 CREATING CUSTOM TABLES AND HANDLING DATA IN TABLES

#### 3.8.1 Custom Table Creation

Wordpress does support custom data storage in its tables but sometimes we need to create new tables to store large set of information and to implement new plugins. To create table, we can write our own PHP function using the dbDelta() function provided in includes/upgrade.php file in wordpress. Syntax to create a table to store the education history of a user is given below.

```
/* Creating custom table */
function create_custom_tables() {
    global $wpdb;
    require_once( ABSPATH · 'wp-admin/includes/upgrade·php' );
    $custom_table = $wpdb->prefix·'user_education_history';
    if($wpdb->get_var("show tables like '$custom_table") != $custom_table) {
        $sql = "CREATE TABLE $custom_table (
            id mediumint(9) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
            time datetime DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00' NOT NULL,
            user_id mediumint(9) NOT NULL,
            education_title mediumint(9) NOT NULL,
            education_description longtext NOT NULL,
            education_period var varchar(255) NOT NULL,
            UNIQUE KEY id (id
            );";
            dbDelta( $sql );
      }
}
```

#### 3.8.2 CRUD Operations on Built-in Tables

#### 3.8.2.1 Inserting Records

Wordpress offers built-in functions to insert data into the tables. It is recommended to use those functions to prevent insertion of malicious code in the database. Some of tem are mentioned below. These functions also support array of records to be stored in a certain table.

#### wp\_insert\_post( array \$postarr, bool \$wp\_error = false )

It is used to add new post/page in the wp\_posts table. An array of posts can be passed to it to create/replace multiple posts.

Similiarly, we can use below mentioned functions for other tables.

#### add\_option( \$option, \$value, \$deprecated, \$autoload )

It adds a new record in wp\_options table. As we discussed earlier, this table can store custom key-value pairs.

#### wp\_insert\_user( array|object|WP\_User \$userdata )

It can be used to add more users in wp\_users table.

#### 3.8.2.2 Updating Records

Wordpress has built-in methods to update records. Some of them are mentioned below:

update\_post\_meta( int \$post\_id, string \$meta\_key, mixed \$meta\_value, mixed \$prev\_value = ") Creates to updates the details of a post in wp\_postsmeta table.

```
/* Adding new record in wp_postmeta table in database */

$post_id = add_post_meta(9, "custom data key", 'custom data value');

echo $post_id;

| Operator General Copy | Delete | Table 1 | Delete | Table 2 | Custom data value | Custom data value
```

Similarly, we can use below mentioned functions.

wp\_update\_term( int \$term\_id, string \$taxonomy, array|string \$args = array() )
Updates the term information in wp\_update\_term.

update\_user\_meta( int \$user\_id, string \$meta\_key, mixed \$meta\_value, mixed \$prev\_value = ") Updates the user meta details in wp\_usermeta table.

#### 3.8.2.3 Deleting Records

Functions provided to delete the records from the wordpress tables are discussed below.

#### delete\_post\_meta(\$post\_id, \$meta\_key, \$meta\_value);

```
/* Deleting a record in wp_postmeta table in database */
delete_post_meta(9, "custom data key", "custom data value");
```

Record deleted as it is no more listed in records associated with post ID 9.

Showing rows 0 - 2 (3 total, Query took 0.0004 seconds.)							
SELECT * FROM 'wp_postmeta' WHER	SELECT * FROM 'wp_postmeta' WHERE post_id = 9						
☐ Show all  Number of re	ows: 25	▼ Filt	er rows: Search this table	Sort by key: None ▼			
· Options							
<del>-</del> T→ ▼	meta_id	post_id	meta_key	meta_value			
□        Ø Edit       ☐ Copy      ☐ Delet	9 4	9	_wp_attached_file	2019/09/1_kXGclDmFqQol4kTRExfzFg.jpeg			
□	5	9	_wp_attachment_metadata	a:5:{s:5:"width";i:2362;s:6:"height";i:3543;s:4:"f			
□    Ø Edit   Graph Copy   O Delet  O Delet	6	9	_wp_attachment_image_alt	Photo by Conor Luddy on Unsplash			

Similarly, we can use:

#### wp\_delete\_post( int \$postid, bool \$force\_delete = false )

This removes existing pages, posts or attachments from the wp\_posts table.

#### delete\_user\_meta( int \$user\_id, string \$meta\_key, mixed \$meta\_value = " )

This can be used to remove the information associated with a user from the wp\_usermeta table.

#### 3.8.2.4 Selecting Records

Functions to select records from the database are also provided in wordpress. Some of them are discussed below.

#### get\_posts( array \$args = null )

```
<html>
<body>

    <!php
        require_once( "D:\Programs\wamp64\www\wp\wp-load·php" );

$args = array( 'category' => 0 );

$myposts = get_posts( $args );
foreach ( $myposts as $post ) : setup_postdata( $post ); ?>
        <!i><a href=""?php the_permalink(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></a>
```

```
<?php endforeach;
wp_reset_postdata();?>

</body>
</html>

C C C localhost/wp/doaction.php... Q ☆ ☑
```

- · Building an Intelligent Machine: abstract ideas to make human-like machines
- Hello world!

Similarly, we can use the following functions:

#### get\_option( string \$option, mixed \$default = false )

This retrieves the option corresponding to given key in wp\_options table.

#### get\_users( array \$args = array() )

This retrieves the users from the wp\_users table.

#### 3.8.3 CRUD Operations on Custom Tables

We can use **wpdb** class object to access all the tables within the database. It is available as global variable within all the plugin and theme files. It improves the security and optimizes the database queries.

#### 3.8.3.1 Updating the Records

**\$wpdb->update()** is used to update records within the custom tables.

```
$wpdb->update(
    'table',
    array( 'column1' => 'value2' ),
    array( 'column2' => 2 )
);
```

#### 3.8.3.2 Deleting the Records

\$wpdb->delete( \$table, \$where, \$where\_format = null );

```
// Default usage*
$wpdb->delete( 'table', array( 'ID' => 1 ) );

// Using where formatting*
$wpdb->delete( 'table', array( 'ID' => 1 ), array( '%d' ) );
```

#### 3.8.3.3 Inserting new Records

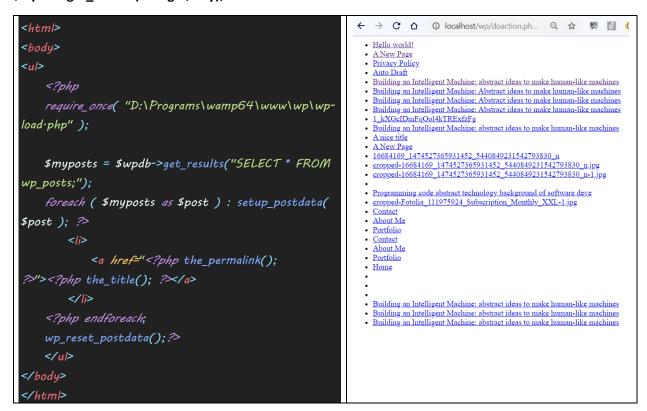
\$wpdb->insert( \$table, \$data, \$format );

```
$wpdb->insert(
'table',
```

#### 3.8.3.4 Selecting the Records

There are many functions available to access records from the custom tables. Not only custom tables, those functions work with default tables too. Let's look into some functions.

#### \$wpdb->get results(String Query);



Similarly, we can use:

#### \$wpdb->query('query')

This returns the updated rows as a result. That's why it is used to update or delete the records.

#### \$wpdb->get\_row('query')

This can be used to get a single row from the database as an array (associative or numerical).

#### 3.9 CUSTOMIZING THE WORDPRESS THEMES

Wordpress themes are customizable, this is usually done by making a child theme. A child theme has the same features as a parent theme and it is a different theme in itself. Features of parent theme can be extended and overwritten. Child themes are used for customization because actual theme changes are lost during theme update.

#### 3.9.1 Creating a Child Theme

We need to create a directory for child theme in wp-content/themes directory. Afterward, a style.css file is added in it to define its parent theme by copying this code:

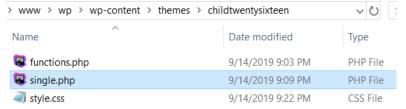
```
Theme Name: Twenty Sixteen Child Theme
Theme URI:
Description: Twenty Sixteen Child Theme
Author: Hasnain Naeem
Template: twentysixteen
Version: 1.0.0
```

Highlighted line defines the parent theme.

Moreover, we have to add a functions.php file with the following code to import the style.css file of parent theme into the child theme to be overwritten and extended:

#### 3.9.2 Customizing a Child Theme

Customization can be done by copy pasting a file from the parent theme directory into the child theme directory. For example, if we want to change customize the post/page in our theme, we'll have to copy single.php file into the theme directory, as shown in following image:



To determine the files to be customized we can use "What the File" plugin we previously installed, by visiting a certain page in our browser and getting the names of associated files.

Suppose, we want to remove the sidebar and move the comment section in its place. Also, we want to change the width of content area.

For that we can edit the single.php file and remove the code for sidebar and move the comments code in it

Finally, our sidebar code will look like this:

```
<div id="childtwentysixteen-comments">
    <?php //get_sidebar();
    // If comments are open or we have at least one comment, load up the comment template
    if ( comments_open() || get_comments_number() ) {
        comments_template();
    }
    ?>
```

Now, we can change the content width by adding the following code in our child theme's style.css file:

```
Theme Name: Twenty Sixteen Child Theme
Theme URI:
Description: Twenty Sixteen Child Theme
Author: Hasnain Naeem
Template: twentysixteen
Version: 1.0.0 */

·childtwentysixteen-content-area {
    width:70% !important; float:left;
}
#childtwentysixteen-comments {
    width: 25%; float: left; padding: 0 3%;
}
#childtwentysixteen-comments #comments {
    padding-top: 0 !important;
}
```

Finally, after activating our child theme from the admin panel, our posts page will look like this:

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One thought on "Building an Intelligent Machine: abstract ideas to make human-like machines"



Leave a Reply

Logged in as hasnain. Log out?

#### 3.9.3 Extending Features using Filters and Actions

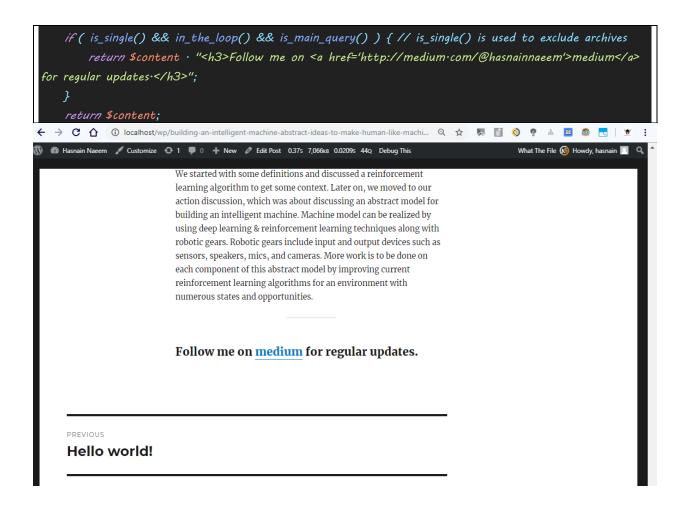
Special kind of functions are called filters and actions in wordpress. Filter is a function which modifies the data and features in a process. On the other hand, action is a function executed at a specific point in a process (before and after certain events).

Some common filters and actions are discussed below:

**the\_content:** used to modify the content of the post by adding more content before or after the post. It can be used to add content to article or to add HTML elements. For example, more posts, sharing buttons, etc.

We can add following code in functions.php file to utilize the\_content hook to add more content at the end of the posts:

```
/* Adding a filter to add more content after the post */
add_filter( 'the_content', 'childwentysixteen_add_custom_text_single_posts' );
function childwentysixteen_add_custom_text_single_posts( $content ) {
```



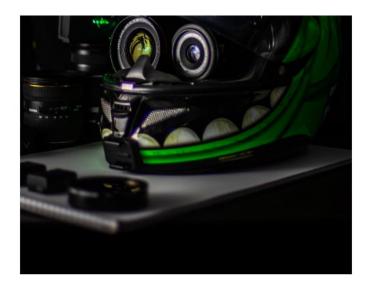
Similarly, we can use following hooks:

the\_permalink: to alter the link of the post.

the\_title: used to modify the title of the post.

comment\_form\_default\_fields: this can be used to modify the comment section fields.

```
/* Removing the website field from comment section */
function childwentysixteen_remove_website_field($fields) {
    unset($fields['url']);
    return $fields;
}
add_filter('comment_form_default_fields', 'childwentysixteen_remove_website_field');
```



his is my first article on the topic "Making an
Intelligent/Conscious Machine". I will be discussing abstract
ideas to build an intelligent machine whilst referring to stateof-the-art technologies in Machine Learning & Artificial Intelligence in
general.

Although this article is about building an intelligent machine, it can help you understand how brains of living organisms work. It presents insightful ideas which can help you live a better life. You can exploit those ideas in your life to make use of wise/unwise decisions.



#### 3.10 CREATING PLUGINS FOR WORDPRESS

We can create plugin by creating a directory in wp-content/plugins and a php file with the same name. For example, let us create a plugin to customize the post content.



Afterward, we have to add the following code to initialize the plugin (just as we did for child theme):



Now, we can add functionality to plugin using the actions and hooks provided by Wordpress and theme. Let us add more content at the end of the post using plugin. For that we can reuse our previous code (after deleting our previously used code in functions.php):

```
/* Adding a filter to add more content after the post */

add_filter( 'the_content', 'childwentysixteen_add_custom_text_single_posts' );

function childwentysixteen_add_custom_text_single_posts( $content ) {

    if ( is_single() && in_the_loop() && is_main_query() ) {

        return $content \cdot "<h3>Follow me on <a href='http://medium\com/@hasnainnaeem'>medium</a>

for regular updates\</h3>";

    }

    return $content;
}
```

#### 2.6 Summary

We started with some definitions and discussed a reinforcement learning algorithm to get some context. Later on, we moved to our action discussion, which was about discussing an abstract model for building an intelligent machine. Machine model can be realized by using deep learning & reinforcement learning techniques along with robotic gears. Robotic gears include input and output devices such as sensors, speakers, mics, and cameras. More work is to be done on each component of this abstract model by improving current reinforcement learning algorithms for an environment with numerous states and opportunities.

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PREVIOUS

Hello world!

#### 4 REFERENCES

- https://codex.wordpress.org/WordPress Coding Standards
- <a href="https://wordpress.org/support/article/editing-wp-config-php/">https://wordpress.org/support/article/editing-wp-config-php/</a>
- <a href="https://developer.wordpress.org/themes/advanced-topics/child-themes/">https://developer.wordpress.org/themes/advanced-topics/child-themes/</a>
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- <a href="https://developer.wordpress.org/reference/">https://developer.wordpress.org/reference/</a>