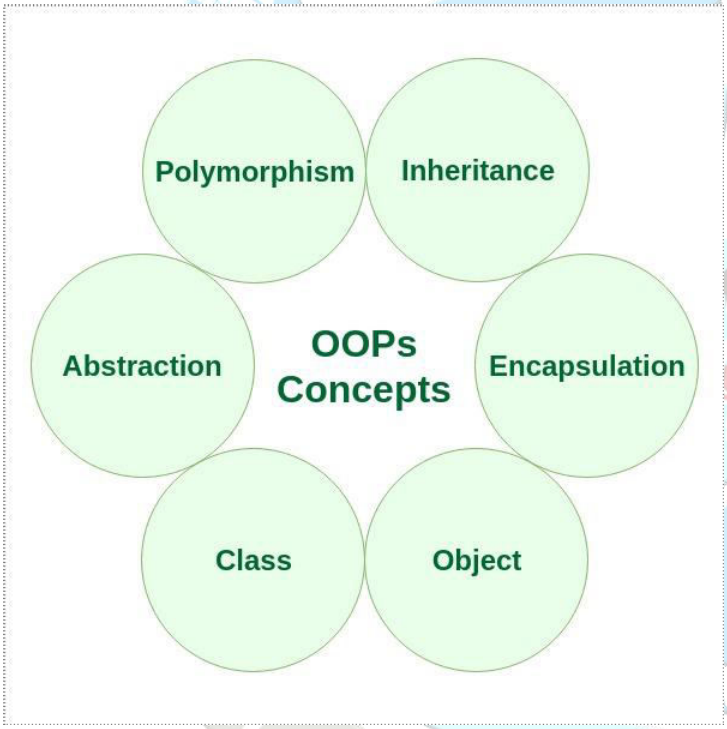
SUBJECT : WORDPRESS

Unit : 1

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

Topic 1 : Explain concept of OOP. **Marks-2**

Ans.:



Detailing :

As the name suggests, Object-Oriented Programming or OOPs refers to languages that uses objects in programming. OOP first came into picture in 1970's by Alan Kay and his team.

Object-oriented programming aims to implement real-world entities like inheritance, hiding, polymorphism etc in programming.

OOPs Concepts:

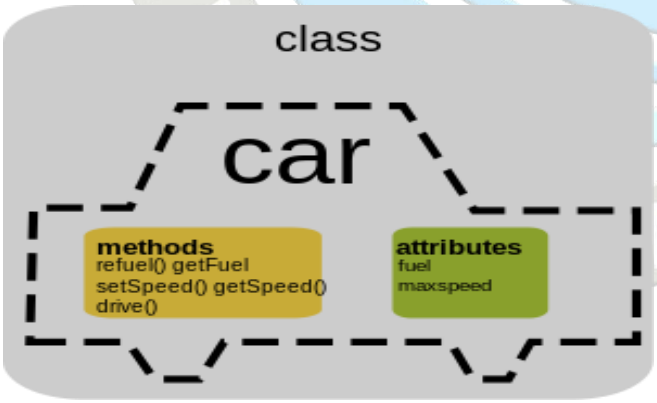
- Polymorphism

- Inheritance
- Encapsulation
- Abstraction
- Class
- Object

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	OOP stands for?	Object Oriented Programming
2.	Who invented OOP?	Alan Kay & Team
3.	When OOP came into picture?	1970's
4.	OOP implements..	Real World Entities

Topic 2 : What is Class in oop ? **Marks-2**

Ans.:



Detailing :

A class is a user defined blueprint or prototype from which objects are created. It represents the set of properties or methods that are common to all objects

of one type. In general, class declarations can include these components, in order:

1. **Modifiers:** A class can be public or has default access.
2. **Class name:** The name should begin with a initial letter (capitalized by convention).
3. **Body:** The class body surrounded by braces, { }.

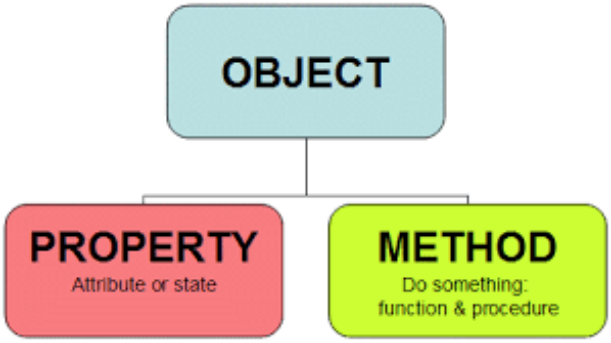
Example of class :

```
<?php
class Fruit {
  // code goes here...
}
?>
```

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is class?	User Defined blueprint
2.	Structure of class & subclasses called?	Class hierarchy
3.	Class name should begin with..	Letter
4.	The class body surrounded by..	Curly Braces

Topic 3 : What is Object and Property? **Marks-2**

Ans :



Detailing :

It is a basic unit of Object Oriented Programming and represents the real life entities. An object consists of :

1. State : It is represented by attributes of an object. It also reflects the properties of an object.
2. Behaviour : It is represented by methods of an object. It also reflects the response of an object with other objects.
3. Identity : It gives a unique name to an object and enables one object to interact with other objects.

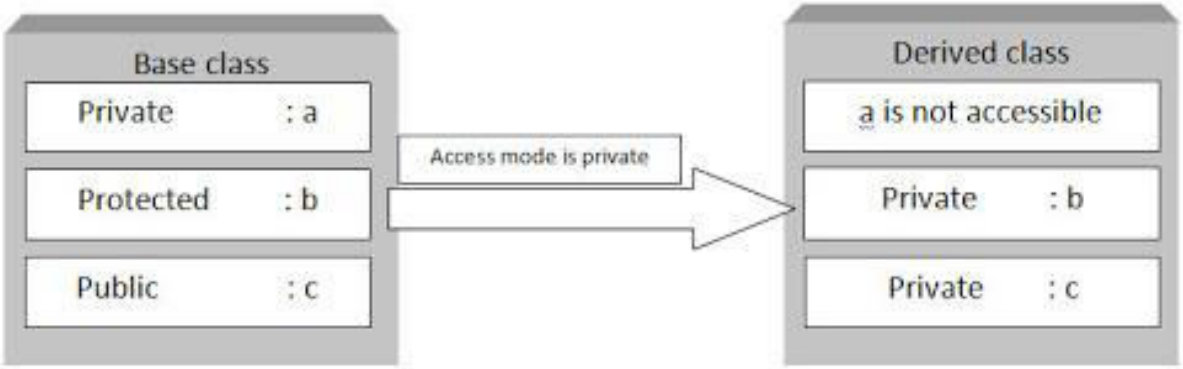
Example :

```
<?php
class Fruit {
  public $name;
  function set_name($name) {
    $this->name = $name;
  }
}
$apple = new Fruit();
$apple->set_name("Apple");
?>
```

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is object?	Instance of class
2.	What is property?	Data member
3.	What is behaviour?	Method / Function
4.	What is identity?	Name of Object

Topic 4 : What are visibility levels in oop. **Marks-3**

Ans. :



Detailed :

Encapsulation not only provides a convenient way of treating an object as a single entity, but it also provides protection of the object by controlling what parts of the object are visible outside of the object.

This visibility is specifically controlled by access specifiers that define the level of visibility:

➔ **Public**

- Public members are accessible any place the object is visible
- Public methods should be the only way to change an object's attributes
- Public members make up an object's public interface.

➔ **Private**

- Private members are accessible only from other members of the same class
  - i.e. once instantiated, only that object.

➔ **Protected**

- Protected members are accessible from other members of the same class and to members of derived classes derived
  - i.e. a child class can also access the protected members of the parent.

Example :

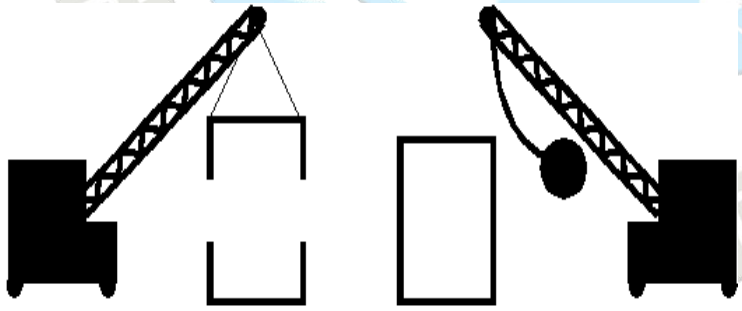
```
<?php
class MyClass
{
   public $a = 'Public';
   protected $b = 'Protected';
   private $c = 'Private';

   function display()
   {
      echo $this->a;
      echo $this->b;
      echo $this->c;
   }
}

$obj = new MyClass();
echo $obj->a; // Works
echo $obj->b; // Fatal Error
```

echo $obj->c; // Fatal Error
$obj->display(); // Shows Public, Protected and Private

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is visibility levels in oop?	Way to protect data
2.	Public keyword is known as	Visibility level
3.	Protected keyword is known as	Visibility level
4.	Private keyword is known as	Visibility level
5.	Which access specifier is used globally.	Public

Topic 5 : What is constructor and destructor in oop? **Marks-5**

Ans :



Constructor Destructor

```
MyClass *MyObjPtr = new MyClass();
```

```
delete MyObjPtr;
```

Detailed :

➔ **Constructor**

If a class name and function name will be similar in that case function is known as user defined constructor.
Constructor is special type of method because its name is similar to class name.
Constructor automatically calls when object will be initializing.
PHP introduce a new functionality to define a constructor using __construct().

By using this function we can define a constructor. It is known as predefined constructor.
Its better than user defined constructor because if we change class name then user defined constructor treated as normal method.
If predefined constructor and user defined constructor, both define in the same class, then predefined constructor treat like a Constructor while user defined constructor treated as normal method.

For Example :

```
class a
{
        public function a()
        {
                //This is user defined constructor;
        }
        public function __construct()
        {
                //This is predefined constructor;
        }
}
```

➔ Destructor

PHP destructor allows you to clean up resources before PHP releases the object from the memory.
To add a destructor to a class, you just simply add a special method called __destruct() as follows:

```
public function __destruct()
{
        // clean up resources here
}
```

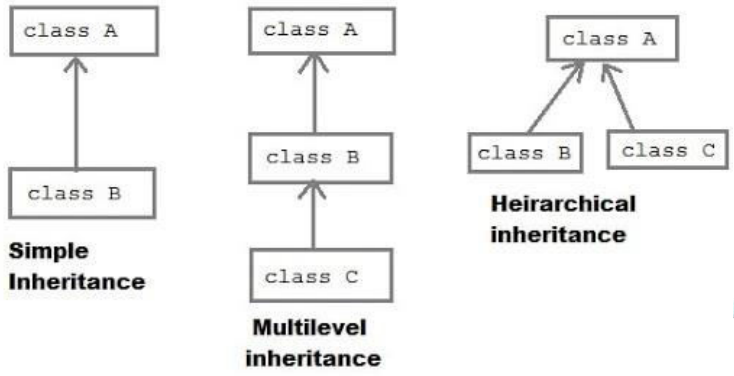
Example of constructor & destructor

```
<?php
class Animal  {
   public $name = "NoName";
   public function __construct($name)  {
      echo "I'm alive! <br>";
      $this->name = $name;
   }
   public function __destruct()  {
      echo "<br> I'm dead now :(";
   }
}
$animal = new Animal("Dog");
echo "Name of the animal: " . $animal->name;
?>
```

1 Word Question Answers		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Which function is used for constructor?	__construct()
2.	Which function is used for destructor?	__destruct()
3.	Constructor is a…	Magic Method
4.	Destructor is a…	Magic Method

Topic 6 : Explain Inheritance in detail. **Marks-5**

Ans. :



Detailed :

- Inheritance is a mechanism of extending an existing class by inheriting a class we create a new class with all functionality of that existing class, and we can add new members to the new class.
- When we inherit one class from another we say that inherited class is a subclass and the class who has inherit is called parent class.
- We declare a new class with additional keyword extends.
- Note : PHP only supports multilevel inheritance.

Syntax :

```
class Parent {
  // The parent's class code
}

class Child extends Parent {
  // The  child can use the parent's class code
}
```

Example :

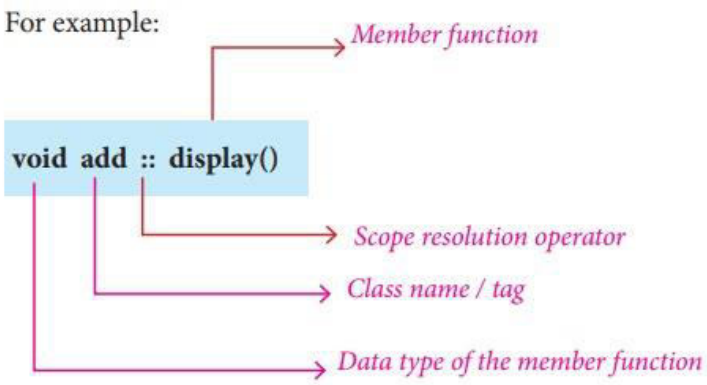
```
<?php
```

```
class ParentClass
{
        public function ParentFunction()
        {
        echo "Shree H.N.Shukla College<br>";
        }
}
class ChildClass extends ParentClass
{
        public function ChildFunction()
        {
                echo "Rajkot.";
        }
}
$obj=new ChildClass();
$obj->ParentFunction();
$obj->ChildFunction();
?>
```

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Which keyword is used for inheritance?	extends
2.	Inherited class known as?	sub class
3.	We can use parent class methods in subclass.	True
4.	PHP supports multiple inheritance.	False

Topic 7 : Explain scope resolution operator in oop. **Marks-3**

Ans. :



Detailed :

- The scope resolution operator or in simpler terms, the double colon (::), is a token that allows access to static, constant methods of a class.
- When referencing these items from outside the class definition, use the name of the class.
- Static variables or methods defined in same class can be access using self keyword.
- Static variables or methods defined in parent class and can be access from the child class using parent keyword.

Example #1 :: from outside the class definition

```
<?php
        class demo
        {
                const user="admin";
        }
        echo demo::user;
        echo "<br>";
        $obj=new demo();
        echo $obj::user;
?>
```

Example #2 :: from inside the class definition

```
<?php
        class demo
        {
                const user="admin";
                public function test()
                {
                        echo self::user;
                }
        }
        $obj=new demo();
        $obj->test();
?>
```

Example #3 Calling a parent's method

```
<?php
        class demo1 {
                const user="admin";
        }
        class demo2 extends demo1 {
                public function test() {
                        echo parent::user;
                }
        }
        $obj=new demo2();
        $obj->test();
?>
```

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Which symbol called scope resolution ?	::
2.	How many keywords to access properties?	Three
3.	Scope resolution operators are used to access.	Properties/Methods

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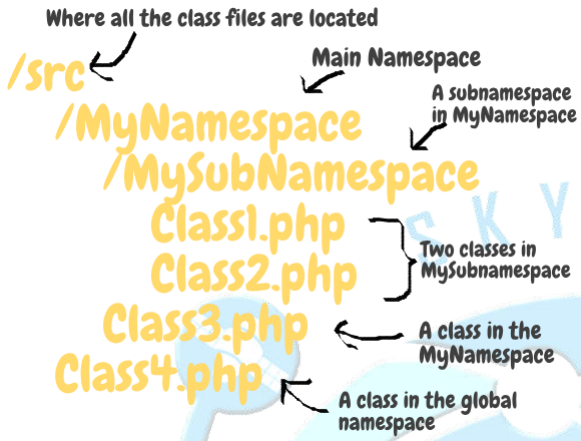
Topic 8 : Explain autoloading classes in oop. **Marks-3**

Ans.:



Detailed :

- PHP provides helper functions to include or import PHP files, if it has not been included before.
- If we use PHP autoload then we do not need to write require or include statement for each PHP class files.
- As PHP has evolved using OOPs concept, we create more classes for our PHP project and create a separate PHP file for each single PHP class. Hence we increase the number of require or include statements.
- Therefore we need some standard way to include each files rather specifying include statement by our self every time.

How to create autoload class?

To understand the autoload function, we will see an example.

We will create two different class files and an index file.

First File : test.php

```
<?php
        class test
        {
                public function __construct()
                {
```

```
                echo "Class test working";
            }
        }
?>
```

Second File : image.php

```
<?php
    class image
    {
        public function __construct()
        {
            echo "Class image loaded successfully<br>";
        }
    }
?>
```

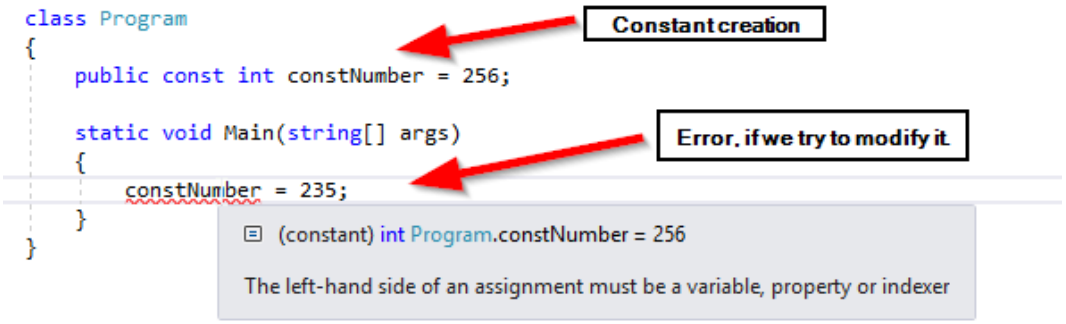
Third File : index.php

```
<?php
    function __autoload($classname)
    {
        require_once $classname.'.php';
    }
    $obj1=new image();
    $obj2=new test();
?>
```

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Which function is used for autoloading?	__autoload()
2.	Autoload method runs..	Automatically
3.	Class name and file name should be same.	True

Topic 9 : What is class constant? **Marks-2**

Ans.:



Detailed :

- A constant is, just like the variable that can never be changed.
- When you declare a constant, you assign a value to it, and after that the value will never change.
- Normally simple variables are just easier to use, but in certain cases constant are preferable, because this specific value should not be changed during runtime.
- You can use double colon (::) operator to access a class constant.

```
<?php

    class User
    {
        const defaultUserName="admin";
        const minimumPasswordLength=6;
    }
    echo "The default username is : ".User::defaultUserName;
    echo "<br>The minimum length of password is :
    ".User::minimumPasswordLength;

?>
```

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Which keyword is used for constant value?	Const
2.	Constant value can never be changed.	True
3.	We can access constant class using.	:: operator

Topic 10 : MYSQL database handling with OOP. **Marks-5**

Ans.:

There are four types :

[1] Insert [2] Update [3] Delete [4] Select

Detailed:

➔ **Insert**

- This function is simpler.
- It simply allows us to insert information into the database.
- We will require a variable that corresponds to the values we wish to input.
- We can simply separate each value with a comma.
- Then we just run our query.
- The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

Syntax :

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ….) VALUES
                                        (value1, value2, value3, …..);
```

Example :

```
<?php
INSERT INTO customers (CustomerName, Address, City) VALUES
                                        (Ravi Sharma, Bhakti Nagar, Rajkot);
?>
```

Insert data only in specified columns example :
INSERT INTO customers (CustomerName, City) VALUES (Ravi Sharma, Rajkot);

➔ Update

- The UPDATE statement updates columns of existing rows in the named table with new values.
- The SET keyword indicates which columns to modify and the values they should be given.
- The WHERE keyword is used for conditions. With no WHERE keyword all rows are updated.
- The LIMIT keyword places a limit on the number of rows that can be updated.

Syntax :
UPDATE `table_name` SET `column_name` = `new_value` [WHERE condition];

Example :
```
<?php
$query = UPDATE users SET firstname = $fname, lastname=$lname WHERE
id=2;
?>
```

➔ Delete

- This function simply deletes either a table or a row from our database.
- WHERE keyword will let us know if we need to delete a row or the whole table.
- Now run the query.

Syntax :
DELETE FROM `table_name` [WHERE condition];

Example :
```
<?php
$sql = “DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE id=3”;
?>
```

➔ **SELECT**

- The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

Syntax :

SELECT column1, column2, …. FROM table_name;

- Here column1, column2 are the field name of database.
- If you want to select all the fields available in the table, use the following syntax.

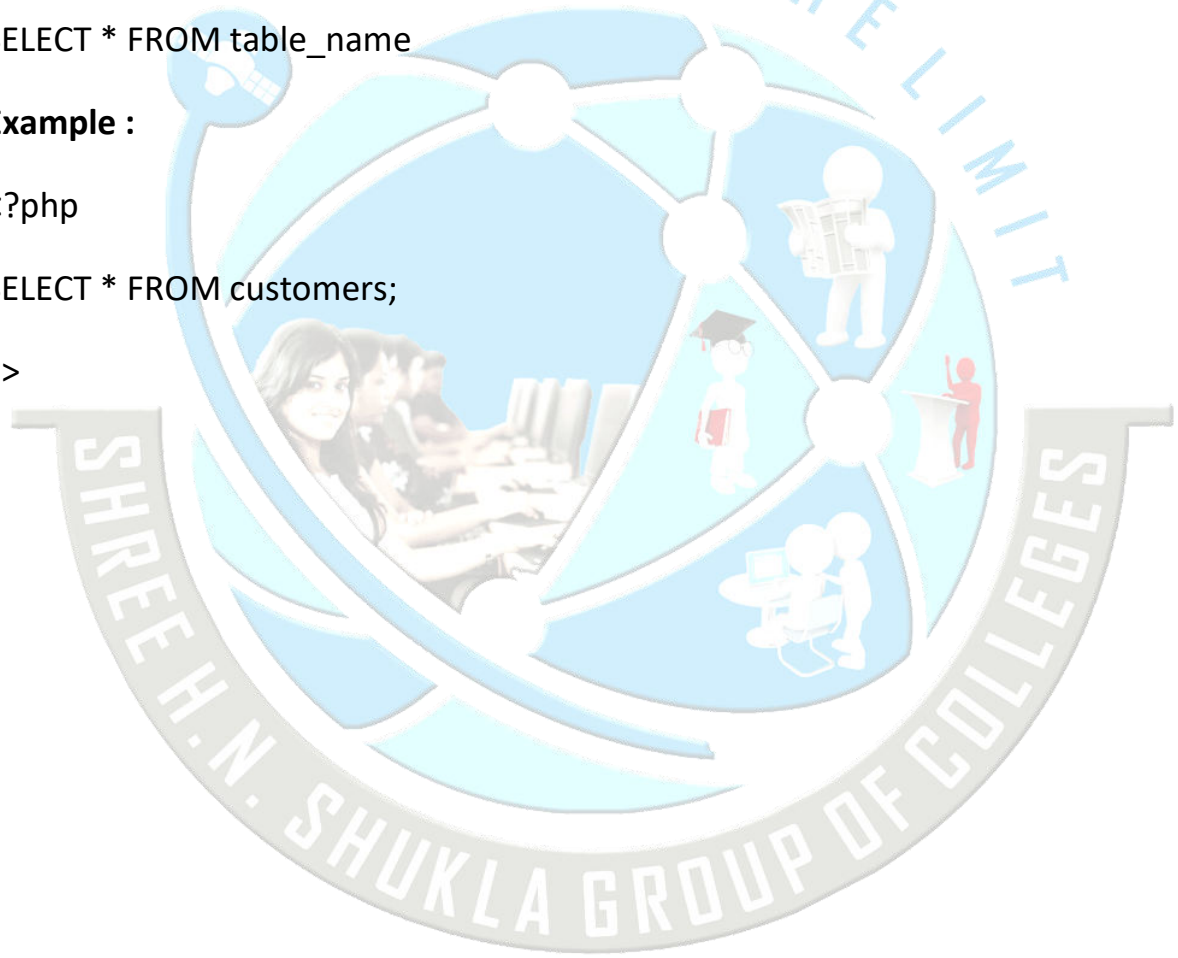
SELECT * FROM table_name

Example :

```
<?php

SELECT * FROM customers;

?>
```



THANK YOU

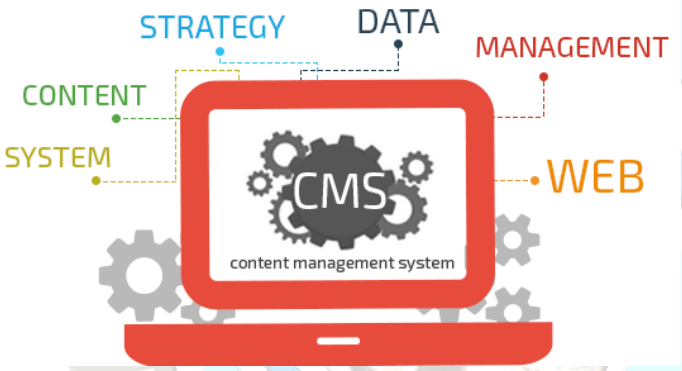
SUBJECT : WORDPRESS

Unit : 2

INTRODUCTION INSTALLATION & CONFIGURATION

Topic 1 : What is content management system (CMS)? **Marks-2**

Ans.:



Detailed :

- CMS stands for Content Management System.
- The definition of a CMS is an application (more likely web-based), that provides capabilities for multiple users with different permission levels to manage (all or a section of) content, data or information of a website project, or internet / intranet application.
- Managing content refers to creating, editing, archiving, publishing, collaborating on, reporting, distributing website content, data and information.
- An example of a CMS application is a Web Application that provides the following administration, control panel or website management functionalities:

Administration or Control Panel:

- Create, Edit, Publish, Archive web pages

- Create, Edit, Publish, Archive articles
- Create, Edit, Publish, Archive press releases

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	CMS stands for?	Content Management System
2.	Wordpress is CMS Application.	True
3.	CMS can manage website content.	True

Topic 2 : What is WordPress? **Marks-3**

Ans.:

Detailed :

WordPress is web publishing software you can use to create your own website or blog. Since it was released in 2003, WordPress has become one of the most popular web publishing platforms. Today it powers more than 70 million websites!

WordPress is open source software you can use to create a beautiful website or blog. It just may be the easiest and most flexible blogging and website content management system (CMS)

WordPress enables website owners to update page content and operate a blog page through a friendly interface.

There are several reasons WordPress is a great choice for building your blog or business website.

➔ **Open Source**

First of all, WordPress is Open Source. That means that there are hundreds of people all around the world working on improving WordPress. And because WordPress is an open source project it's also completely FREE.

➔ **User-Friendly**

Second, it's user-friendly. Rather than having to hire a web designer or contact a "webmaster" every time you want to make a small change to your website, you can easily manage and update your own content — without having to learn HTML. In fact, if you know how to use the basic formatting tools in a program like Microsoft Word, you can edit your site.

➔ **Flexible and Extensible**

Third, it's flexible and extensible. There are thousands of plugins and themes that enable you to easily change the entire look of your website, or even add new features like polls or contact forms, with just a few clicks.

➔ **Easy to find support**

Next, if you run into problems, or you want to add custom features, it's easy to find support or hire someone to help you. In addition to the WordPress tutorials on this site, there are also thousands of WordPress developers and designers who can help you. The official WordPress Forum is a great place to get answers to your questions.

➔ **SEO-friendly**

WordPress is SEO-friendly. Right out of the box, WordPress includes everything you need to ensure that your content is optimized for search engines. This is critical to your site's visibility and online success.

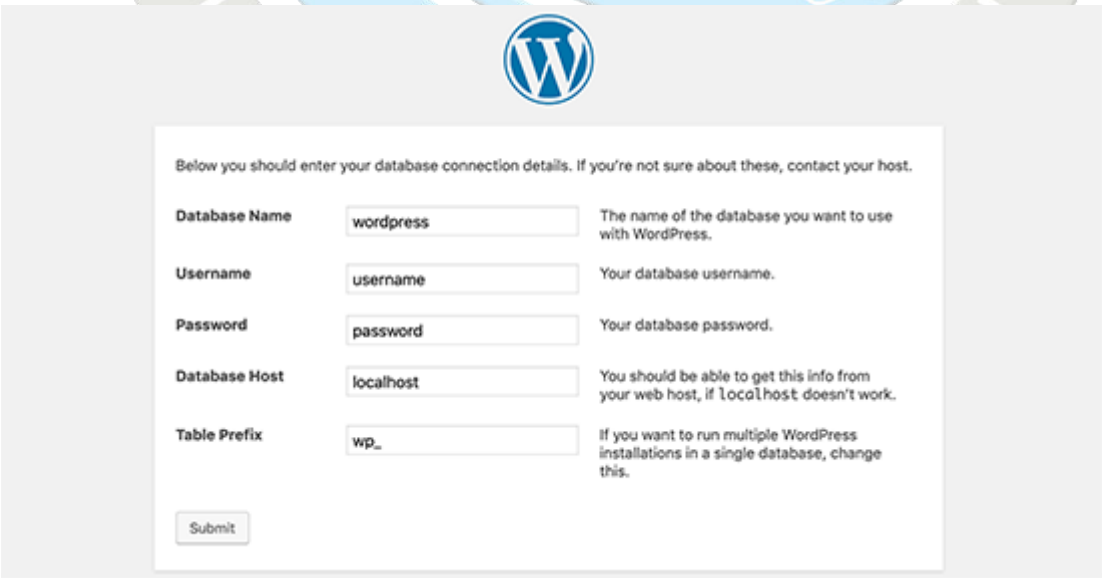
➔ **Control of your own content**

Last, you're in control of your own content. Other publishing platforms limit what you can and can't do on your own website. And, you're locked in to that service. If it should ever shut down, your content could simply disappear. With WordPress, you can import your data from other systems like Blogger. You're in control of your site… and your content.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	WordPress is open source software.	True
2.	In past wordpress is used to create	Blogs
3.	We can create e-commerce websites in wordpress.	True

Topic 3 : Installation of WordPress. **Marks-5**

Ans.:



Detailed :

Step 1: Download and install XAMPP on your computer

- The first step on your way to install WordPress locally is to download and install the XAMPP software. You can download the Windows installer file from Apache Friends.
- Once the download finishes, run the file you downloaded to launch the XAMPP installer.
- After installing XAMPP now you should be able to test that your local server is working by going to http://localhost/ in your web browser.

Step 2: Add the WordPress files

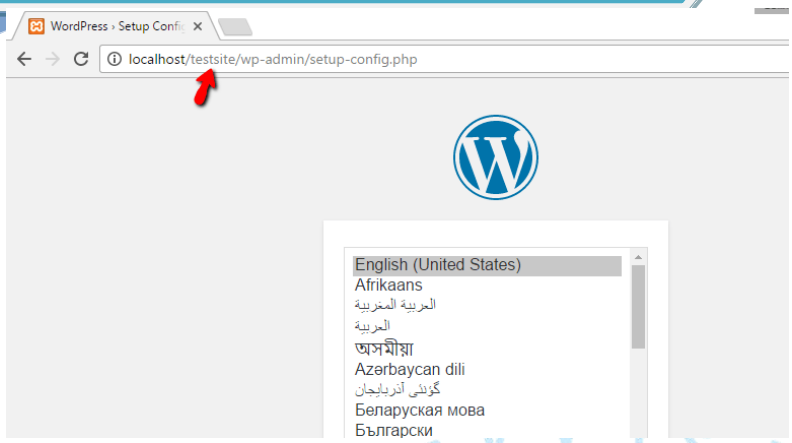
- First, you need to go to wordpress.org and download the latest version of WordPress. Then, in Windows, navigate to the folder where you installed XAMPP. C://xampp folder, find the htdocs subfolder.
- In htdocs, create a new folder for your test site. This folder name will become the sub-name used to access your site. For example, if you make the folder testsite, you'll access your site by going to http://localhost/testsite.
- Once you create the folder, extract the WordPress .zip file you downloaded from wordpress.org into it.

Step 3: Create a database for WordPress

- Next, you need to create a MySQL database for your WordPress install. To do that, launch PHPMyAdmin from your XAMPP control panel.
- Enter a name for your database and click Create. Your name can be anything – just remember it because you'll need it for the next step.

Step 4: Install WordPress locally via the on-screen installer

- When you visit your test site, you should see the normal WordPress installer. Remember, your test site is just http://localhost/FOLDERNAME.
- You will see this first screen, where you need to select the default English language.

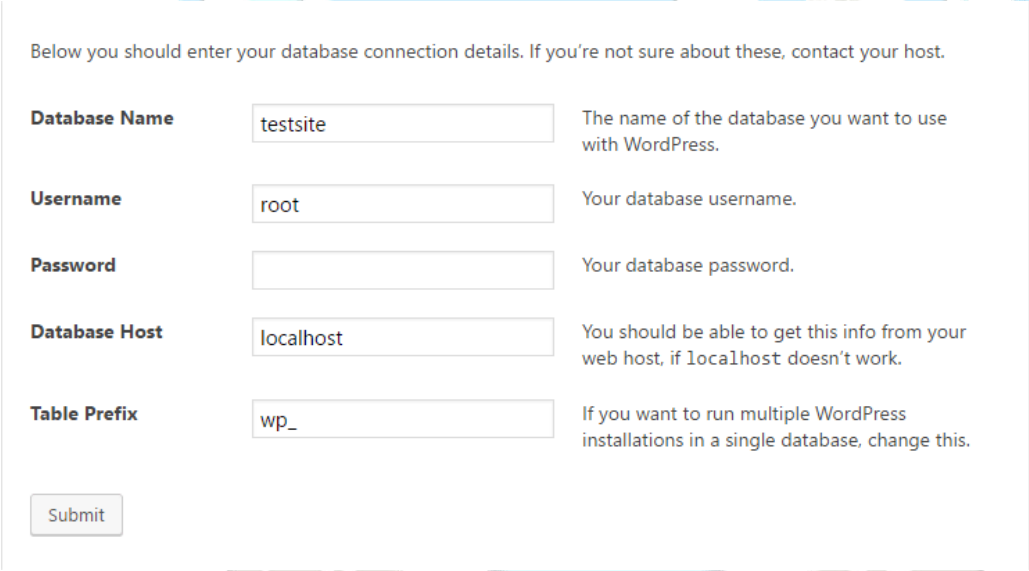


When you get to the database details, enter them like this:

Database Name = Name of the database you created in PHPMyAdmin

Username = "root"

Password = leave blank



Then finish the rest of the WordPress install process like normal.

Once you complete the process, you should see your brand new WordPress install running perfectly on your local host.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where you can download wordpress?	wordpress.org
2.	Where you can put your wordpress folder?	C:/xampp/htdocs
3.	Database should be blank, when creating it.	True
4.	How many tables are in WP database?	11

Topic 4 : Features of WordPress. **Marks-3**

Ans.:

Detailed :

WordPress is the most desired website development platform today and its popularity can indeed be evaluated with the fact that it powers over 25 percent of the websites.

Although WordPress has considerably high competition in the website development market, this powerful CMS (i.e. Content Management System) combines a group of features.

➔ **Quick Installation and Upgrade**

WordPress has simple and quick processes of installation and upgrade. Simply create your web pages online and upload the database. In case of using the FTP program, simply create a database and upload WordPress, and subsequently install it to continue.

➔ **User Management**

A website has several different roles associated with it. For instance, the administrator to manage the web pages, writers and editors to manage content, users or subscribers to create and manage their profiles. WordPress makes the management quick and easy.

➔ **Simplicity of Operations**

The simplicity and ease of operations make the process efficient and the productivity level enhances as a result. With WordPress, you can anytime create a new web page and publish content with quickness, thereby following the standard Internet culture.

➔ **Inbuilt Themes**

WordPress has multiple inbuilt themes and allows you create more as per your personal or business requirements. WordPress API powers you create themes that can be very simple as well as complex in design.

➔ **Inbuilt Comments**

You write and publish a blog of your WordPress website. Your friends and followers can put their comments, as WordPress' built-in comments feature provides them with a space or forum for discussion. You can manage or moderate those comments.

➔ **Extensions & Plug-ins**

WordPress is a feature-rich website development platform that meets your different needs. A plug-in directory full of plug-ins extend its features. Use these plug-ins enhance the features and functionality of your website.

➔ **Flexibility**

WordPress is an Open-source platform for website development and you can proceed with any type of theme, i.e. a personal blog to a full-fledged professional website. Choose any of the existing designs or create a new one.

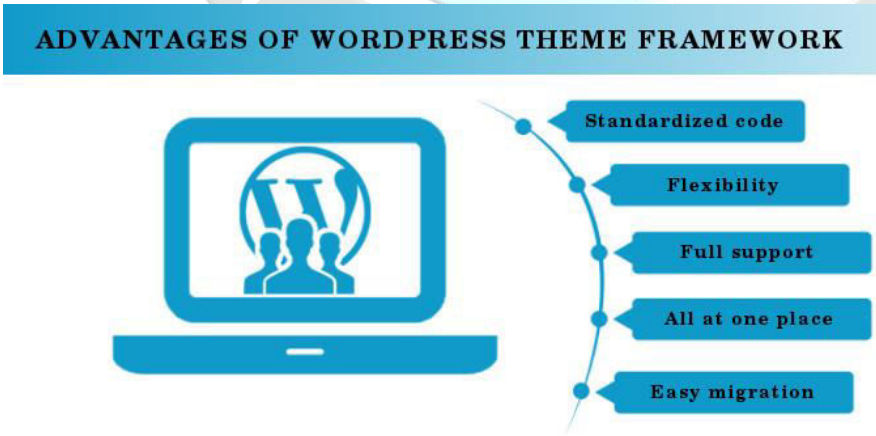
➔ **Media Management**

You can add images, videos, and other media items to your WordPress website and enhance the richness of content. Simply drag the media content from your computer and drop it into the uploader to get it uploaded. Use the image editing tools if required.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Wordpress installation is very easy & quick.	True
2.	Friends & followers can put their comments	True
3.	We can drag & drop the media files.	True

Topic 5 : Advantages and Disadvantages of WordPress. **Marks-3**

Ans.:



Detailed :

Advantages:

➔ **Easy to Use**

WordPress comes with rich preinstalled features that are literally point and click, installing plugins is simple, and their templates make designing easy.

It comes loaded with rich features without any tweaking, coding or other bumbling around. If you are a beginner user then seriously consider using WordPress.

➔ **Menus**

WP has some great menu options, making it prettier and simpler than other CMS due to its custom menus that can be rearranged to include categories, pages, etc.

➔ **Community**

Having a large community to draw on for support and tricks is important to many people and WP has one of the largest online communities around.

➔ **Themes**

There are thousands of free themes available online to use to help you choose a design for your site. There are also premium themes available for purchase for those who want an added touch of professionalism to their site.

➔ **Plugins**

There are almost 13,000 plugins available for the WP platform. It is through these plugins that WP gained its CMS title as plugins opened up WP to a world of possibilities. Most of these plugins are free which is cool.

➔ **Custom Fields**

Through the use of custom fields you can turn WP into a CMS by going beyond the typical blogging activities like posting, categorizing and tagging. They have made this process easy for beginners as well with the addition of custom field plugins like ‘Custom Fields Template.

Disadvantages:

➔ **WP Scripting**

For advanced users who are familiar with more advanced techniques like scripting, WP uses its own script. And knowledge of the WP script is necessary for things like adding or removing post dates.

➔ **Design Knowledge Required**

While WP does have plenty of nice-looking templates many people want to design a unique website as WP themes often look too similar to one another. To make unique designs in WP you need knowledge of the CSS style sheet language.

➔ **Too Many Plugins**

WP needs a lot of plugins to be able to do the things. While the plugins are available they can slow your page down if you install too many of them.

➔ **Documentation**

While there is a large online community of users to help and support you there is little to no offline documentation.

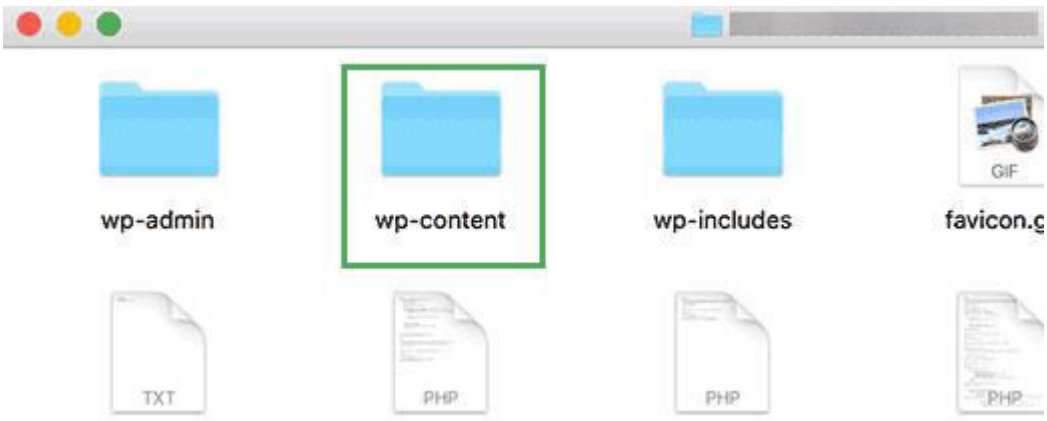
➔ **Needs Regular Updates**

WP is constantly changing and growing and it needs regular updates. This is not a big deal unless you are looking for a set-it-and-forget-it solution, in which case this might not be the solution for you as it needs periodic updates.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	For any kind of support wordpress have…	Large community
2.	Give any one disadvantages of wordpress.	WP Scripting
3.	Give any one advantage of wordpress.	Easy to use

Topic 6 : File and Directory structure of WordPress. **Marks-3**

Ans.:



Detailed :

The directory structure is the organization of files into a hierarchy of folders. It describes how files are arranged for an application. A hierarchy is similar to a tree structure.

The WordPress Directory Structure

- wp-admin : Folder
- wp-content : Folder
- wp-includes : Folder
- index.php
- license.txt
- readme.html
- wp-activate.php
- wp-blog-header.php
- wp-comments-post.php
- wp-config-sample.php
- wp-cron.php
- wp-links-opml.php
- wp-load.php
- wp-login.php
- wp-mail.php
- wp-settings.php
- wp-signup.php
- wp-trackback.php
- xmlrpc.php

- .htaccess
- wp-config.php

These are the core WordPress directories and files. Now, let's see some of the important files and folders in detail. Keep in mind that the first three are folders and rest are files.

➔ **wp-admin**

The admin tools are powered by this folder. As it's name indicates, this deals with the administrator. The main file inside this directory is the admin.php. It enables the connection to the database, displays the WordPress dashboard.

➔ **wp-content**

The next folder we are going to see is the wp-content. The Themes and Plugins are familiar to every WordPress user. These are stored inside this directory.

➔ **Plugin**

The plugins are used to add more functionality to the WordPress site. Plugins can offer custom setup to the WordPress installation while the default WordPress installation is designed to be light weight.

➔ **Themes**

The WordPress themes provide the graphical interface to the website. There are many files that work together to achieve this.

The themes and plugins are the major parts in the wp-content directory.

➔ **wp-includes**

The wp-includes is the final top-level folder and is large in size. This folder is where most of the WordPress core files are stored. A fresh WordPress install will include over 140 different files in the main directory, and fourteen different folders including certificates, fonts, js, theme-compact, and widgets.

➔ **index.php**

The index file loads and initializes all your WordPress files when a page is requested by a user.

➔ **license.txt**

This is WordPress license file. The WordPress is a free software and is licensed under the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation.

➔ **readme.html**

This core file contains the instructions to the user as its name indicates.

➔ **wp-config.php**

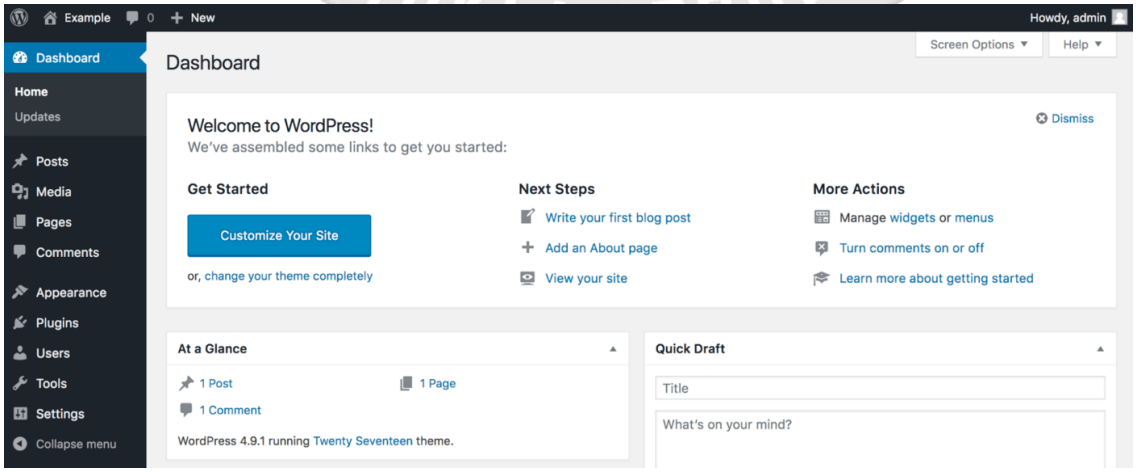
It is one of the core WordPress files which contains information about the database, including the name, host (typically localhost), username, and password.

There are many other folders and files, but these are the most important folders and files in the WordPress directory structure.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Which folder deals with administrator?	wp-admin
2.	Which folder contains plugins and theme?	wp-content
3.	Which file contains database details?	wp-config.php

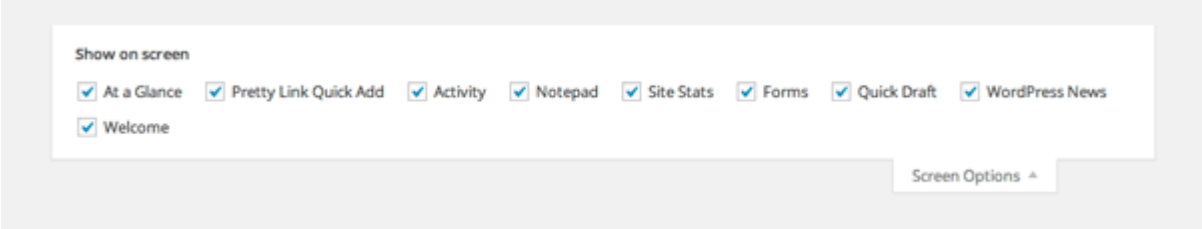
Topic 7 : WordPress Dashboard overview. **Marks-5**

Ans.:



Detailed :

- The WordPress dashboard area gives you a general overview of your website. It also displays many useful quick links for performing common tasks such as writing a quick draft or replying to the latest comment.
- The dashboard area is built up of many different widgets. Each widget can be enabled or disabled.
- To do this, click on the “Screen Options” drop down menu at the top of the page. This will show you a list of default widgets and widgets that have been added by plugins. Simply uncheck the widgets that you want to remove and they will automatically be hidden.

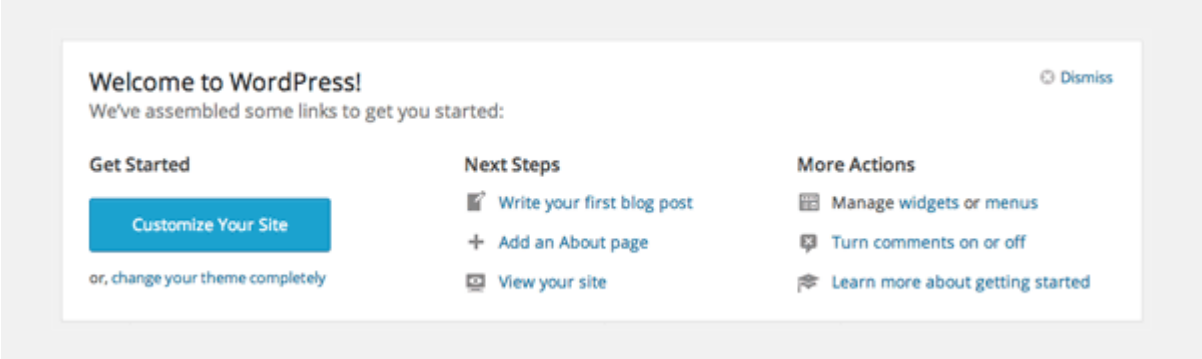


Let us take a closer look at the default widgets that populate the WordPress dashboard.

➔ **Welcome to WordPress!**

The welcome widget is displayed at the top of the dashboard. On the left hand side is a large “Customize” button that takes you to the WordPress theme customizer.

The center column contains useful links to create a blog post, create a page, and view the front end of your website.

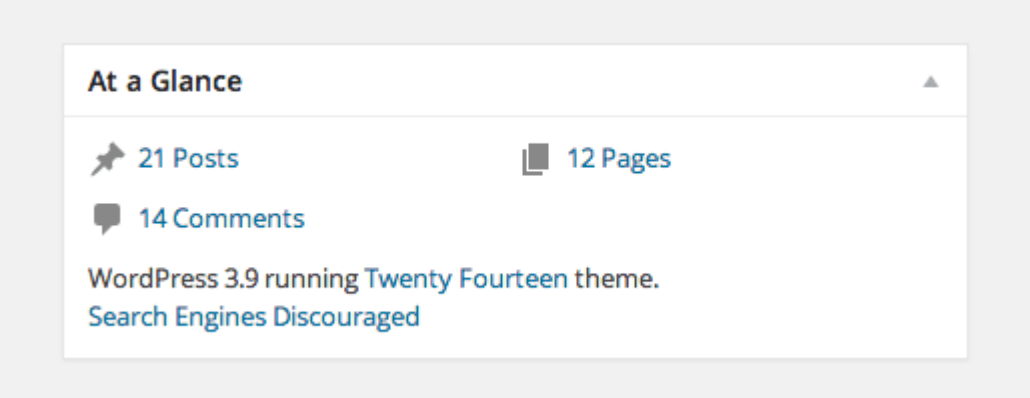


The last column contains links to the widgets page, menu page and comment settings.

➔ At a Glance

The "At a Glance" widget gives you a general overview of your website including the number of published posts and published pages. The figure for the total number of comments include spam comments.

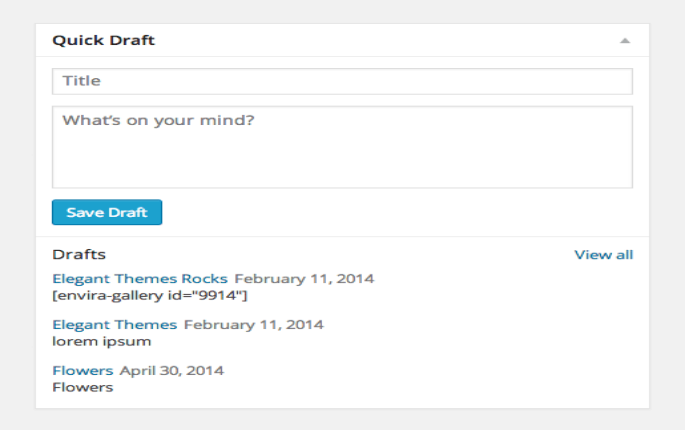
The theme you are currently using is also noted and a reminder is printed if you have blocked search engines from indexing your website.



➔ Quick Draft

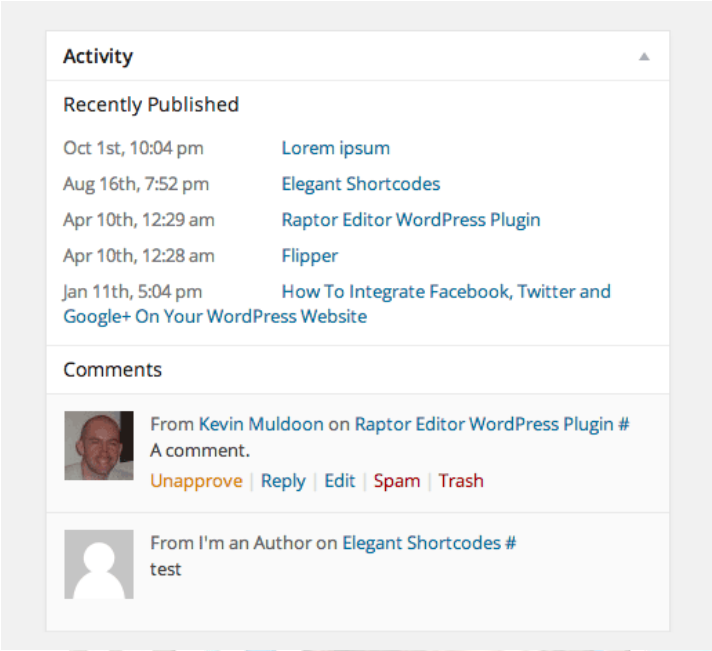
The "Quick Draft" widget is handy for jotting down an idea for a future blog post. There is no visual editor available, therefore you cannot make text bold or upload an image.

The concept of quick draft is simple. If you have an idea for a post, write down a title and some notes about your idea and then save it as a draft. You can then complete the post at a later date.



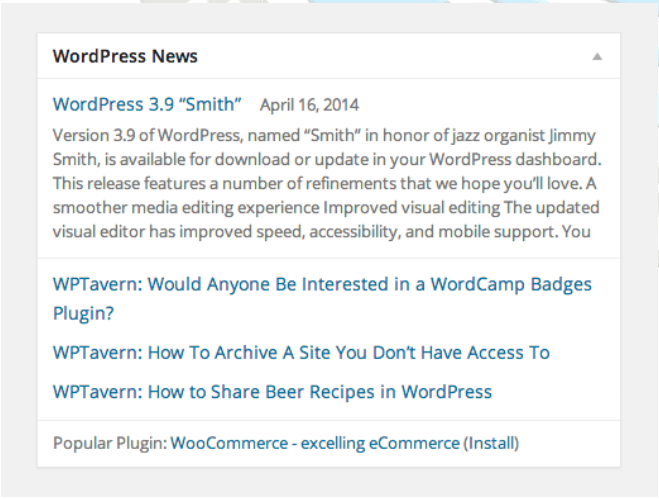
➔ Activity

The “Activity” widget displays your last few published posts. It also displays the latest comments that have been submitted. You can respond to the comment directly through the widget. You can also trash the comment or move it to spam.



➔ WordPress News

The “WordPress News” widget displays the latest blog posts from official WordPress blogs.



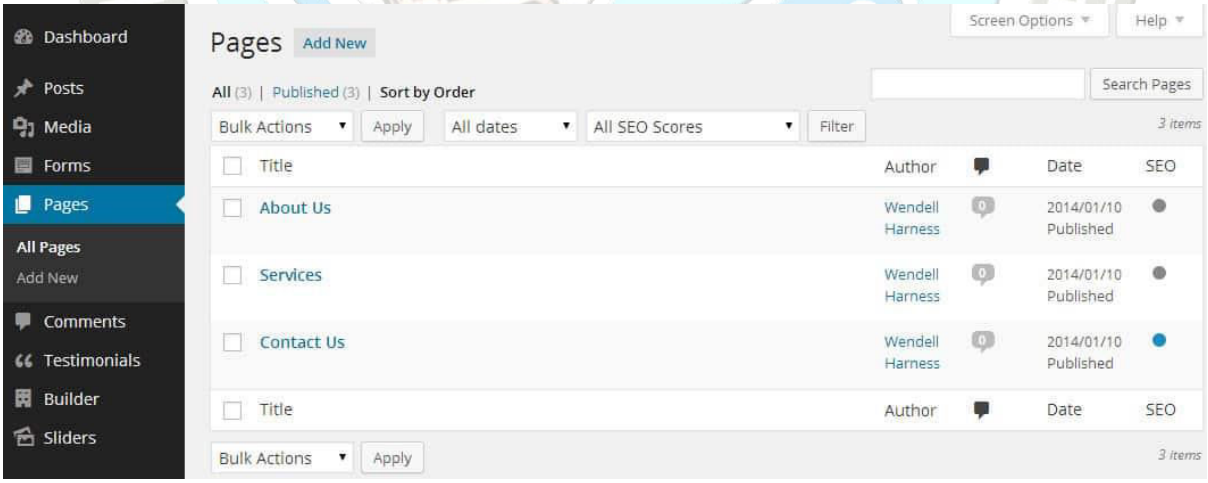
➔ **Custom Dashboard Widgets**

The WordPress dashboard is not restricted to the five widgets that come packaged with WordPress. Many plugins add a widget to your dashboard after activating it.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where we can enable or disable widgets in dashboard?	Screen Option
2.	Which widget displays the customize button?	Welcome
3.	From which widget we can quickly draft posts?	Quick draft

Topic 8 : Add, Edit and Delete Page. **Marks-5**

Ans.:



Detailed :

➔ **Add a new web page:**

1. Click on the Pages menu in the sidebar and select “Add New.“

2. Enter your page title in the top box

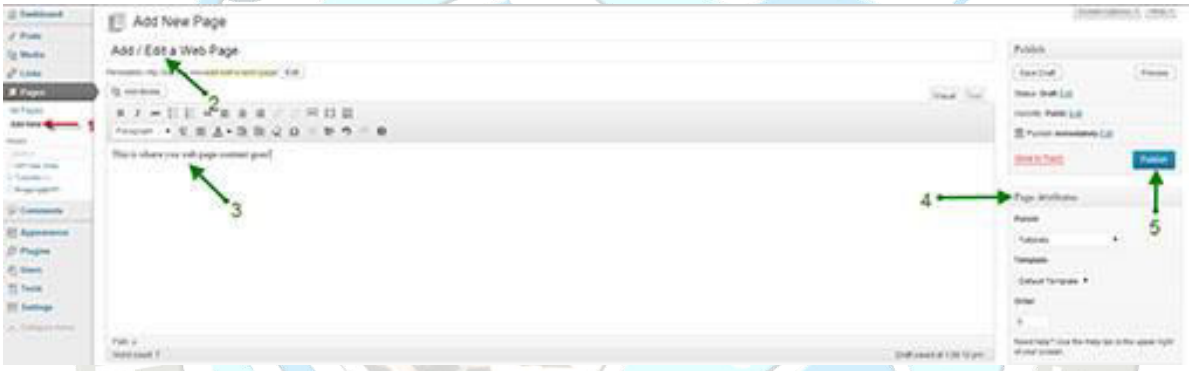
3. Add the page content into the WordPress Editor.

4. In the right sidebar, you will see a box labelled "Page Attributes." Here you can specify a parent page and a template.

• Parent Page: If your new page belongs on a sub-menu beneath another page, you should specify that page as it's Parent.

• Template: You may also choose a template if your theme has multiple templates; however, most pages will use the default template.

5. Make sure you click the Publish button to save your changes and make them live. If you are not ready to go live, you can also choose to save your page as a draft.

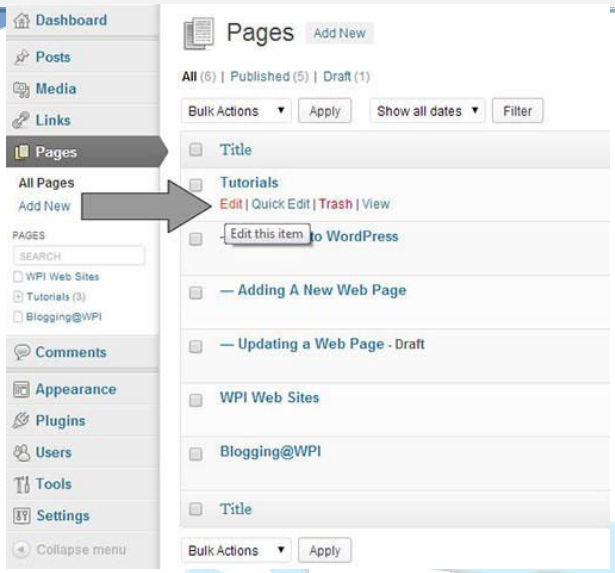


➔ **Updating a Web Page**

The process for updating an existing web page is basically the same as adding a new page.

Click on the Pages menu to bring up a list of your pages.

When you hover over the page that you want to edit, a menu will appear below that page as shown in the screen-shot below. Click on the Edit link to edit your web page.

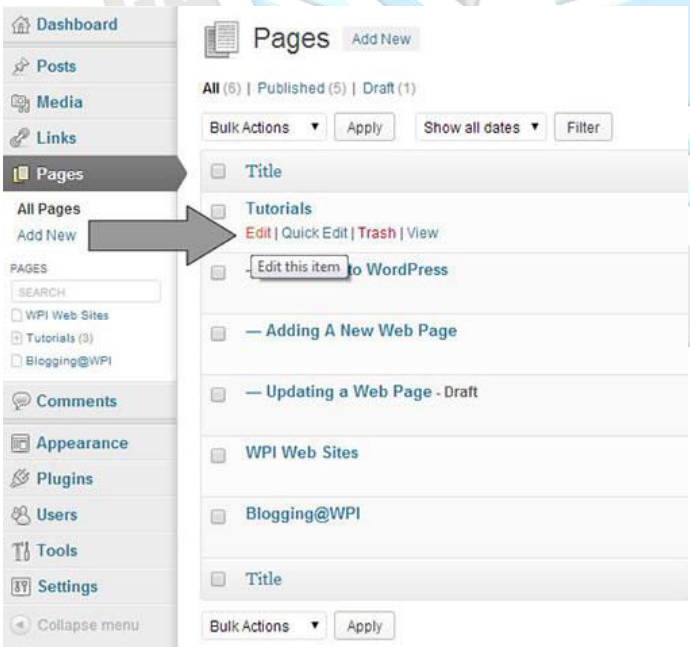


When the web page opens, you can edit your title and your page content as desired. Make sure you click the Update button to save your changes and make them live.

➔ Deleting a Page

To delete a web page, click on the appropriate menu (Pages) and hover over the one you wish to delete.

On the hover menu, you will see a Trash option. Click this to move the page to the trash.



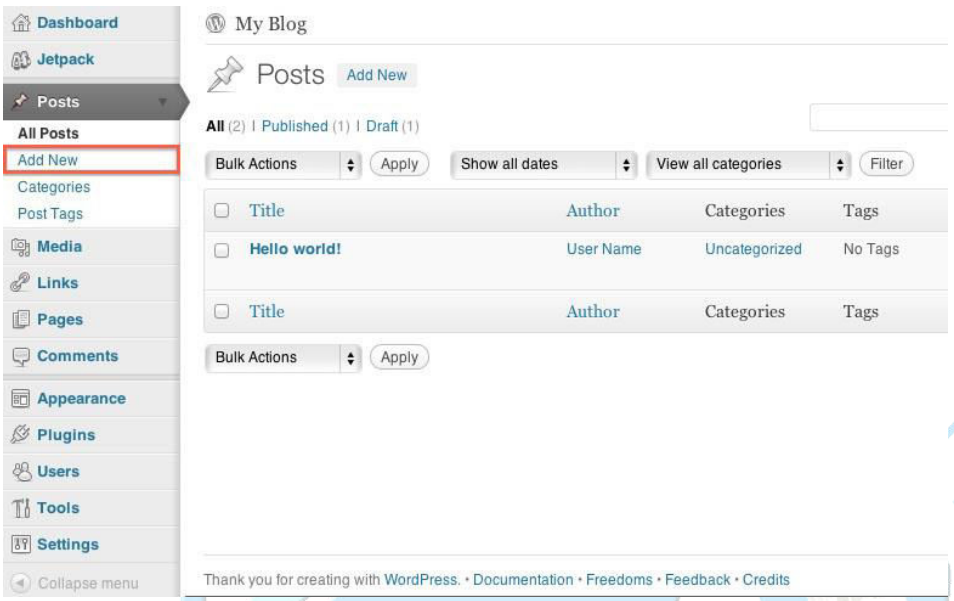
Note that the file is just moved to the trash and is not actually deleted. You can go into the trash folder to restore a page if you accidentally delete a page.

- To get to the trash folder go to the Pages section. At the top of the page, there is a horizontal menu that allows you to filter the page to view: All Pages, Published Pages, Draft Pages or Trash. Click on the Trash link.
- To RESTORE : Hover over the page you want to restore and click on the Restore link. This will restore the page to it's former state – either Published or Draft.
- To PERMANENTLY DELETE : Hover over the page you want to delete and click on the Delete Permanently link.
- You can also check the box prior to multiple pages and use the "Bulk Action" drop-down box to Restore or Permanently Delete multiple pages at once.
- In addition, you can "Empty the Trash" to delete all of the pages in the trash at once.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where we can add a new page?	Add New Menu
2.	From where we can update a page?	Edit Menu

Topic 9 : Add, Edit and Delete Post. **Marks-3**

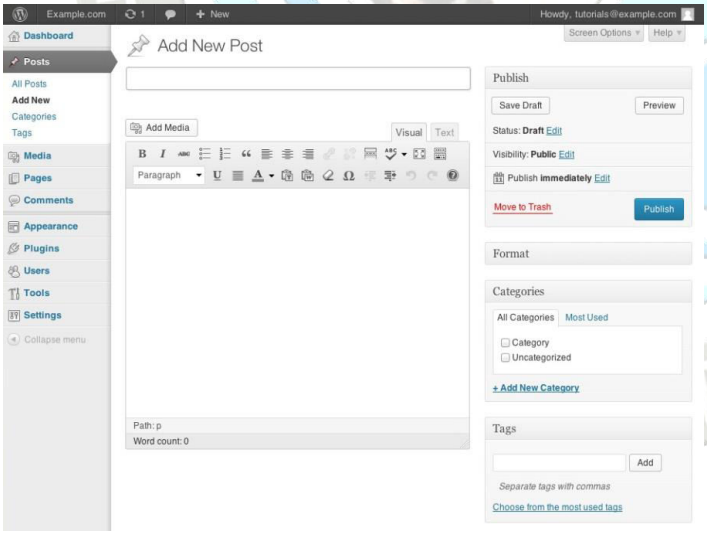
Ans.:



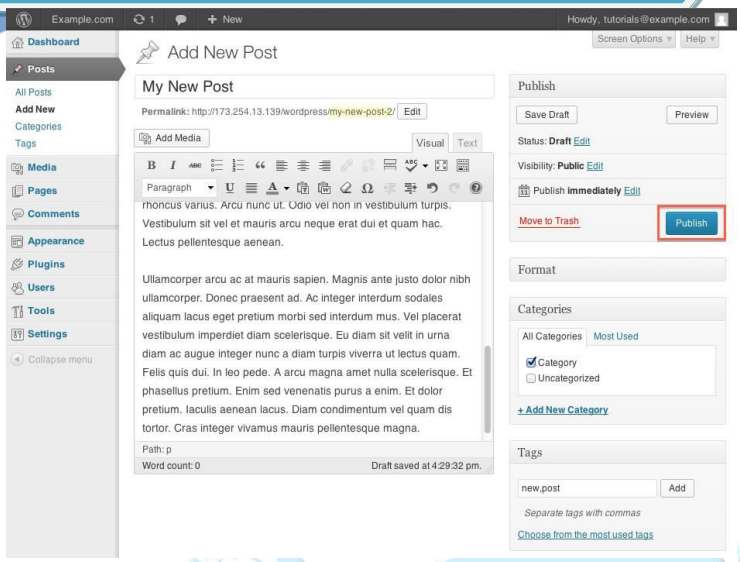
➔ Adding a New Post

On the left, you will see a menu with options for Posts. Click Add New.

This is the interface used to compose the post. HTML code can be inserted. Media files can also be added.

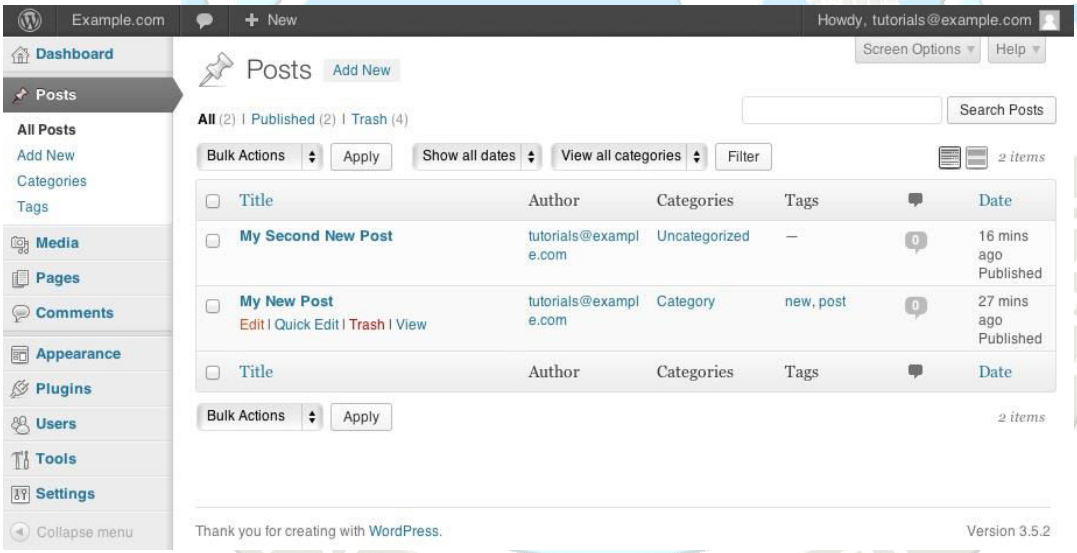


- Selecting the Category that you would like to have it associated with will help with organizing.
- Adding Tags will help with searching for the article and relating other articles.
- When the post has been composed, click the Publish button.



➔ Editing a Post

On the WordPress Dashboard click All Posts under Posts. This will list all the posts that have been made, whether published or drafts.

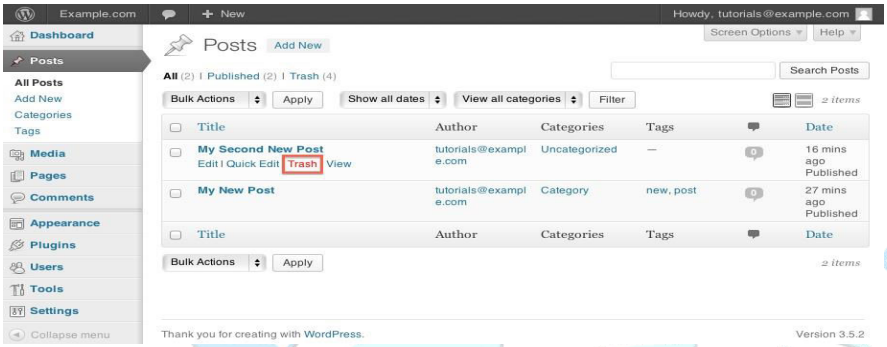


- In the search field at the top right-hand corner you can type in the post you would like to remove or you can scroll through your posts.
- Mouse over the post that you need to edit and click Edit when it appears. This will open the editor for the post.
- When finished with the edit click Publish.

➔ Removing a Post

- Sometime a post is too old or you just do not like it anymore. You will need to remove the post.

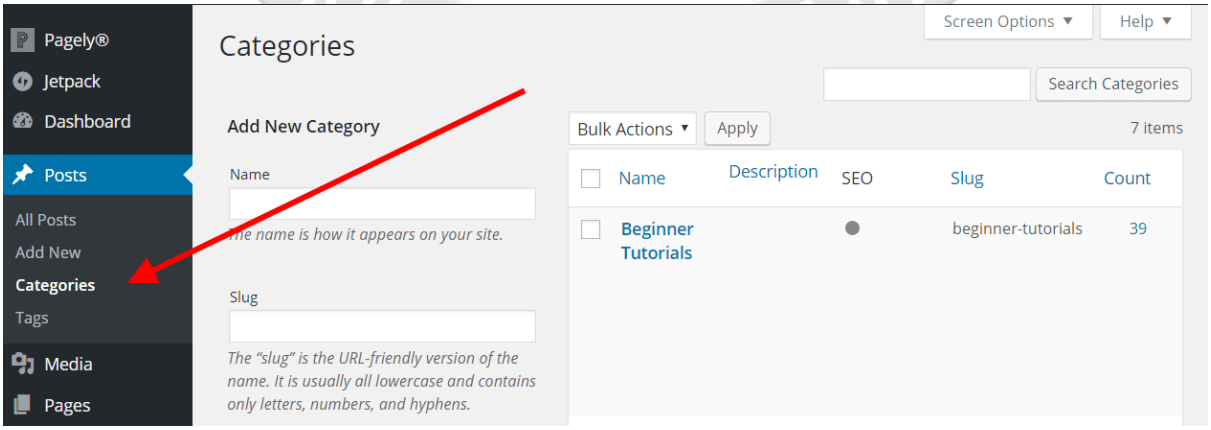
- On the WordPress Dashboard click All Posts under Posts. This will list all the posts that have been made, whether published or drafts.
- In the search field at the top right-hand corner you can type in the post you would like to remove or you can scroll through your posts.
- Mouse over the Post and click Trash.



1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where we can add a new post?	Add post
2.	From where we can remove a post?	Trash

Topic 10 : Add, Edit and Delete Category. **Mark-3**

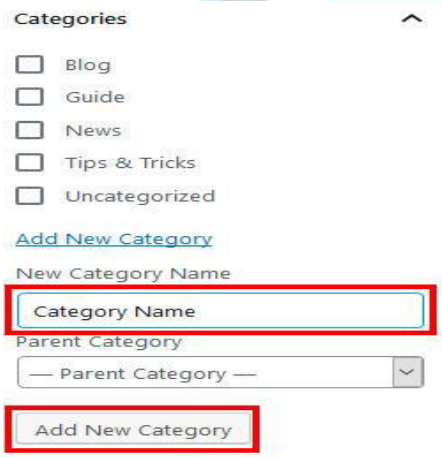
Ans.:



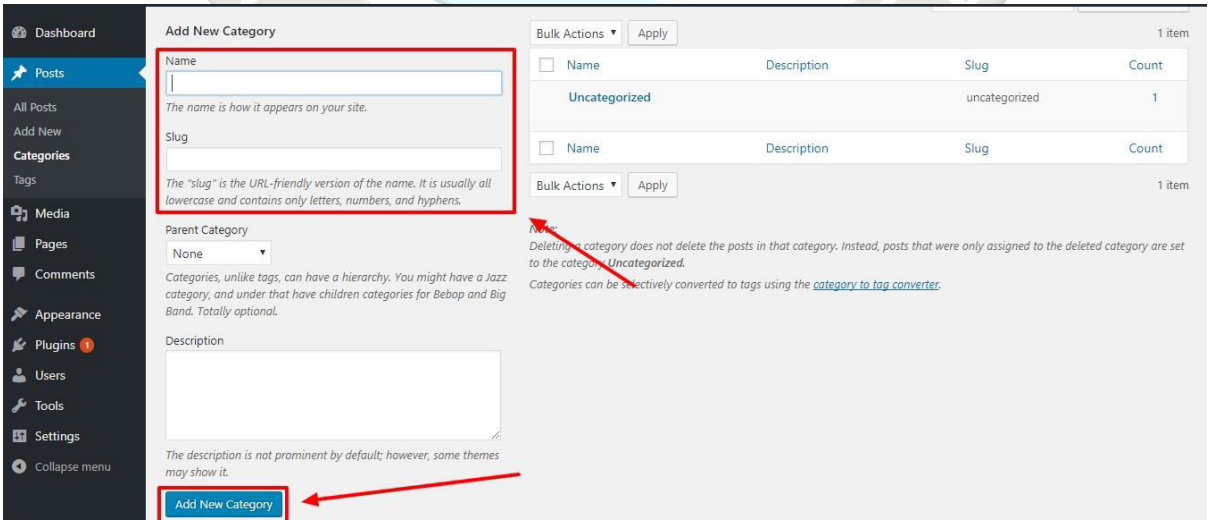
Detailed :

➔ **Add a new category**

- It is extremely easy to add, edit and delete categories in WordPress. The first thing you need to do to add and delete categories in WordPress is log in to your WordPress admin panel.
- You can then go to the Post option and select Add New. This redirects you to a new page.
- Once you are redirected to the new page to add a post, you can go ahead and add the title and the content boxes.
- On the right-hand side, you will notice the Categories panel below the Permalink. There you can either Add a New Category or use an existing one.



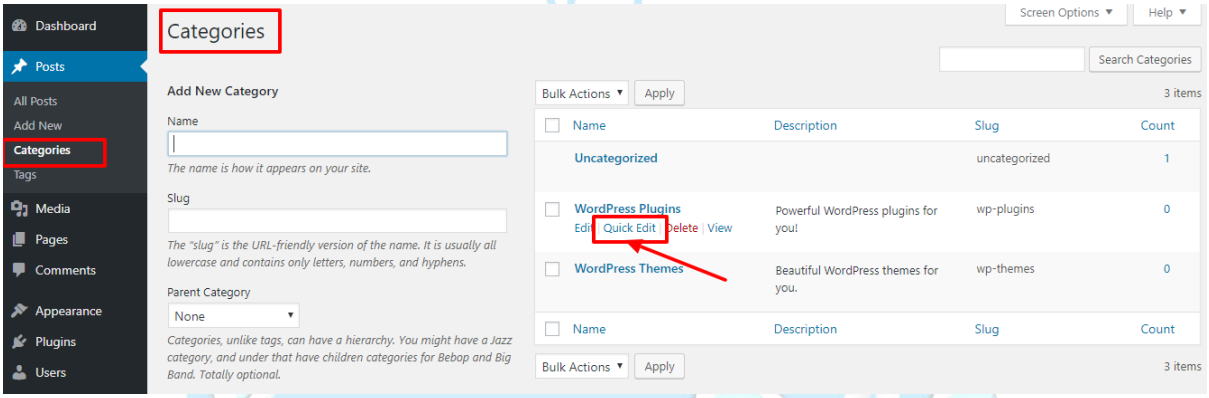
To create a category from the categories settings Start off by logging into your WordPress admin account and to the Dashboard. Click on the Post option, and then on Categories.



You will be redirected to the Categories settings. To add a new category simply edit the details on the left-hand-side. Name the new Category and add a slug. You can then add the parent link or skip the step if you are not creating a child category.

➔ Edit Categories

The first step to edit a category is to go to the Categories section through Posts and then to Categories from the Dashboard.



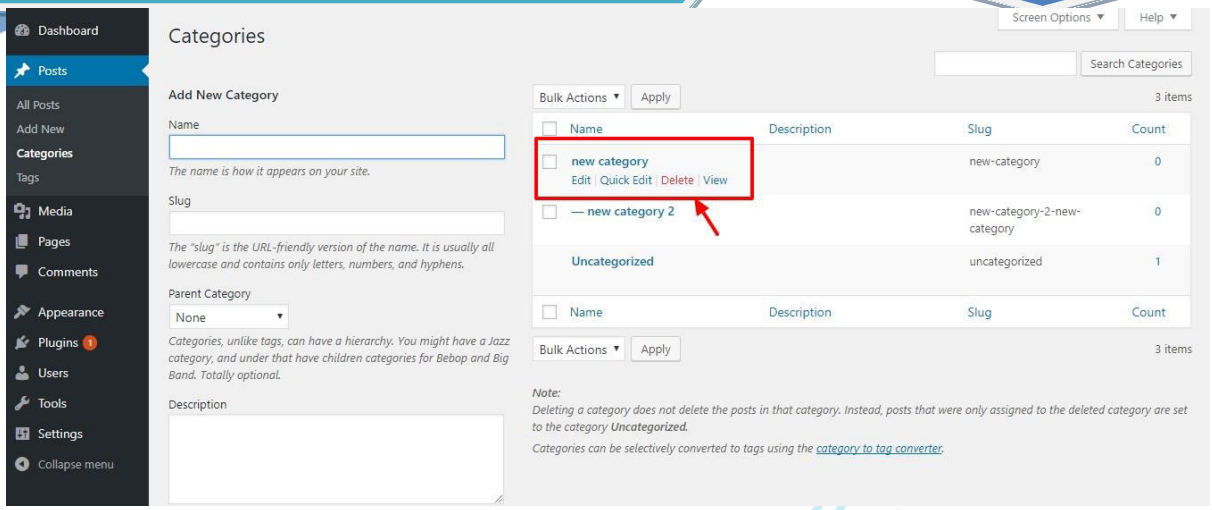
Once you are in the Category section, you can view all of the Categories and their details. Navigate to the options below the category and select Quick Edit option.

You will notice a menu option to edit the slug and the name comes up. You can go ahead and edit those details that require changing. Save the settings and you are done.

You can also edit a Category through the Edit Option.

➔ Delete Categories

To delete the categories Start off by selecting Posts from the Dashboard and select Categories. After that, you will be redirected to a new page with options to edit the categories.

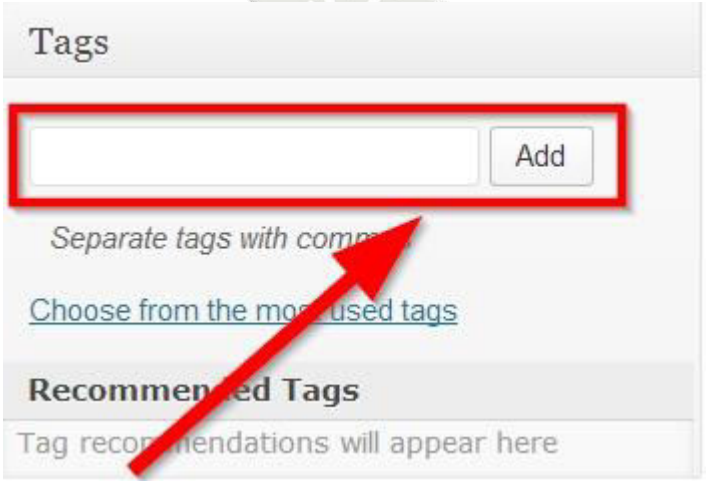


Choose the category you want to remove and select the Delete option from the menu under the Category. Confirm your option and the category will be deleted instantly.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where we can add a new category?	Post option
2.	We can also make parent category.	True

Topic 11 : Add, Edit and Delete tags. **Marks-3**

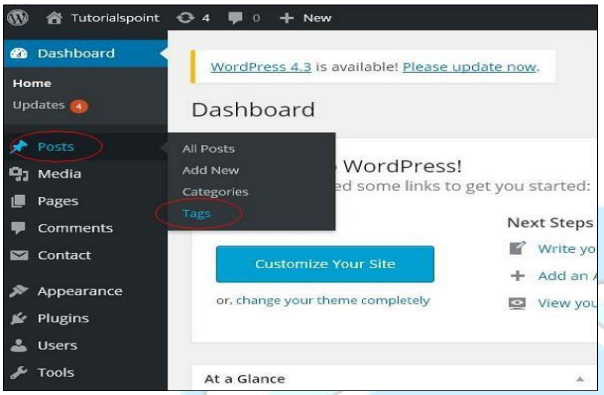
Ans.:



Detailed :

➔ Add Tags

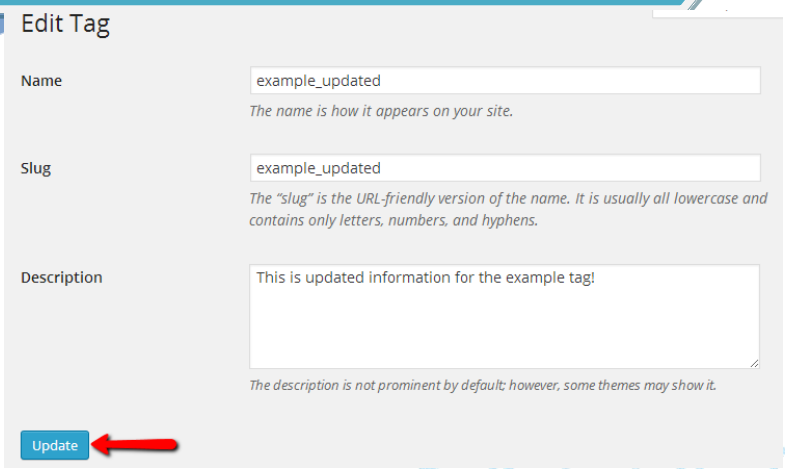
Following are the simple steps to Add Tags in WordPress.
Step (1) – Click on Posts → Tags in WordPress.



- Once you click on the Tags link you will be redirected to the Tags home page.
- If you would like to add a new tag simply use the left part of the page and make sure that the required fields are properly filled:
- Name – The actual name of the tag you would like to create
- Slug – The URL-Friendly version of the tag name
- Description – Used for describing the tag you are creating. Usually it is set for your convenience and it will not be displayed.
- Once you are done filling these fields you will need to click on the Add New Tag button in order for the new tag to be added.

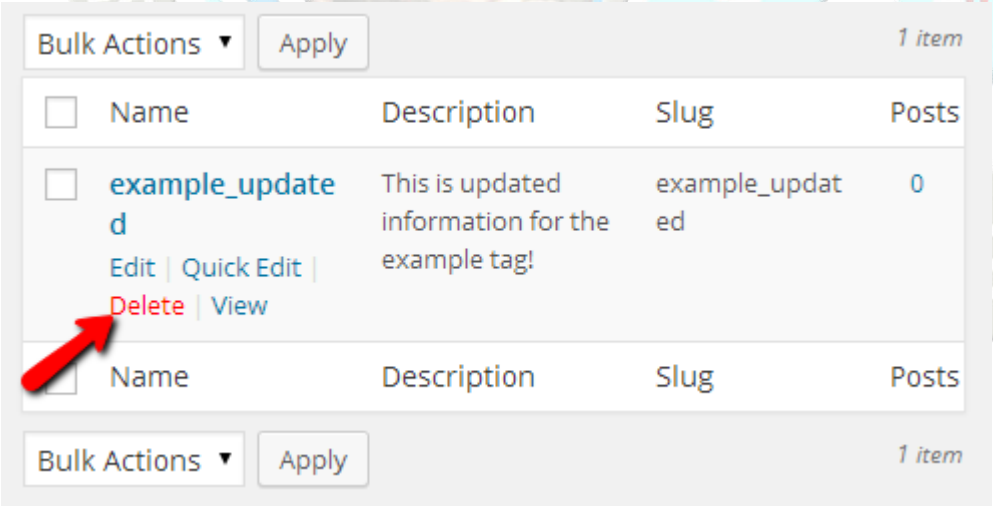
➔ Edit Tags

- If you would like to edit that tag you will need to hover over the tag name and use the Edit button.
- The Edit button will redirect you to an interface for editing your tag information.
- Once you are done editing the tag use the Update button at the bottom of the page in order to update the information for the specific tag.



➔ Delete Tags

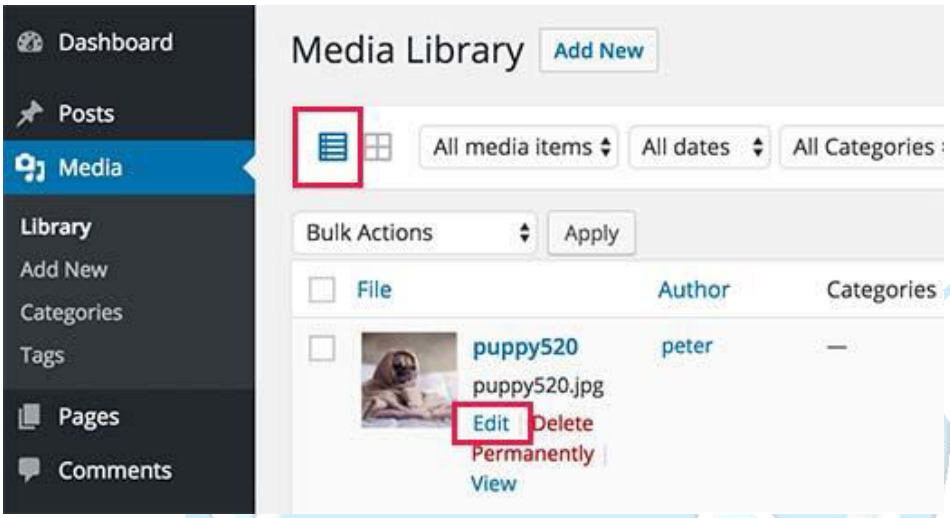
- In order to delete a tag you will need to back to the Tags home page (or navigate to your WordPress admin dashboard and go to Posts→Tags.
- Once there you will need once again find the tag you would like to delete in the table view located at the right part of the screen. As soon as you find it you will need to hover over the tag name and to use the appeared Delete link which will be in red color.



1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is tags?	Alternate name
2.	From where we can add a tag?	Post Option

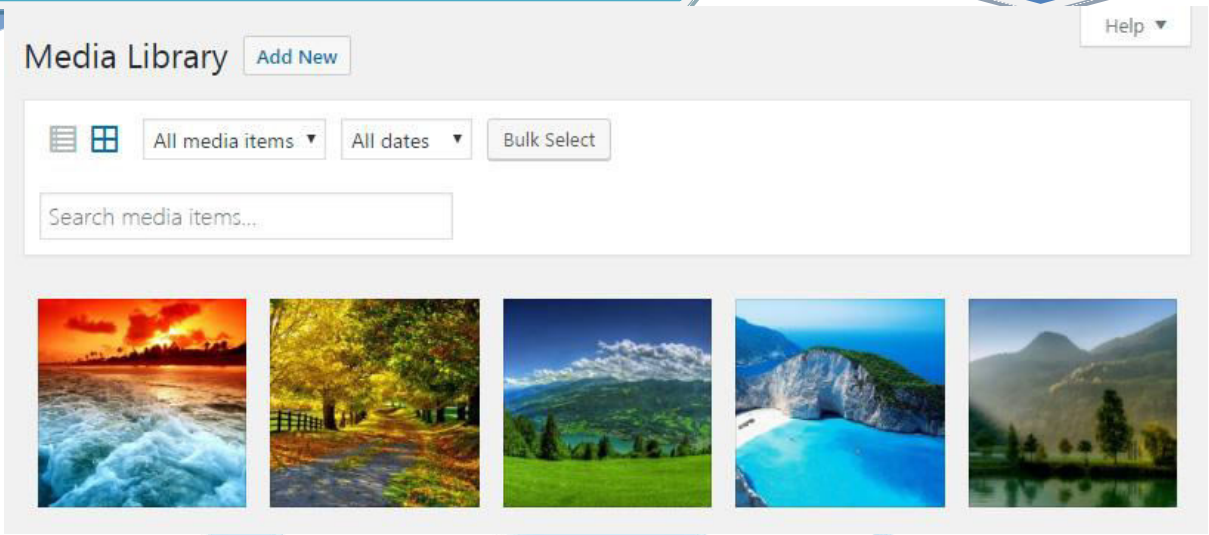
Topic 12 : Add media file in media library and attach in page or post. Marks-3

Ans.:



Detailed :

- WordPress Media Library is a virtual repository of all media files (images, videos, audio, and other documents) that you can use on your site. It allows you to upload and manage media files, insert them into posts and pages, and even quickly edit on the go.
- When you open the library for the first time, there won't be any files on the list. So your first task is to upload images so that you can use them in posts and pages.
- To upload new images directly to WordPress Media Library, please follow these steps:
- **Navigate to Media -> Add New**
- Click "Select Files" button or drag & drop images to the window
- If you clicked the button, select images and other media files from your computer
- From the moment you opened images from your computer or dragged them to the dashed box, WordPress will start uploading the files.



- After uploading at least one file, the changes will be visible in the WordPress Media Library. To open it, please navigate to Media -> Library.
- This new page will show you a list of all media files that you've uploaded to WordPress. You can show files in a list or grid view.

➔ **Upload and insert images directly to your page or post**

By clicking the "Add Media" button on top of the post edit screen, a new pop-up window will appear. Basically, the WordPress Media Library is the same – you can upload files directly from your computer or select images already uploaded to the library.

➔ **Different image sizes**

When you try to add images to a post or page, you will notice that WordPress lets you choose its dimensions.

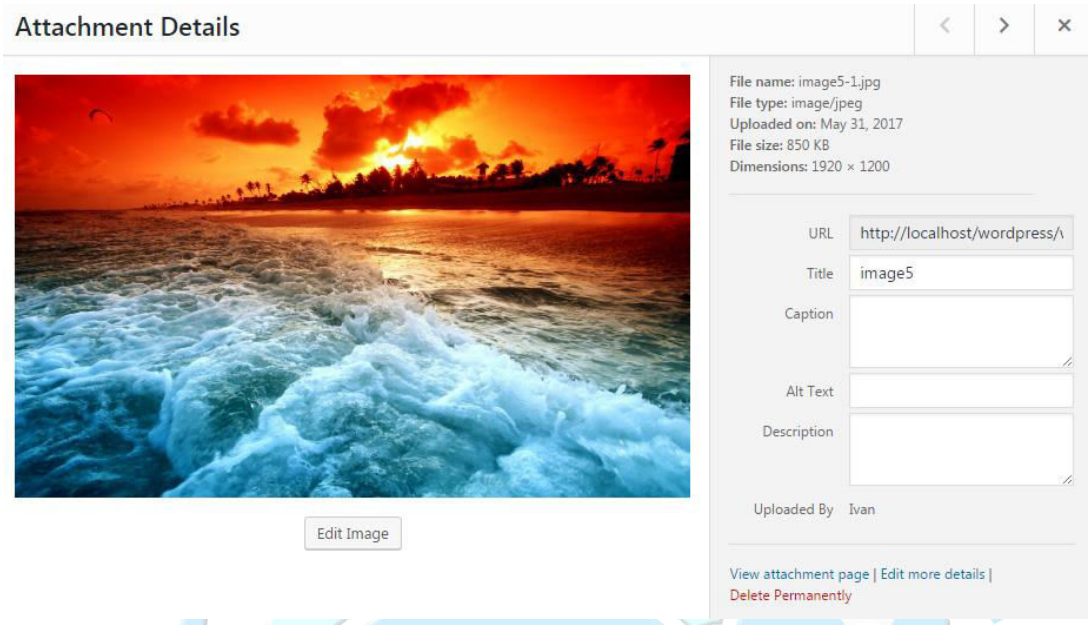
By default, WordPress creates three additional sizes next to the original one. So, even if you upload an HD image.

Thumbnail – 150×150 pixels

Medium – 300×188 pixels

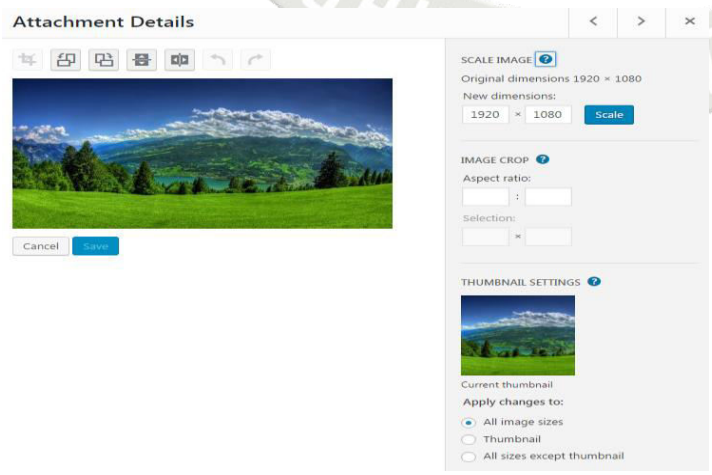
Large – 525×328

➔ **How to edit image details**



- Select any image from the library
- A popup window will appear and show you the details about that image
- On the right side, you will find information like image name, file type, upload date, file size and dimensions
- Below that you can see the URL of your picture
- To edit the image, change its title, caption, alt text (shown to those users who can't open the photo), and description
- Just below the description field, you can see which user uploaded this particular media file
- To edit more details, click the "Edit more details" link at the bottom

➔ **How to edit an image**



To do some extra work on the picture, just select one from the Media Library list and click the "Edit Image" button below it.

Now you can crop, rotate and flip the image without having to upload it once again. There are also undo and redo buttons that will let you fix mistakes done while editing.

Rotate

To rotate the image you selected, click the button to turn it to left or right.

Scale

On the right side, you can enter new dimensions for your image.

Crop

To crop the image, click on it and drag to make your selection. By holding down the Shift key while making a selection, you can keep the aspect ratio. If you want to modify it, change the aspect ratio from the right side of the screen.

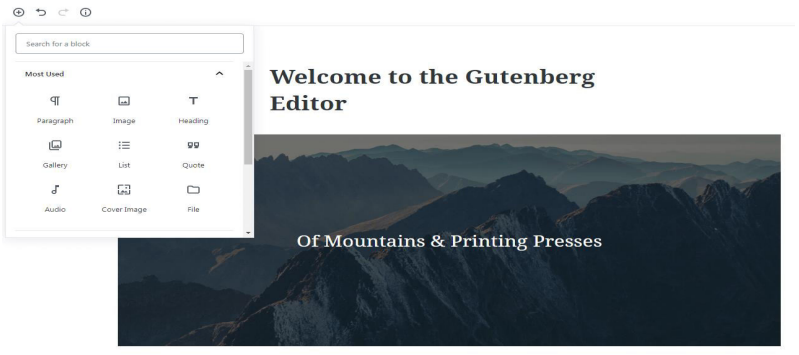
Apply changes

The last option allows you to apply changes to all images sizes, just the thumbnail or everything but the thumbnail.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where we can add a new page?	Add New Menu
2.	From where we can update a page?	Edit Menu

Topic 13 : Gutenberg Introduction. **Marks-3**

Ans.:



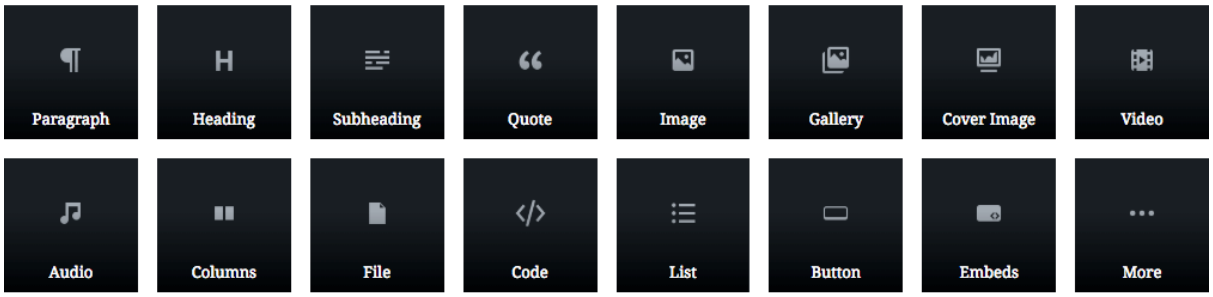
Detailed :

- WordPress is one of the most updated content management systems with sophisticated and easy-to-use backend content editor.
- The WordPress community has bought to you the Gutenberg. Best WordPress Gutenberg editor blocks plugins.
- Gutenberg is a simple plugin that will make the customization process easier than ever.
- Gutenberg is a free WordPress plugin and a great visual composer. Think of it as a replacement for your old WP editor (where you currently edit content).

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is tags?	Alternate name
2.	From where we can add a tag?	Post Option

Topic 14 : Explain Blocks of Gutenberg (Paragraph, Heading, Subheading, Quote, Image, Cover Image, Gallery, Video, Audio, Columns, Code, List, Button, Embeds). Marks-5

Ans.:



Detailed :

1. **Paragraph**

Use the Paragraph block to add a new paragraph.

Block Options

- Align Left
- Align Center
- Align Right
- Bold
- Italic
- Link
- Strikethrough
- Text Settings
- Background Color
- Text Color

The Gutenberg Editor allows you to easily and quickly make basic text modifications. You can change the font size but using the preconfigured small, normal, medium, large and huge. You can also set the font size using the pixels.

The Color Settings allow you to make important text standout without leaving the editor or adding your own CSS.

2. **Heading**

Use the Heading block to add a heading to your post.

- Select Heading Size
- Text Formatting
- Heading Size
- Align Text

3. **Sub Heading**

Use the Sub Heading block to add a heading to your post.

- Select Sub Heading Size

- Text Formatting
- Sub Heading Size
- Align Text

4. Quote

The Quote block allows you to easily add a quote and citation to your page or post.

- Quote Alignment
- Text Formatting
- Quote Styles

The Quote block settings allow you to choose the style and align the block to your liking.

5. Image

Add an image to your post.

- Align Image
- Edit Image
- Alternative Text
- Select Image Size
- Choose Custom Image Size
- Link Settings

Now you can add an image without entering your Medial Libray, drag and drop the image straight into your post.

You can click the Edit Image option if you need to change the image being displayed. You can also set the Alt Text for the image without leaving the editor.

When adding an image, you can choose one of the three auto-formatted sizes, Thumbnail, Medium or Full.

You can also use the Image Dimension settings to set a custom Width and Height for the image.

6. Cover Image

The Cover Image allows you to set the image that will be used for your blog post.

- Align Image
- Align Text
- Change Image Used for Cover block
- Toggle Fixed Background On and Off
- Overlay Color
- Background Opacity

Depending on the theme you are using, a cover image will be displayed along with your post, making it more inviting to potential readers.

You can use the Overlay settings to select the overlay color and choose the overlay's opacity.

7. Gallery

Create a gallery from a group of images.

- Gallery Alignment
- Edit Gallery
- Set the Number of Columns
- Crop Images Toggle

The Gallery block allows you to drag and drop pictures onto your page or post and the Gutenberg editor will auto create a Gallery for you.

The Edit Gallery option lets add captions or new images and rearrange the order of the images.

The Crop Images toggle will attempt to crop the images to make thumbnails the same size, which can have a less than desirable result. When using the Gallery block, you will want to add images that share a similar dimension.

8. Audio

Insert an audio clip into your post.

- Align Audio Block
- Edit Audio Block
- Toggle Autoplay and Loop On and Off
- Preload Options

The Preload option allows you to control what is preloaded for people visiting the site.

9. Video

Add a video to your post.

- Align Video
- Change Video
- Toggle Autoplay, Loop, Mute, and Playback Controls On and Off
- Choose the Preload Options
- Add a Poster Image for the Video

10. Column

Organize content using the Column block.

- Align Columns Block
- Format Text
- Adjust Font Size and Enable Drop Cap
- Adjust the Text and Background Color

11. Code

Add a code block to a post or page.

The code snippet will look to your visitors.

12. Lists

Add a list to your page or post using the List block.

Block Options

- Convert to an unordered list.
- Convert to an ordered list.
- Outdent list item.
- Indent list item.

On a numbered list you can indent and convert a list item to create a mixed list.

13. Button

Add a call to action with a Button block.

- Align Button
- Format Text
- Select Button Style
- Choose Text and Background Color

You can add a URL to the button to create a link.

14. Embeds

The Embed block allows you to easily add videos, images, tweets, audio, and other content to your post or page.

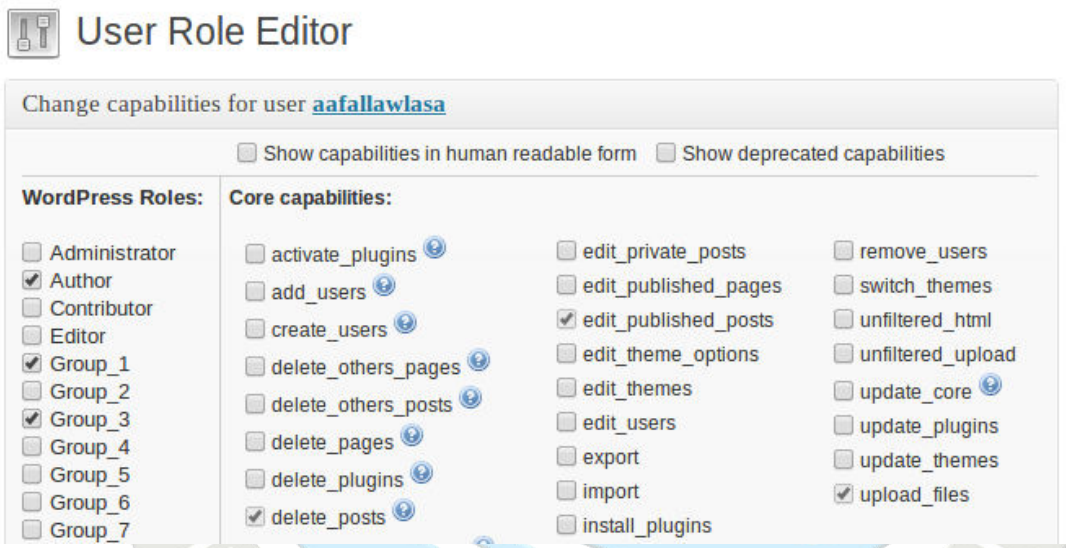
The majority of the embed types consist of social websites like Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Pinterest, etc.

Embed options that allow you to add content from other websites.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	From where we can add a new page?	Add New Menu
2.	From where we can update a page?	Edit Menu

Topic 15 : User roles and capabilities in wordpress. **Marks-3**

Ans.:



Detailed :

- The WordPress user management system is based on two key concepts: Roles and Capabilities.
- A Role identifies a group of users who are allowed to execute the same tasks onto the website.
- A Capability is the ability (or permission) to perform each single task assigned to a role.

WordPress comes with six roles:

- Super Administrator is a user who has full access to WordPress multisite features: can create and manage sub-sites, create and manage network

users, install and remove themes and plugins and enable them on the network.

- Administrator is a user who has full access to the administration features of a regular WordPress installation.
- Editor is a user who can edit and publish content created by any user.
- Author can publish and edit his own content.
- Contributor can create and edit but not publish his own content.
- Subscriber can only access his profile.

These WordPress user roles are hierarchically ordered, meaning that higher-level roles have the same capabilities of lower roles, plus a number of role-specific capabilities.

Consider the following table:

Subscriber	Contributor	Editor
read	read	read
–	edit_posts	edit_posts
–	delete_posts	delete_posts
–	–	delete_published_posts
–	–	publish_posts
–	–	upload_files
–	–	edit_published_posts

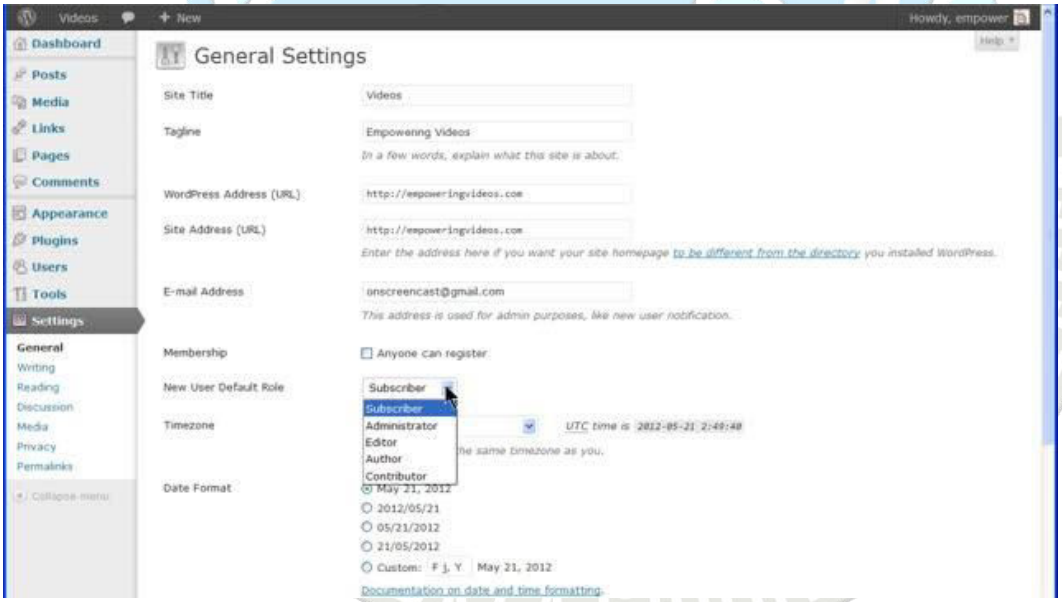
A Contributor has the same read capability as a Subscriber, but also has two more capabilities, edit_posts and delete_posts, which are specific for this role: the contributor can create, edit and delete his own not published posts.

An Editor has the same capabilities as a Contributor, and in addition she can publish, edit and delete her own posts, and upload media files.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is tags?	Alternate name
2.	From where we can add a tag?	Post Option

Topic 16 : Wordpress settings (General, Writing, Reading, Discussion, Media, Permalinks). **Marks-5**

Ans.:

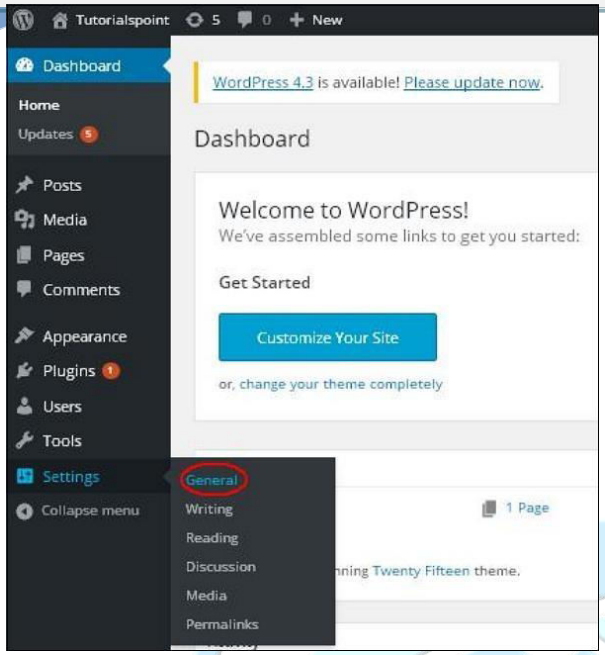


➔ **General Setting**

WordPress general setting is used to set the basic configuration settings for your site. In the setting administration screen, it is a default setting screen.

Following are the steps to access the general settings –

Step 1 – Click on Settings → General option in WordPress.



Step 2 – The General Setting page is displayed as shown in the following snapshot.

Following are the details of the fields on general settings page.

- Site Title – It displays the name of the site in the template header.
- Tagline – Displays a short sentence about your site.
- WordPress Address (URL) – It is the URL of WordPress directory where your all core application files are present.
- Site Address(URL) – Enter the site URL which you want your site to display on the browser.
- E-mail Address – Enter your e-mail address which helps to recover your password or any update.
- Membership – Anyone can register an account on your site after you check this checkbox.
- New User Default Role – The default role is set for the newly registered user or members.
- Timezone – Sets the time zone based on the particular city.
- Date Format – Sets the date format as you need to display on the site.
- Time Format – Sets the time format as you need to display on the site.
- Week Starts On – Select the week day which you prefer to start for WordPress calendar. By default it is set as Monday.
- Site Language – Sets the language for the WordPress dashboard.

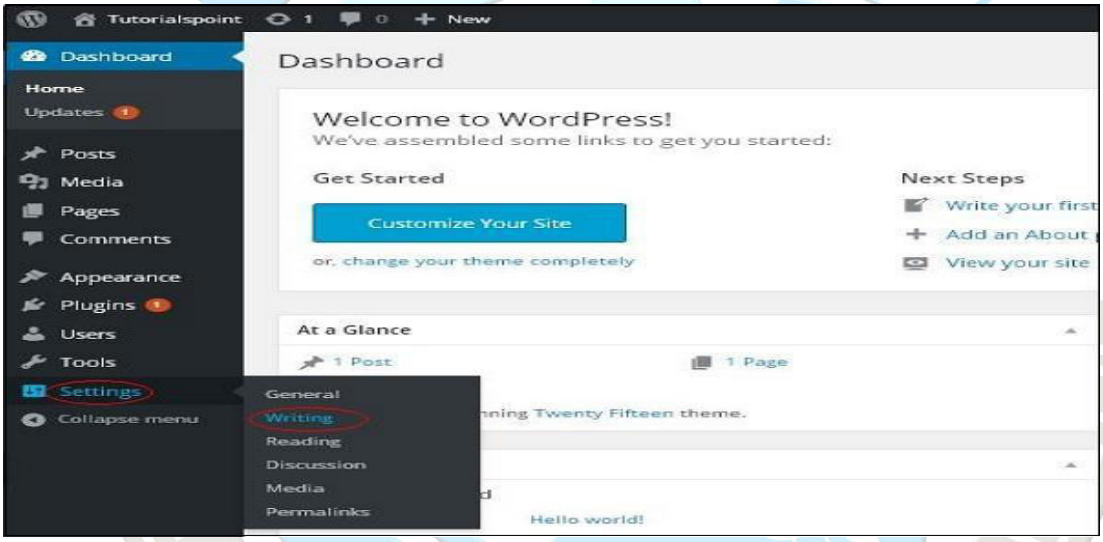
Step3 – After filling all the information about general settings, click on Save Changes button. It saves all your general setting information.

➔ Writing Setting

The writing settings controls the writing experience and provides options for customizing WordPress site. These settings control the features in the adding and editing posts, Pages, and Post Types, as well as the optional functions like Remote Publishing, Post via e-mail, and Update Services.

Following are the steps to access the writing settings –

Step (1) – To change writing settings, go to Settings → Writing option.



Step (2) – The Writing Setting page is displayed as shown in the following screen.

Following are the details of the fields on the page.

- Formatting – This field defines two sub options for better user experience.
- The first option Convert emoticons like :-) and :-P to graphics on display will turn text-based emoticons into graphic-based emoticons.
- The second option WordPress should correct invalidly nested XHTML automatically corrects the invalid XHTML placed within the posts or pages.
- Default Post Category – It is a category to be applied to a post and you can leave it as Uncategorized.

- Default Post Format − It is used by themes to select post format to be applied to a post or create different styles for different types of posts.
- Post via e-mail − This option uses e-mail address to create posts and publishes posts on your blog through e-mail.
- Mail Server − It allows reading the e-mails that you send to WordPress and stores them for retrieval.
- Login Name − To create posts, WordPress will need its own e-mail account. The Login Name will use this e-mail address and should be kept as a secret as spammers will post links redirecting to their own websites.
- Password − Set password for the above e-mail address.
- Default Mail Category − It allows selecting custom category for all the posts that are published via Post by e-mail feature.
- Update Services − When you publish a new post, WordPress will automatically notify the site update services in the box. See the Update Services on the codex for the long list of possible services.

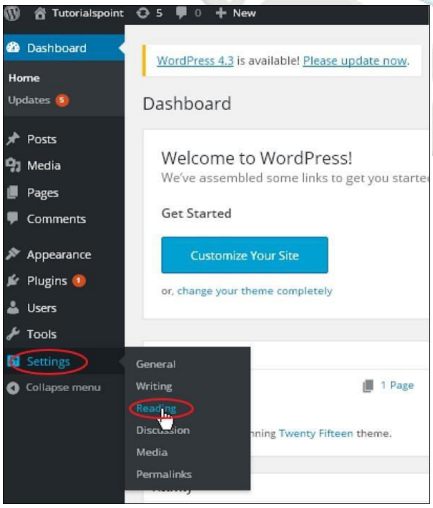
Step (3) − After filling all the above information, click on Save Changes button to save your information.

➔ Reading Setting

Reading Setting is used to set the content related to the front page. You can set the number of post to be displayed on the main page.

Following are the steps to access the reading settings −

Step (1) − Click on Settings → Reading option in WordPress.



Step(2) – The Reading Settings page is displayed as shown in the following screen.

Following are the details of the fields on reading settings.

- Front page displays – This section is used to display the front page in any of the following format –
- Your latest posts – It displays latest posts on the front page.
- A static page – It displays the static pages on the front page.
- Front Page – You can select the actual page you want to display on front page from the drop down.
- Posts Page – You can select the page from the drop down which contains posts.
- Blog pages show at most – The number of posts to be displayed per page or site. By default, it is set as 10.
- Syndication feeds show the most recent – The user can view the number of posts when they download one of the site feeds. By default, it is set as 10.
- For each article in a feed, show – This section is used to display the post by selecting any of the following formats –
- Full Text – It displays the complete post. It is set as default.
- Summary – It displays the summary of the post.
- Search Engine Visibility – After clicking on the checkbox, Discourage search engines from indexing this site, your site will be ignored by the search engine.

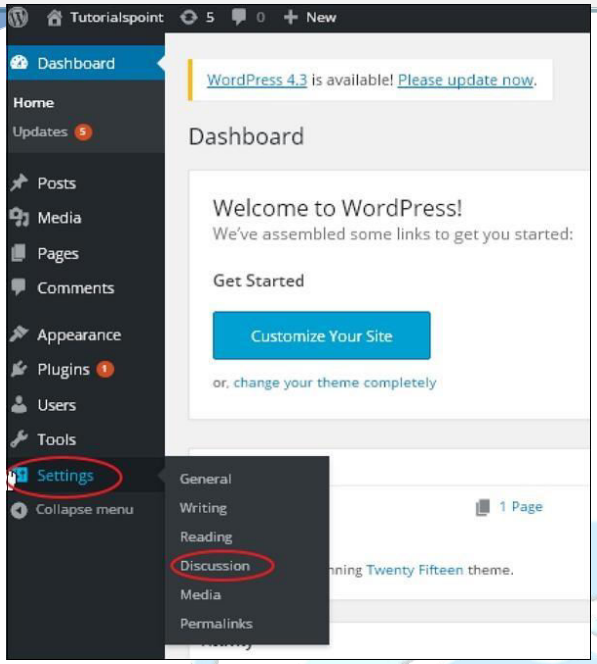
Step(3) – After filling all the information, click on Save Changes button to save your Reading Setting information.

➔ Discussion Setting

WordPress discussion setting can be defined as the interaction between the blogger and the visitors. These settings are done by the admin to have a control over the posts/pages that come in through users.

Following are the steps to access the Discussion setting –

Step (1) – Click on Settings → Discussion option in WordPress.



Step (2) – The Discussion Settings page is displayed as shown in the following snapshot.

Following fields are seen in Discussion settings.

- Default article settings – These settings are default to the new pages you create or new posts. This contains three more settings.
  They are –
  - ✓ Attempt to notify any blogs linked to from the article.
  - ✓ Allow link notifications from other blogs.
  - ✓ Allow people to post comments on new articles.
  - ✓ You can change the settings as per your will for individual articles.
- Other Comment Settings – This setting has the following options –
  - ✓ Comment author must fill out name and e-mail.
  - ✓ Users must be registered and logged in to comment.
  - ✓ Automatically close comments on articles older than days.
  - ✓ Enable threaded (nested) comments.
  - ✓ Break comments into pages with top level comments per page and the page displayed by default.
  - ✓ Comments should be displayed with the comments at the top of each page.
- Email me whenever – This setting contains two options, namely –
  - ✓ Anyone posts a comment.
  - ✓ A comment is held for moderation.

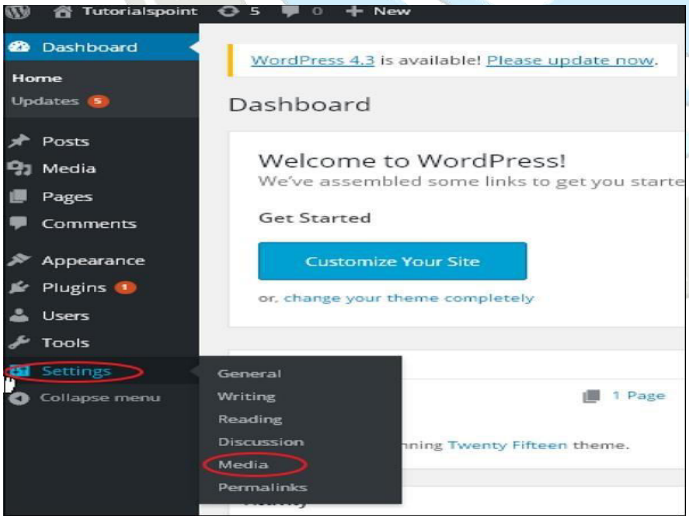
- Before a comment appears − This setting allows how your posts are controlled. There are two more settings as followed −
  - ✓ Comment must be manually approved.
  - ✓ Comment author must have a previously approved comment.
- Comment Moderation − Contain only a specific number of links that are allowed into a comment.
- Comment Blacklist − You can input your own spam words which you do not want your visitors to enter into the comments.
- Avatars − Avatar is a small image that displays at the top-right-hand corner of the dashboard screen beside your name. It is like your profile picture. Here you have a few more options where you can set your avatar for WordPress site.
  - ✓ Avatar Display.
  - ✓ Maximum rating.
  - ✓ Default Avatar.

Step (3) − Click on Save Changes button to save the changes.

➔ Media Setting

It is used to set the height and width of the images which you're going to use on your website.

Step (1) − Click on Settings → Media option in WordPress.



Step (2) – The Media Settings page is displayed as seen in the following screenshot.

Following are the details of the fields on Media settings –

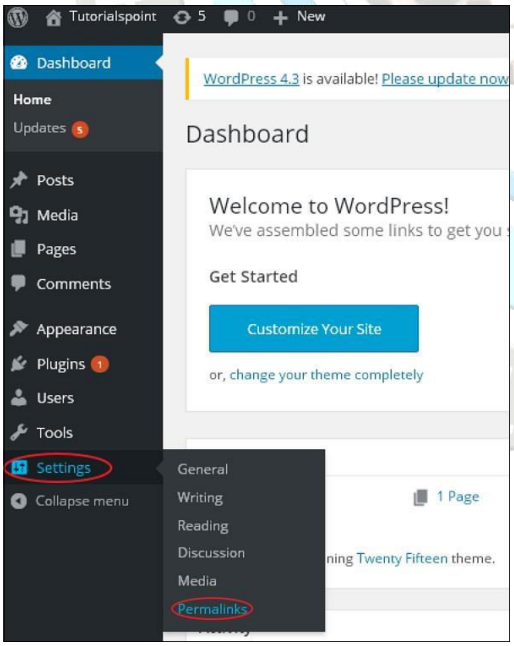
- Thumbnail size – Set the size of the thumbnail.
- Medium size – Set the height and width of medium size images.
- Large size – Set width and height of larger images.
- Uploading files – After checking this checkbox, the uploaded image will be arranged into year and month based folder.

Step (3) – After setting the dimension in pixels, click on Save Changes button. It saves your media setting information.

➔ Permalinks Setting

Permalink is a permanent link to a particular blog post or category. It allows setting the default permalink structure. These settings are used to add permalinks to your posts in WordPress. Following are the steps to access permalink settings.

Step (1) – Click on Settings → Permalinks option from the left navigation menu.



Step (2) – When you click on Permalinks, the following page appears on the screen.

Here are a few settings you can make –

Common settings –

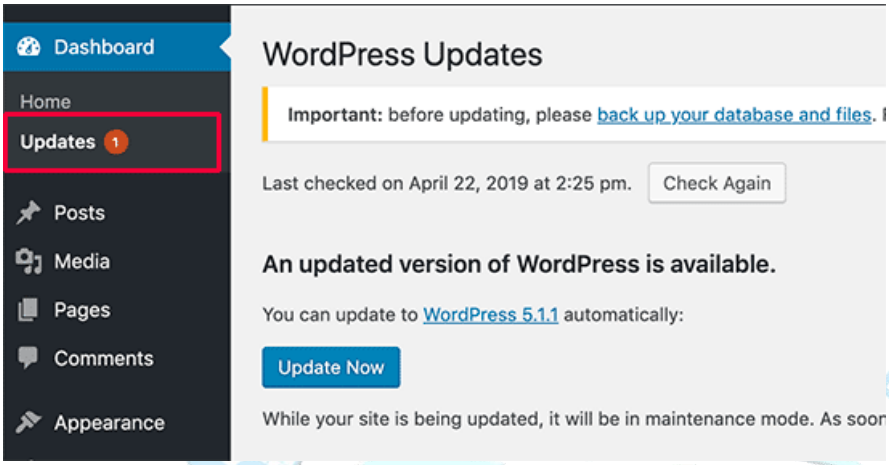
- Check any of the radio buttons to choose your permalink structure for your blogs
- Default – It sets the default URL structure in Wordpress.
- Day and name – It sets URL structure according to the date and name in your posts.
- Month and name – It sets the URL structure according to the month and name in your post.
- Numeric – It sets numbers in the URL structure in your post.
- Post name – It sets post name in the URL structure in your post.
- Custom Structure – It sets the URL structure of your choice by writing the desired name in the given text box.
- Optional
- These are optional. You can add custom structure for main category or tag URL. If your text box is empty then default settings is used. Here you have two options.
- Category Base – Add custom prefix for your category URL.
- Tag Base – Add custom prefix to your Tags URL.

Step (3) – Once you are done with changes, click on Save Changes button to save the permalink settings.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is tags?	Alternate name
2.	From where we can add a tag?	Post Option

Topic 17 : Wordpress Update(One Click update, Manual update). Marks-5

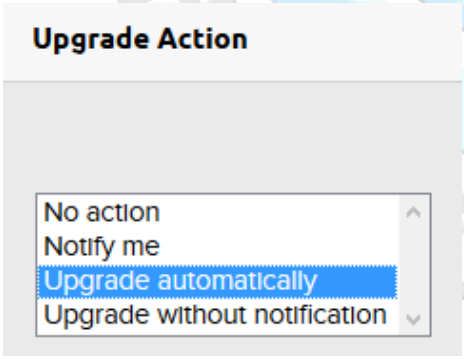
Ans.:



Detailed :

➔ **One-Click WordPress installation to automatically update**

- You can use either the One-Click Installs page in the panel or log into your WordPress panel to set up automatic upgrades.
- To use the One-Click Install feature in the panel to request upgrade notifications:
- Click the edit link under the 'Upgrade Action' column.



- Select the Upgrade automatically option.
- You can update your site by logging into your WordPress dashboard. From there, you can update your core WordPress install, plugins, and themes.

➔ **Upgrading WordPress Core Manually**

- First create a full backup of your website. This is very important in case you make a mistake.
- Download the newest WordPress ZIP file from wordpress.org.
- Unzip the file into a directory on your local machine or in a separate directory on your website.
- Deactivate all of the plugins on your WordPress site.
- Go to your website root directory and delete your 'wp-includes' and 'wp-admin' directories.
- Upload (or copy over) the new wp-includes and wp-admin directories from the new version of WordPress you unzipped to your website root directory to replace the directories you just deleted.
- Don't delete your wp-content directory or any of the files in that directory. Copy over the files from the wp-content directory in the new version of WordPress to your existing wp-content directory.
- You will overwrite any existing files with the same name. All of your other files in wp-content will remain in place.
- Copy all files from the root ('/') directory of the new version of WordPress that you unzipped into your website root directory (or the root directory of your WordPress installation). You will overwrite any existing files and new files will also be copied across.
- Your wp-config.php file will not be affected because WordPress is never distributed with a wp-config.php file.
- Examine the wp-config-sample.php which is distributed with WordPress to see if any new settings have been added that you may want to use or modify.
- If you are upgrading manually after a failed auto-update, remove the .maintenance file from your WordPress root directory. This will remove the 'failed update' message from your site.
- Visit your main WordPress admin page at /wp-admin/ where you may be asked to sign-in again. You may also have to upgrade your database and will be prompted if this is needed. If you can't sign-in, try clearing your cookies.
- Re-enable your plugins which you disabled earlier.
- Your upgrade is now complete and you should be running the newest version of WordPress.

➔ **Upgrading WordPress Plugins Manually**

- First back-up your WordPress site if you haven't already.
- Download a ZIP file of the plugin you need to upgrade. You can usually find most plugins on the plugin repository along with a link to download the newest ZIP file.
- Unzip the plugin onto your local machine. It will create a directory called 'plugin-name' with all the files under it.
- Replace the deleted directory by uploading the unzipped plugin to the wp-content/plugins/ directory leaving it in a directory that looks like (for example) wp-content/plugins/plugin-name
- Sign in to your WordPress site. Go to the 'Plugins' menu and verify that the plugin you upgraded is the newest version.

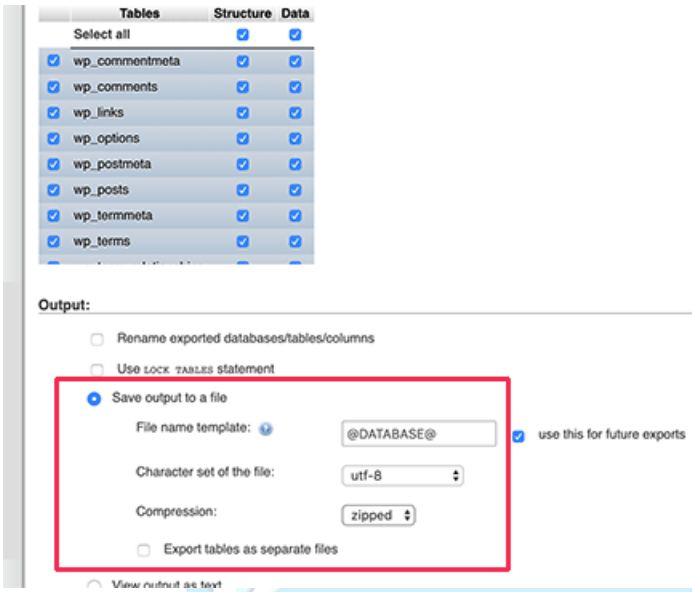
➔ **Upgrading WordPress Themes Manually**

- First create a backup of your WordPress site.
- Download a ZIP file of the theme you plan to upgrade.
- Unzip the theme files onto your local machine.
- Replace the deleted directory by uploading the unzipped theme into your wp-content/themes/ directory. You should now have a structure that looks something like wp-content/themes/theme-name/
- Sign into your WordPress site. Go to Appearance > Themes and verify you are running the newest version of your theme.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is tags?	Alternate name
2.	From where we can add a tag?	Post Option

Topic 18 : Wordpress Database structure. **Marks-3**

Ans.:



Detailed :

WordPress is written using PHP as its scripting language and MySQL as its database management system. For using WordPress you don't need to learn php & MySQL, but if you have basic understanding of how it works that will be enough to solve any problems that you will get into. Here in this article you will learn about WordPress database structure.

Default installation of WordPress comes with eleven tables. These are the following tables.

- **wp_commentmeta** : Each comment features information called the meta data and it is stored in the wp_commentmeta.
- **wp_comments** : The comments within WordPress are stored in the wp_comments table.
- **wp_links** : The wp_links holds information related to the links entered into the Links feature of WordPress.
- **wp_options** : The Options set under the Administration > Settings panel are stored in the wp_options table.

- **wp_postmeta** : Each post features information called the meta data and it is stored in the wp_postmeta. Some plugins may add their own information to this table.
- **wp_posts** : The core of the WordPress data is the posts. It is stored in the wp_posts table. Also Pages and navigation menu items are stored in this table.
- **wp_terms** : The categories for both posts and links and the tags for posts are found within the wp_terms table.
- **wp_term_relationships** : Posts are associated with categories and tags from the wp_terms table and this association is maintained in the wp_term_relationships table. The association of links to their respective categories are also kept in this table.
- **wp_term_taxonomy** : This table describes the taxonomy (category, link, or tag) for the entries in the wp_terms table.
- **wp_usermeta** : Each user features information called the meta data and it is stored in wp_usermeta.
- **wp_users** : The list of users is maintained in table wp_users.

Above are the eleven tables, wp_ is the database prefix, we can change database prefix while installing WordPress.

1 Word Question Answer		
Sr. No.	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	What is tags?	Alternate name
2.	From where we can add a tag?	Post Option

THANK YOU

SUBJECT : WORDPRESS

Unit : 3

PART – 1 (THEME)

Topic 1 : What is a WordPress Theme? ***Mark -2***

Ans :

A WordPress theme provides all of the front end styling of your WordPress site.

Most WordPress themes provide:

- the overall design or style of your site
- font styling
- colors
- widget locations
- page layouts (or templates)
- styles for blog posts and blog archives
- additional stylistic details

Themes take the content and data stored by WordPress and display it in the browser. When you create a WordPress theme, you decide how that content looks and is displayed. There are many options available to you when building your theme. For example:

- Your theme can have different layouts, such as static or responsive, using one column or two.
- Your theme can display content anywhere you want it to be displayed.
- Your theme can specify which devices or actions make your content visible.
- Your theme can customize its typography and design elements using CSS.
- Other design elements like images and videos can be included anywhere in your theme.

WordPress themes are incredibly powerful. But, as with every web design project, a theme is more than color and layout. Good themes improve engagement with your website's content in addition to being beautiful.

1 Mark Question Answers

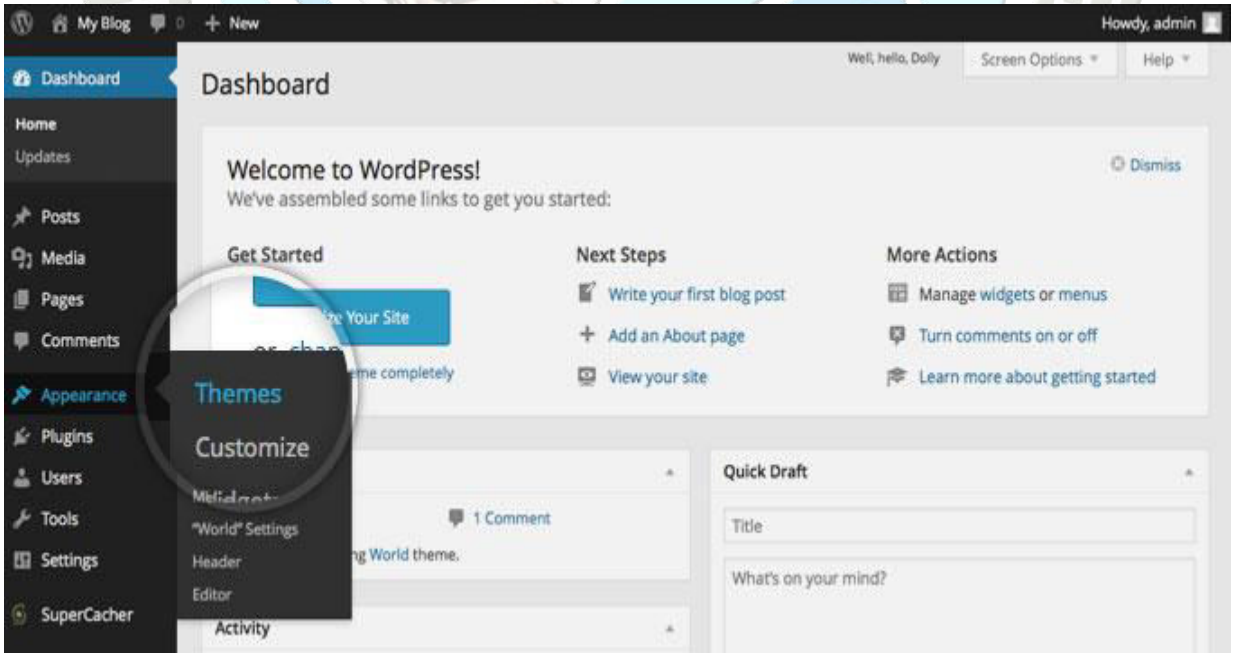
Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1.	Wordpress theme is a….?	Website Design
2.	Theme is collection of ?	HTML, CSS & Java Script Code
3.	From where you can open theme?	From Navigation Tool Bar > Appearance

Topic 2 : How to install & activate theme. **Mark -5**

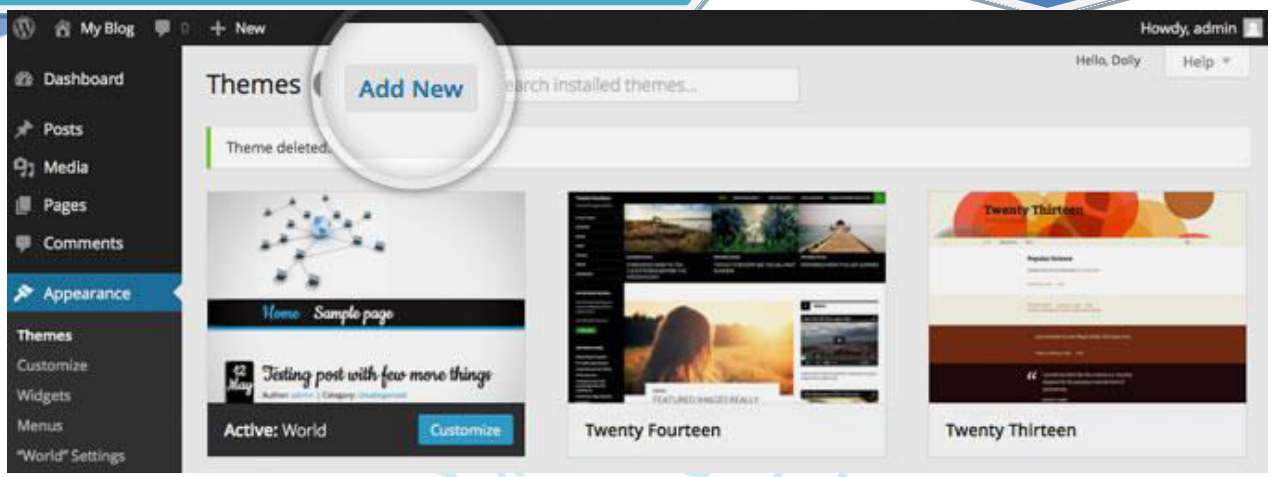
Ans :

Access install theme functionality in your WP admin

The first thing you need to do when you want to install a new WordPress theme is to login to your site admin page. Once there, go to Appearance -> Themes.



Here, you will see all the themes you have currently installed in your application. To add another one, simply click on the Install Themes tab.

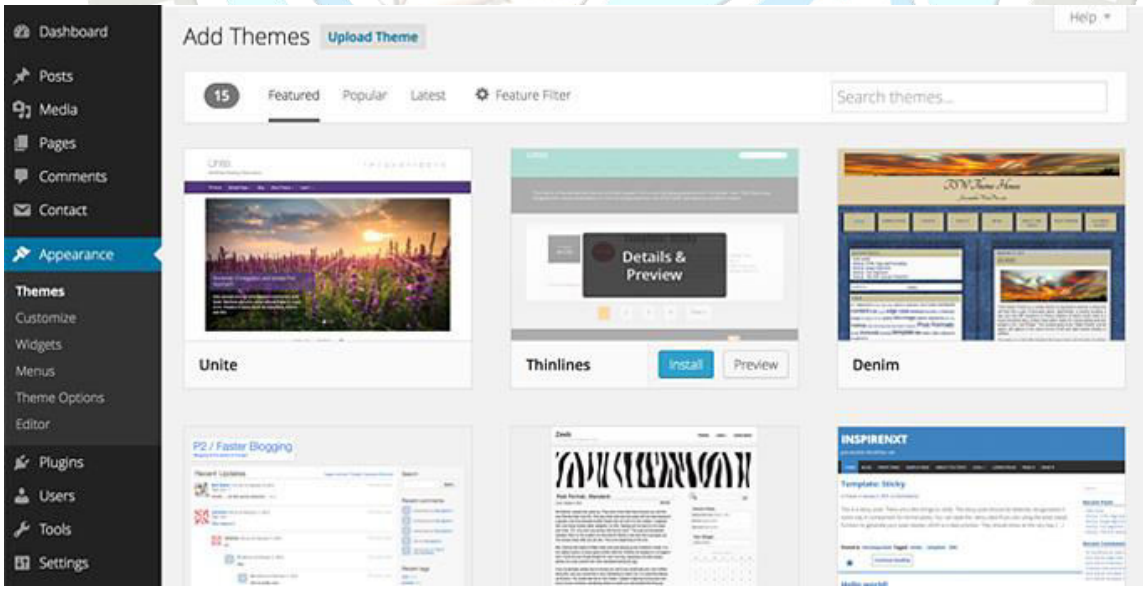


On this page there are two ways to add a new theme. You can either use the search field which will return results from the WordPress.org theme directory or you can upload a theme from your local hard drive. In this tutorial we will show you how to add themes in both ways.

Choose and Install a theme from the official WordPress theme directory

The easiest way to install themes to your WordPress site is if they are listed in the official themes directory. This allows you to search for the theme you need directly from your site admin page. Each theme in the official directory has to have Tags that describe its functionality allowing you to easily search for the right theme.

If you know the theme's name, you can simply search for it.



However, usually that's not the case. This is why, you can use the Feature Filter. For example, you can search for a Black and White, Two columns theme that has Flexible Width. Simply check those tags and press the Apply Filters button.

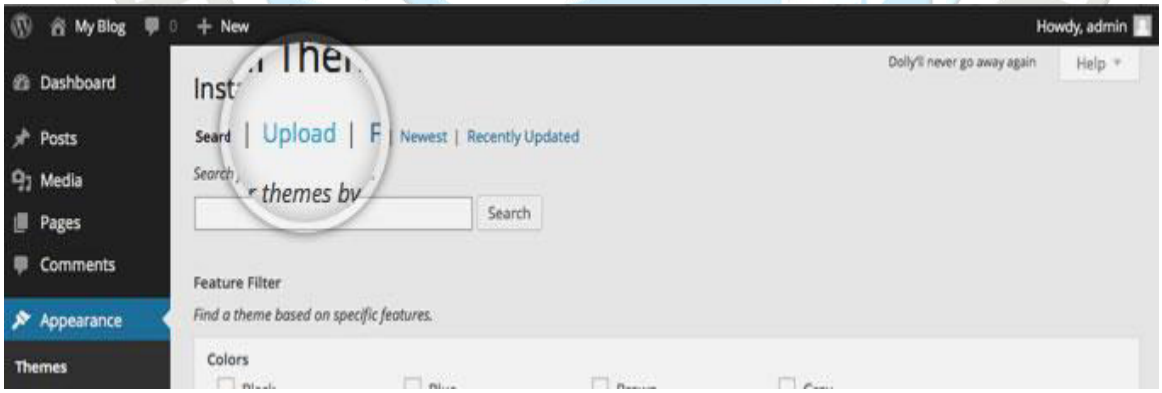
You will now see all themes that meet your search. Hover over any of them and you will see two options - to see a demo of the theme or to install it. Once you choose which theme you want to use for your site, press the blue Install button.

Your WordPress application will download and install the theme for you. Simply click the Acticate link on the next page you will be redirected to.

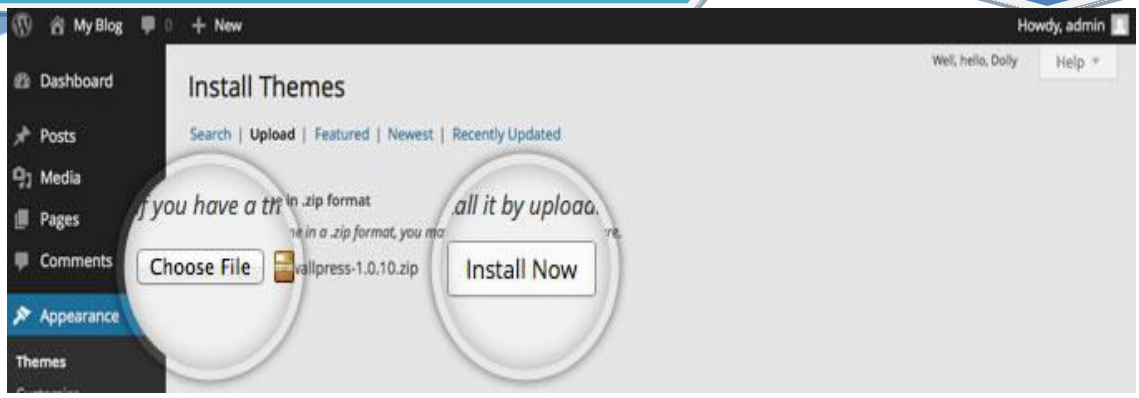
That's all - you can go to the front page of your site to see its new looks.

Upload a theme you have already downloaded

If you have a theme that's not listed in the WordPress.org directory, you can simply upload it from the Themes -> Install Themes section in WordPress. To do this click on the Upload link at the top of the page.



Now, click the Choose File button, select the archive of your theme from your local computer and press the Install Now button.



In few seconds, WordPress will upload and extract the theme archive for you. All you need to do next is to press the Activate link under the message for successful theme installation.

That's it! You can now go to the front end of your site and see the newly activated theme.

1 Mark Question Answer

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1	From which button you can add new theme?	Add New
2	From where you can download wordpress themes?	Wordpress Library

Topic 3 : Introduction of common WordPress theme template files **Mark -5**

Ans:

Template Files List

Here is the list of the Theme files recognized by WordPress. Of course, your Theme can contain any other stylesheets, images, or files. Just keep in mind that the following have special meaning to WordPress -- see Template Hierarchy for more information.

style.css

The main stylesheet. This must be included with your Theme, and it must contain the information header for your Theme.

rtl.css

The rtl stylesheet. This will be included automatically if the website's text direction is right-to-left. This can be generated using the RTLer plugin.

index.php

The main template. If your Theme provides its own templates, index.php must be present.

comments.php

The comments template.

front-page.php

The front page template.

home.php

The home page template, which is the front page by default. If you use a static front page this is the template for the page with the latest posts.

single.php

The single post template. Used when a single post is queried. For this and all other query templates, index.php is used if the query template is not present.

single-{post-type}.php

The single post template used when a single post from a custom post type is queried. For example, single-book.php would be used for displaying single posts from the custom post type named "book". index.php is used if the query template for the custom post type is not present.

page.php

The page template. Used when an individual Page is queried.

category.php

The category template. Used when a category is queried.

tag.php

The tag template. Used when a tag is queried.

taxonomy.php

The term template. Used when a term in a custom taxonomy is queried.

author.php

The author template. Used when an author is queried.

date.php

The date/time template. Used when a date or time is queried. Year, month, day, hour, minute, second.

archive.php

The archive template. Used when a category, author, or date is queried. Note that this template will be overridden by category.php, author.php, and date.php for their respective query types.

search.php

The search results template. Used when a search is performed.

attachment.php

Attachment template. Used when viewing a single attachment.

image.php

Image attachment template. Used when viewing a single image attachment. If not present, attachment.php will be used.

404.php

The 404 Not Found template. Used when WordPress cannot find a post or page that matches the query.

These files have a special meaning with regard to WordPress because they are used as a replacement for index.php, when available, according to the Template Hierarchy, and when the corresponding Conditional Tag returns true. For example, if only a single post is being displayed, the is_single() function returns 'true', and, if there is a single.php file in the active Theme, that template is used to generate the page.

Basic Templates

At the very minimum, a WordPress Theme consists of two files:

- style.css
- index.php

Both of these files go into the Theme directory. The index.php template file is very flexible. It can be used to include all references to the header, sidebar, footer, content, categories, archives, search, error, and any other page created in WordPress.

Or, it can be divided into modular template files, each one taking on part of the workload. If you do not provide other template files, WordPress may have default files or functions to perform their jobs. For example, if you do not provide a searchform.php template file, WordPress has a default function to display the search form.

Typical template files include:

- comments.php
- comments-popup.php
- footer.php
- header.php
- sidebar.php

Using these template files you can put template tags within the index.php master file to include these other files where you want them to appear in the final generated page.

- To include the header, use get_header().
- To include the sidebar, use get_sidebar().
- To include the footer, use get_footer().
- To include the search form, use get_search_form().

Here is an example of the include usage:

```
<?php get_sidebar(); ?>

<?php get_footer(); ?>
```

1 Mark Question Answer

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1	Which file contain error details in wordpress?	404.php
2.	Which function is used to add header in webpage?	get_header()
3.	Which function is used to add footer in webpage?	get_footer()
4.	Which function is used to add sidebar in webpage?	get_sidebar()

Unit 3

Part 2 (Widget)

Topic 1 : What is widget ? **Mark – 2**

Ans :

WordPress Widgets add content and features to your Sidebars. Examples are the default widgets that come with WordPress; for Categories, Tag cloud, Search, etc. Plugins will often add their own widgets.

Widgets were originally designed to provide a simple and easy-to-use way of giving design and structure control of the WordPress Theme to the user, which is now available on properly "widgetized" WordPress Themes to include the header, footer, and elsewhere in the WordPress design and structure. Widgets require no code experience or expertise. They can be added, removed, and rearranged on the Theme Customizer or Appearance > Widgets in the WordPress Administration Screens.

Some WordPress Widgets offer customization and options such as forms to fill out, includes or excludes of data and information, optional images, and other customization features.

The Appearance Widgets Screen explains how to use the various Widgets that come delivered with WordPress.

Plugins that come bundled with widgets can be found in the WordPress Plugin Directory.

1 Mark Question Answer

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1	From where you can open widgets in wordpress?	Navigation Tool > Appearance
2	Where you can add widgets in your page?	Header, Footer, Sidebar

Topic 2 : Installing Widgets. ***Mark-1***

Ans :

WordPress comes pre-packaged with a variety of Glossary#Widget Widgets. If those are insufficient for your needs you can install new ones by searching the WordPress Plugin Directory which is accessible from the WordPress Administration Plugins > Add New Screen.

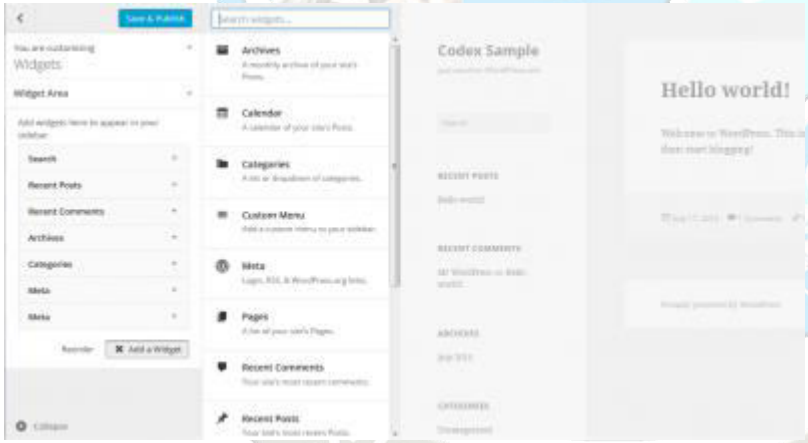
Topic 3 : Displaying Widgets. ***Mark-3***

Ans:

Existing Widgets in Existing Widget Areas

Before you can add a Widget you must verify that the Theme you're using supports Widgets (more specifically: Glossary#Widget Area Widget Areas). You can do so by simply navigating to the Appearance menu and looking for a sub menu titled "Widgets".

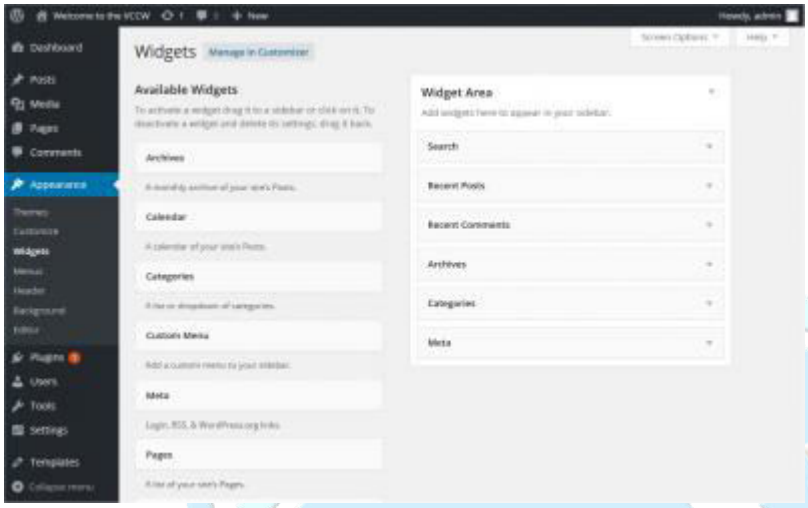
If your Theme supports Theme Customizer then you can use the following Steps. In Theme Customizer, the live preview of changes is available.



1. Go to Appearance > Customize in the WordPress Administration Screens.
2. Click the Widget menu in the Theme Customizer to access to the Widget Customize Screen.
3. Click the down arrow of Widget Area to list the already registered Widgets.
4. Click Add a Widget button at the bottom of sidebar. It shows the list of available widgets.
5. Click a widget you want to add. The widgets should be added in the sidebar.
6. Preview your site and you should see the content from your new Widget.
7. To arrange the Widgets within the Sidebar, drag and drop the widgets in the order you want or click Reorder link and click up arrow and down allow of each widget and click Done after the arrange operation.

8. To customize the Widget features, click the down arrow in the right to expand the Widget's interface.
9. To remove the widget, click Remove from Widget's interface in above step.

If your Theme does not support Theme Customizer then you can use the following conventional steps:



1. Go to Appearance > Widgets in the WordPress Administration Screens.
2. Choose a Widget and either drag it to the sidebar where you wish it to appear, or click the widget, (select a destination sidebar if your theme has more than one) and click the Add Widget button. There might be more than one sidebar option, so begin with the first one. Once in place, WordPress automatically updates the Theme.
3. Preview the site. You should find that the "default" sidebar elements are now gone and only the new addition is visible.
4. Return to the Widgets Screen to continue adding Widgets.
5. To arrange the Widgets within the sidebar or Widget area, click and drag it into place.
6. To customize the Widget features, click the down arrow in the upper right corner to expand the Widget's interface.
7. To save the Widget's customization, click Save.
8. To remove the Widget, click Delete.

If you want to remove the widget but save its setting for possible future use, just drag it into the Inactive Widgets area. You can add them back anytime from there. This is especially helpful when you switch to a theme with fewer or different widget areas.

When changing themes, there is often some variation in the number and setup of widget areas/sidebars and sometimes these conflicts make the transition a bit less smooth. If you changed themes and seem to be missing widgets, scroll down on the screen to the Inactive Widgets area, where all of your widgets and their settings will have been saved.

Enabling Accessibility Mode, via Screen Options, allows you to use Add and Edit buttons instead of using drag and drop.

1 Mark Question Answer

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1	Wordpress defalt widgets are in which side of the widget customize page?	Left side
2.	How can you add a widgets in your page?	Add Wdget Btn

Topic 3 : Widget Areas. **Mark -2**

Ans :

While widget areas typically occur in webpage sidebars, a theme can place widget areas anywhere on a page. For example, besides the usual sidebar locations, the Twenty Fourteen theme has a widget area in the footer of every page.

If you would like to place a Widget somewhere on your Theme that does not have a pre-defined Widget Area, you will need some programming knowledge and should follow the instructions on the Widgets API section found here.

1 Mark	**Question**	**Answer**
Sr. No.	Where you can add widgets in web page?	Sidebar, Footer, Header

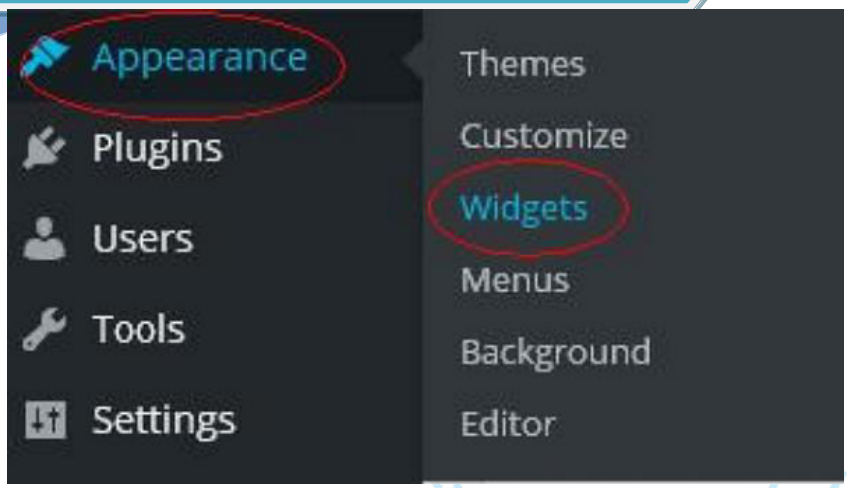
Topic 4 : Widget Management **Mark – 3**

Ans:

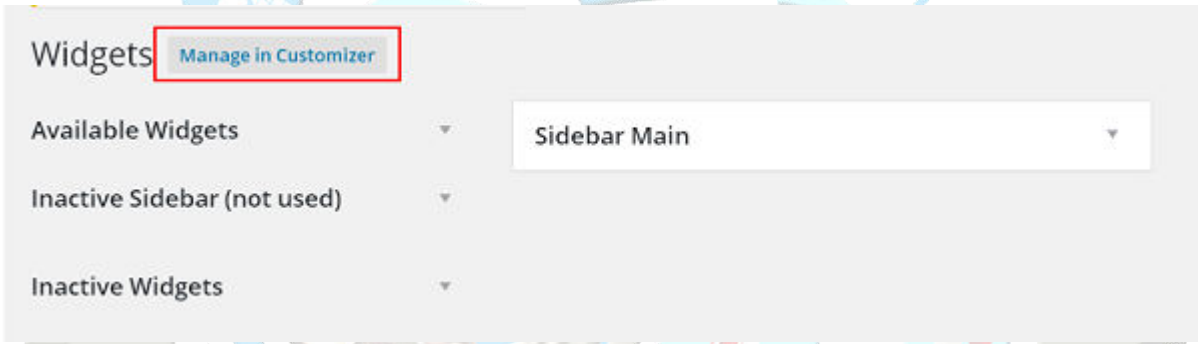
Widgets are small blocks that perform specific functions. These give design and structure control to the WordPress theme. Some specific features of a widget are −

- They help you add content and features.
- They can be easily dragged and dropped in widget area.
- They vary from theme to theme. They are not same for every theme.

Step (1) − Click on Appearance → Widgets.

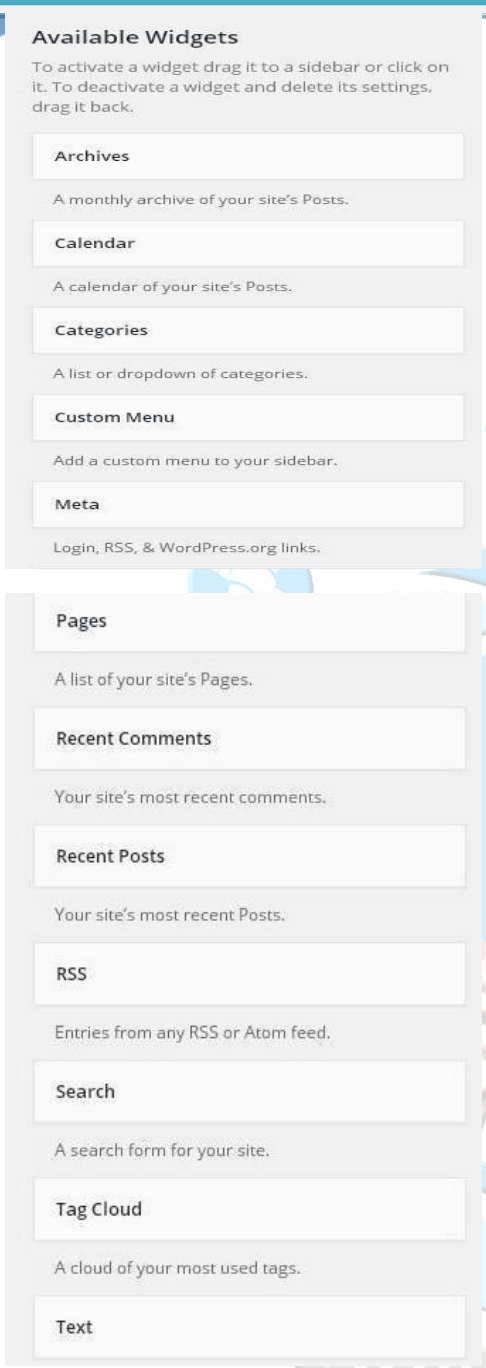


Step (2) – The following screen showing available widgets appear.

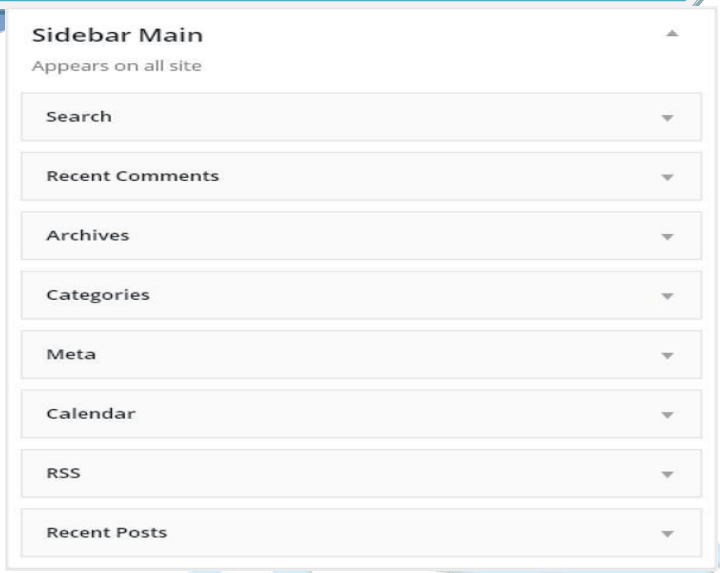


The following functions appear on the page –

- Available Widgets – You can use these to add into your sidebar main.
- Inactive Sidebar (not used) – These are not used and can be removed permanently from the widget list.
- Inactive Widgets – Removes the widgets from sidebar but keep it in the settings.
- Sidebar Main – Any widget you add here will appear on your site.
- Manage in Customizer – Takes you back to customization page.



Step (3) – Drag and drop in the Sidebar Main. Any widget you add here, shows up on your site.



Topic Inactive Sidebar

This is a term that appears at the bottom of the list of widgets when you have a sidebar widget that has been edited, but not saved and added to a location, found in top right hand corner in 'Widgets'. It does not mean your theme's "sidebar" has become inactive, just that a sidebar theme, perhaps a default one that came with your theme, has not been placed.

- Inactive Widgets

If you want to remove a widget from a Sidebar but save its settings for future use, drag it into the Inactive Widgets section.

When you stop using a widget or change a theme, your widgets are moved to inactive widgets area.

Inside the inactive widgets box you will see a button labeled Remove Inactive Widgets. Pressing the button will remove all your inactive widgets without even reloading the page.

Unit 3

Part 3 (Plugins)

Introduction

Plugins are ways to extend and add to the functionality that already exists in WordPress.

The core of WordPress is designed to be lean and lightweight, to maximize flexibility and minimize code bloat. Plugins then offer custom functions and features so that each user can tailor their site to their specific needs.

For instructions and information on downloading, installing, upgrading, troubleshooting, and managing your WordPress Plugins, see Managing Plugins. If you want to develop your own plugin, there is a comprehensive list of resources in Plugin Resources.

For instructions and information on downloading, installing, upgrading, troubleshooting, and managing your WordPress Plugins, see Managing Plugins. If you want to develop your own plugin, there is a comprehensive list of resources in Plugin Resources.

- *Plugin Repositories*

WordPress Plugins are available from several sources. The most popular and official source for WordPress Plugins is the WordPress.org repo.

- Official WordPress Plugins Repository

Just to note, not all WordPress Plugins make it into the above repository. Search the web for "WordPress Plugin" and the keywords for the type of functionality you are seeking. There is bound to be a solution out there for you.

- *Default Plugins*

The following two plugins are included with WordPress core:

Akismet

> Akismet checks your comments against the Akismet web service to see if they look like spam or not. You can review the spam it catches under "Manage" and it automatically deletes old spam after 15 days.

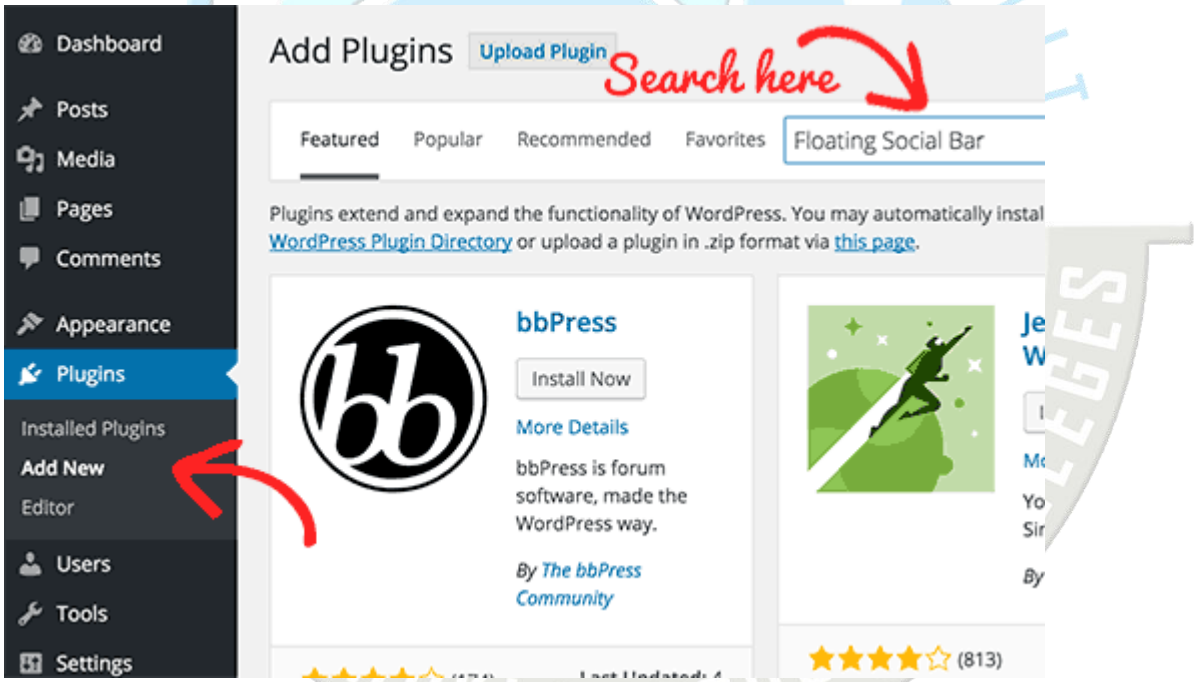
- **Install and activate plugin**

There are three methods: installing a WordPress plugin using search, uploading a WordPress plugin, and manually installing a WordPress plugin using FTP.

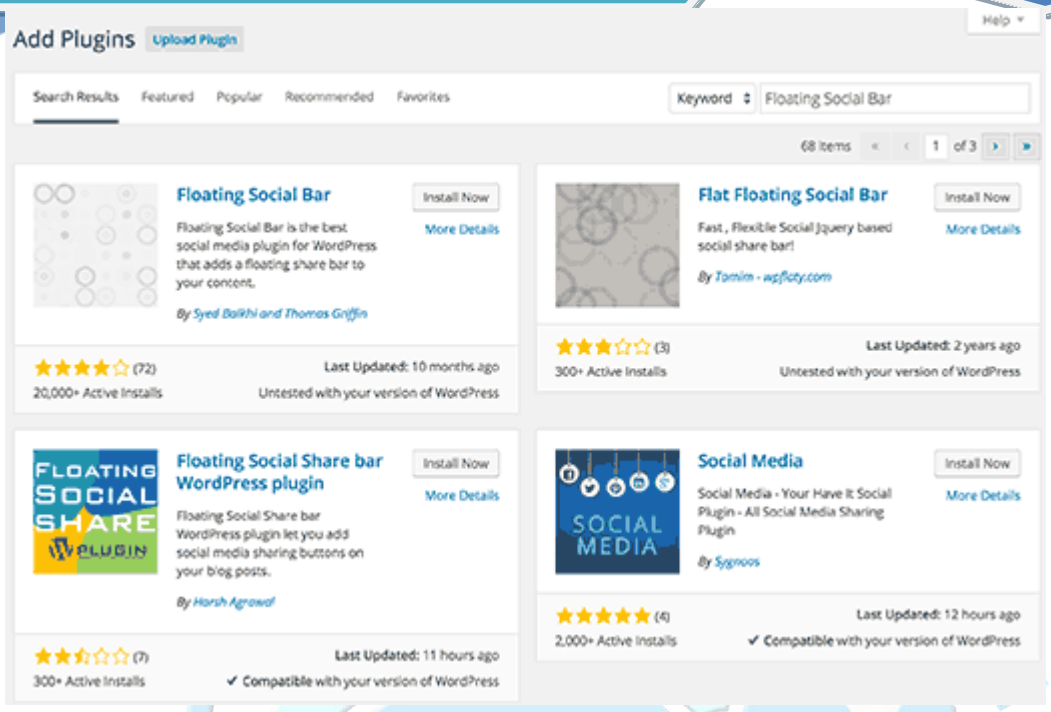
- **Install a Plugin using WordPress Plugin Search**

The easiest way of installing a WordPress plugin is to use the plugin search. The only downside of this option is that a plugin must be in the WordPress plugin directory which is limited to only free plugins.

First thing you need to do is go to your WordPress admin area and click on Plugins » Add New.

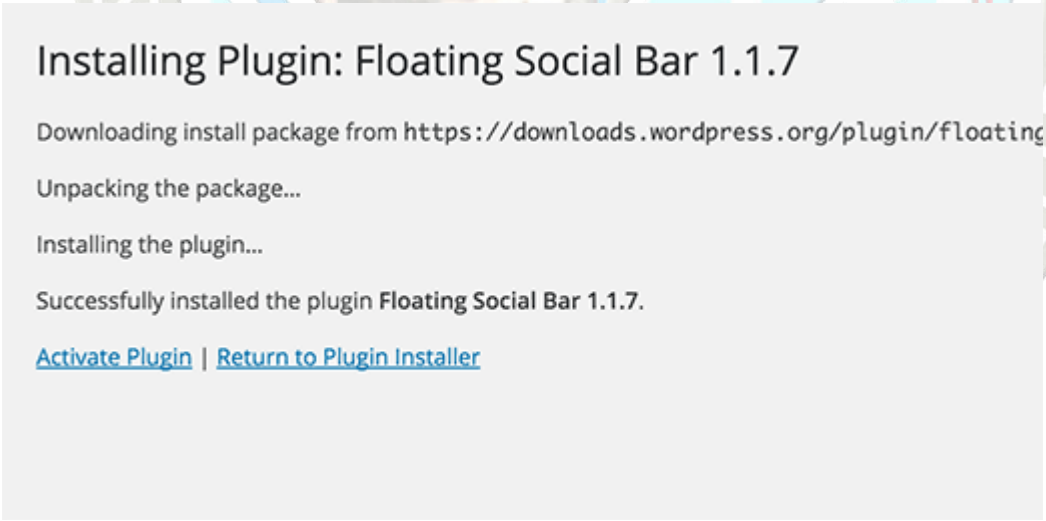


You will see a screen like the one in the screenshot above. Find the plugin by typing the plugin name or the functionality you are looking for, like we did. After that, you will see a bunch of listings like the example below:



You can pick the plugin that is best for you. Since in our search, we were looking for Floating Social Bar which happens to be the first plugin, we will click the 'Install Now' button.

WordPress will now download and install the plugin for you. After this, you will see the success message with a link to activate the plugin or return to plugin installer.



A WordPress plugin can be installed on your site, but it will not work unless you activate it. So go ahead and click on the activate plugin link to activate the plugin on your WordPress site.

That's all, you have successfully installed your first WordPress plugin.

The next step is to configure the plugin settings. These settings will vary for each plugin therefore we will not be covering that in this post.

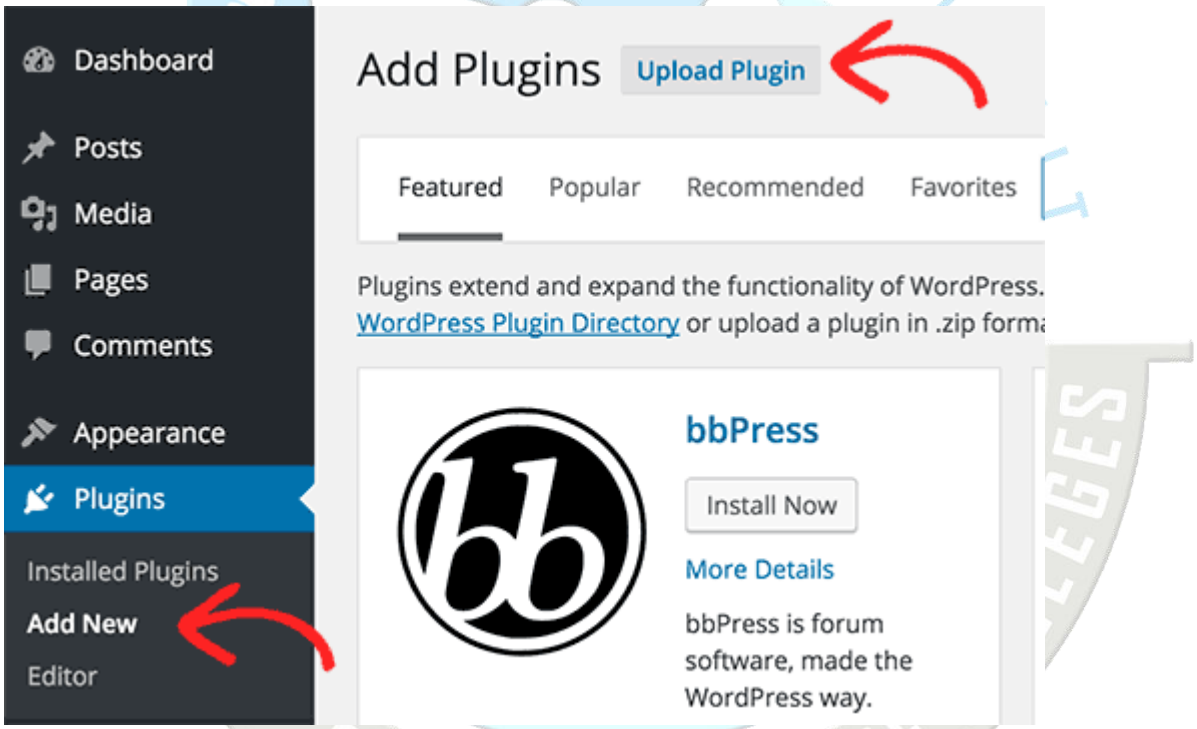
- **Install a Plugin using the WordPress Admin Plugin Upload**

Paid WordPress plugins are not listed in the WordPress plugin directory. These plugins cannot be installed using the first method.

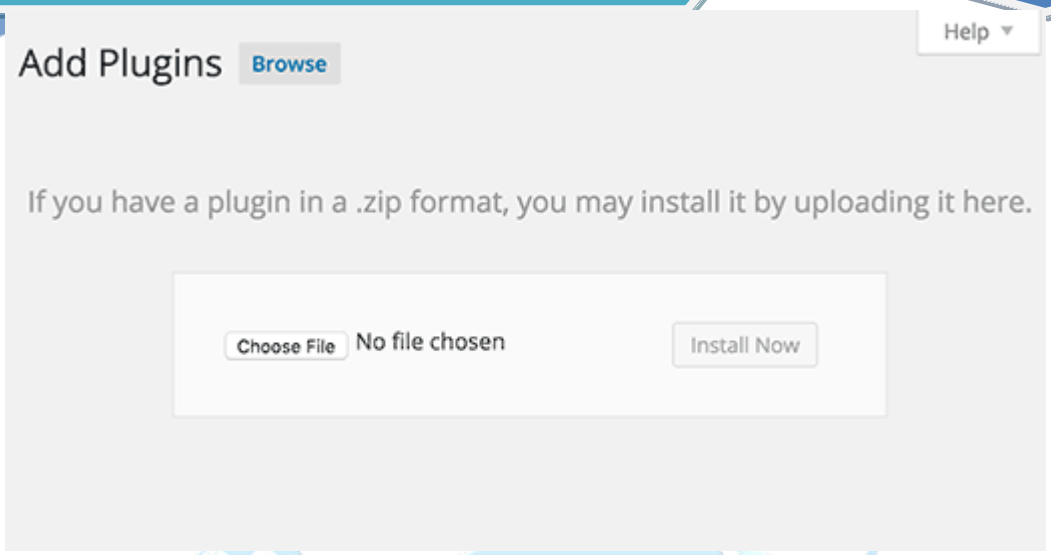
That's why WordPress has the Upload method to install such plugins. We will show you how to install WordPress plugin using the upload option in the admin area.

First, you need to download the plugin from the source (which will be a zip file). Next, you need to go to WordPress admin area and visit Plugins » Add New page.

After that, click on the Upload Plugin button on top of the page.

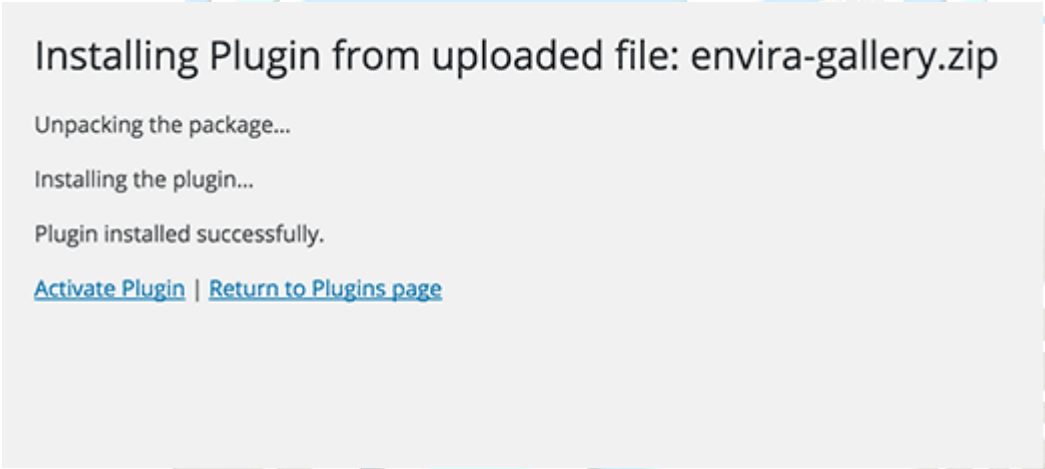


This will bring you to the plugin upload page. Here you need to click on the choose file button and select the plugin file you downloaded earlier to your computer.



After you have selected the file, you need to click on the install now button.

WordPress will now upload the plugin file from your computer and install it for you. You will see a success message like this after installation is finished.



Once installed, you need to click on the Activate Plugin link to start using the plugin.

You would have to configure the settings to fit your needs. These settings will vary for each plugin therefore we will not be covering that in this post.

Manually Install a WordPress Plugin using FTP

In some cases, your WordPress hosting provider may have file restrictions that could limit your ability to install a plugin from the admin area.

In this situation, your best bet is to install the plugin manually using FTP.

The FTP manager method is the least friendly for beginners.

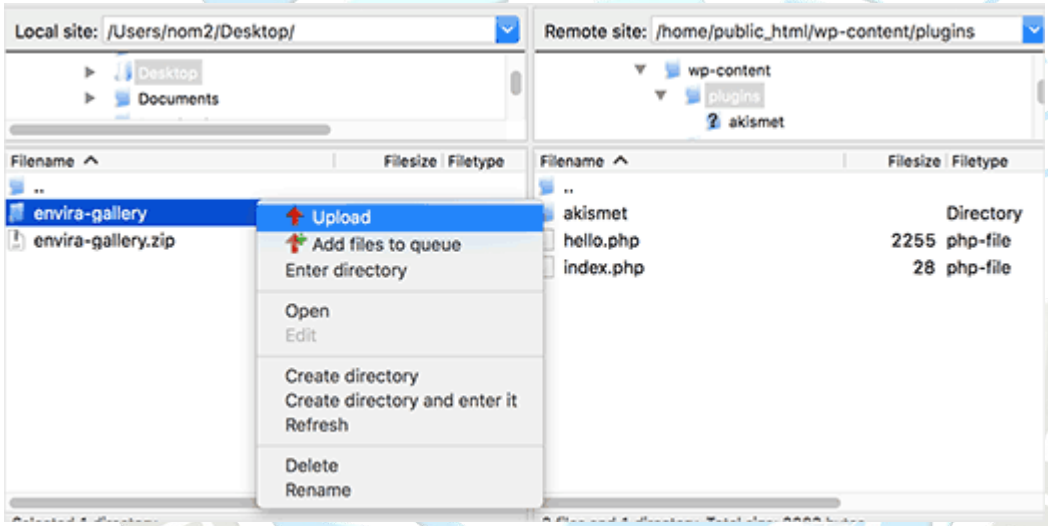
First you will need to download the plugin's source file (it will be a zip file). Next, you need to extract the zip file on your computer.

Extracting the plugin zip file will create a new folder with the same name. This is the folder that you need to manually upload to your website using a FTP client.

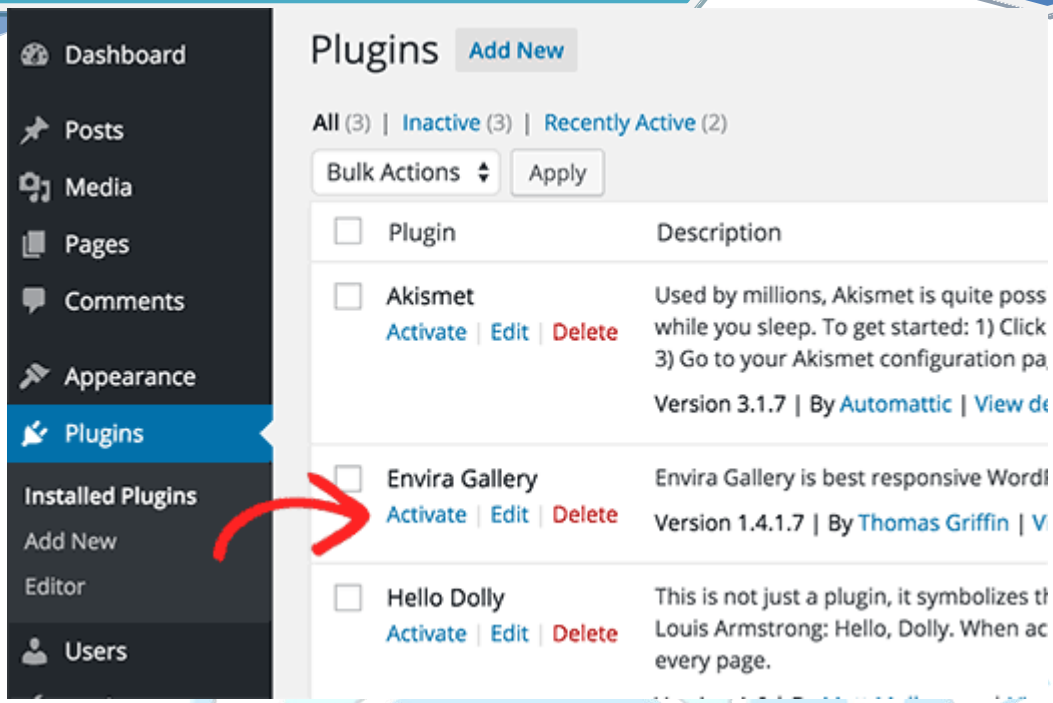
You would need to access your host through the FTP manager. If you do not have your FTP username and password, then contact your WordPress hosting provider and ask them.

Open the FTP client on your computer and connect to your website using the login credentials provided by your web host. Once connected, you need to access the path /wp-content/plugins/

Next, upload the folder you extracted from the zip file to the /wp-content/plugins/ folder on your web server.



After uploading the files, you need to visit the WordPress admin area and click on the Plugins link in the admin menu. You will see your plugin successfully installed on the plugins page.



You need to click on the Activate link below the plugin. Upon activating, you may need to configure the plugin settings. WordPress plugins come with their own settings which differ from one plugin to another so we will not describe them here.

- **Useful plugins for website**

1. **Seo yoast**

Everyone who is blogging has heard a thing or two about SEO. You know that it is important for your site to have good SEO. WordPress is extremely well-coded which is why many call it SEO friendly. But the real SEO benefit comes from WordPress plugins WordPress SEO by Yoast. This plugin is by far the most complete SEO solution that is available for WordPress. It has received over a million downloads. We use WordPress SEO plugin to improve our on-page SEO.

Unlike most other plugins this plugin is way more than simple meta tag additions. We use it to add custom post title, meta description, and meta keyword for our posts, pages, and taxonomies (tag, category, etc). When writing the meta information, WordPress SEO plugin shows you a Google search result snippet preview, so you can see exactly how your content will look when someone search for it in Google. It even has the ability to get you verified google authorship for your site.

It helps us create XML sitemaps that support images. It also gives us the ability to have advanced configuration such as removing a specific post, page, post type, or a taxonomy from the sitemap. It notifies search engines automatically once your content is published.

2. Contact form 7

Any Blog, Website or service is incomplete without a contact page. A contact page is basically, where your readers can use to contact you. When it comes to WordPress, there are many contact form WordPress plugin and one of the most simple and smart one is, Contact form 7 plugin. This plugin, is more like activate, copy, paste and ready to go plugin. CF7 plugin is a WordPress Email form plugin which is useful to add contact form on WordPress contact or service pages.

WordPress contact form 7 plugin, comes with multiple contact form options and you can add additional field, for example if you need to get phone number of the sender, you can add another field into your form easily.

Wp contact form 7 Plugin features :

- Multiple contact form
- Spam prevention
- Bot prevention with CAPTCHA
- Customization enabled

3. Woocommerce

WooCommerce is a free eCommerce plugin that allows you to sell anything, beautifully. Built to integrate seamlessly with WordPress, WooCommerce is the world's favorite eCommerce solution that gives both store owners and developers complete control.

With endless flexibility and access to hundreds of free and premium WordPress extensions, WooCommerce now powers 30% of all online stores — more than any other platform.

With WooCommerce, you can sell both physical and digital goods in all shapes and sizes, offer product variations, multiple configurations, and instant downloads to shoppers, and even sell affiliate goods from online marketplaces.

4. WP Super Cache

This plugin generates static html files from your dynamic WordPress blog. After a html file is generated your webserver will serve that file instead of processing the comparatively heavier and more expensive WordPress PHP scripts.

The static html files will be served to the vast majority of your users, but because a user's details are displayed in the comment form after they leave a comment those requests are handled by the legacy caching engine. Static files are served to:

1. Users who are not logged in.
2. Users who have not left a comment on your blog.
3. Or users who have not viewed a password protected post.

99% of your visitors will be served static html files. Those users who don't see the static files will still benefit because they will see different cached files that aren't quite as efficient but still better than uncached. This plugin will help your server cope with a front page appearance on digg.com or other social networking site.

If for some reason "supercaching" doesn't work on your server then don't worry. Caching will still be performed, but every request will require loading the PHP engine. In normal circumstances this isn't bad at all. Visitors to your site will notice no slowdown or difference. Supercache really comes into it's own if your server is underpowered, or you're experiencing heavy traffic. Super Cached html files will be served more quickly than PHP generated cached files but in every day use, the difference isn't noticeable.

5. Regenerate Thumbnails

Regenerate Thumbnails allows you to regenerate the thumbnails for your image attachments. This is very handy if you've changed any of your thumbnail dimensions (via Settings -> Media) after previously uploading images or have changed to a theme with different featured post image dimensions.

You can either regenerate the thumbnails for all image uploads, individual image uploads, or specific multiple image uploads.

Advanced Custom Fields

Advanced Custom Fields is the perfect solution for any WordPress website which needs more flexible data like other Content Management Systems.

- Visually create your Fields
- Select from multiple input types (text, textarea, wysiwyg, image, file, page link, post object, relationship, select, checkbox, radio buttons, date picker, true / false, repeater, flexible content, gallery and more to come!)
- Assign your fields to multiple edit pages (via custom location rules)
- Easily load data through a simple and friendly API
- Uses the native WordPress custom post type for ease of use and fast processing
- Uses the native WordPress metadata for ease of use and fast processing.

THANK YOU

SUBJECT : WORDPRESS

Unit : 4

Theme Development

- **Anatomy of a Theme: header.php, footer.php and sidebar.php** **Mark- 3**

Anatomy of a Theme

WordPress Themes live in subdirectories of the WordPress themes directory (wp-content/themes/ by default) which cannot be directly moved using the wp-config.php file. The Theme's subdirectory holds all of the Theme's stylesheet files, template files, and optional functions file (functions.php), JavaScript files, and images. For example, a Theme named "test" would reside in the directory wp-content/themes/test/. Avoid using numbers for the theme name, as this prevents it from being displayed in the available themes list.

WordPress includes a default theme in each new installation. Examine the files in the default theme carefully to get a better idea of how to build your own Theme files.

For a visual guide, see this infographic on WordPress Theme Anatomy.

WordPress Themes typically consist of three main types of files, in addition to images and JavaScript files.

1. The stylesheet called style.css, which controls the presentation (visual design and layout) of the website pages.
2. WordPress template files which control the way the site pages generate the information from your WordPress database to be displayed on the site.
3. The optional functions file (functions.php) as part of the WordPress Theme files.

Document Head (header.php)

- Use the proper DOCTYPE.
- The opening <html> tag should include language_attributes().
- The <meta> charset element should be placed before everything else, including the <title> element.
- Use bloginfo() to set the <meta> charset and description elements.
- Use wp_title() to set the <title> element. See why.
- Use Automatic Feed Links to add feed links.

- Add a call to wp_head() before the closing </head> tag. Plugins use this action hook to add their own scripts, stylesheets, and other functionality.
- Do not link the theme stylesheets in the Header template. Use the wp_enqueue_scripts action hook in a theme function instead.

Here's an example of a correctly-formatted HTML5 compliant head area:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html <?php language_attributes(); ?>>
  <head>
    <meta charset="<?php bloginfo( 'charset' ); ?>" />
    <title><?php wp_title(); ?></title>
    <link rel="profile" href="http://gmpg.org/xfn/11" />
    <link rel="pingback" href="<?php bloginfo( 'pingback_url' ); ?>" />
    <?php if ( is_singular() && get_option( 'thread_comments' ) ) wp_enqueue_script( 'comment-reply' ); ?>
    <?php wp_head(); ?>
  </head>
```

Navigation Menus (header.php)

- The Theme's main navigation should support a custom menu with wp_nav_menu().
  - Menus should support long link titles and a large amount of list items. These items should not break the design or layout.
  - Submenu items should display correctly. If possible, support drop-down menu styles for submenu items. Drop-downs allowing showing menu depth instead of just showing the top level.

Widgets (sidebar.php)

- The Theme should be widgetized as fully as possible. Any area in the layout that works like a widget (tag cloud, blogroll, list of categories) or could accept widgets (sidebar) should allow widgets.
- Content that appears in widgetized areas by default (hard-coded into the sidebar, for example) should disappear when widgets are enabled from Appearance > Widgets.

Footer (footer.php)

- Use the wp_footer() call, to appear just before closing body tag.

```
<?php wp_footer(); ?>
</body>
</html>
```

- **Template Files List** **Mark-5**

Here is the list of the Theme files recognized by WordPress. Of course, your Theme can contain any other stylesheets, images, or files. Just keep in mind that the following have special meaning to WordPress -- see Template Hierarchy for more information.

style.css

The main stylesheet. This must be included with your Theme, and it must contain the information header for your Theme.

rtl.css

The rtl stylesheet. This will be included automatically if the website's text direction is right-to-left. This can be generated using the RTLer plugin.

index.php

The main template. If your Theme provides its own templates, index.php must be present.

comments.php

The comments template.

front-page.php

The front page template.

home.php

The home page template, which is the front page by default. If you use a static front page this is the template for the page with the latest posts.

single.php

The single post template. Used when a single post is queried. For this and all other query templates, index.php is used if the query template is not present.

single-{post-type}.php

The single post template used when a single post from a custom post type is queried. For example, single-book.php would be used for displaying single posts from the custom post type named "book". index.php is used if the query template for the custom post type is not present.

page.php

The page template. Used when an individual Page is queried.

category.php

The category template. Used when a category is queried.

tag.php

The tag template. Used when a tag is queried.

taxonomy.php

The term template. Used when a term in a custom taxonomy is queried.

author.php

The author template. Used when an author is queried.

date.php

The date/time template. Used when a date or time is queried. Year, month, day, hour, minute, second.

archive.php

The archive template. Used when a category, author, or date is queried. Note that this template will be overridden by category.php, author.php, and date.php for their respective query types.

search.php

The search results template. Used when a search is performed.

attachment.php

Attachment template. Used when viewing a single attachment.

image.php

Image attachment template. Used when viewing a single image attachment. If not present, attachment.php will be used.

404.php

The 404 Not Found template. Used when WordPress cannot find a post or page that matches the query.

These files have a special meaning with regard to WordPress because they are used as a replacement for index.php, when available, according to the Template Hierarchy, and when the corresponding Conditional Tag returns true. For example, if only a single post is being displayed, the is_single() function returns 'true', and, if there is a single.php file in the active Theme, that template is used to generate the page.

- ***The Loop*** ***Mark - 3***

The Loop is PHP code used by WordPress to display posts. Using The Loop, WordPress processes each post to be displayed on the current page, and formats it according to how it matches specified criteria within The Loop tags. Any HTML or PHP code in the Loop will be processed on each post.

When WordPress documentation says "This tag must be within The Loop", such as for specific Template Tags or plugins, the tag will be repeated for each post. For example, The Loop displays the following information by default for each post:

- Title (the_title())
- Time (the_time())
- Categories (the_category()).

You can display other information about each post using the appropriate Template Tags or (for advanced users) by accessing the $post variable, which is set with the current post's information while The Loop is running.

The loop starts here:

```
<?php if ( have_posts() ) : while ( have_posts() ) : the_post(); ?>
```

and ends here:

```
<?php endwhile; else : ?>
        <p><?php _e( 'Sorry, no posts matched your criteria.' ); ?></p>
<?php endif; ?>
```

This is using PHP's alternative syntax for control structures, and could also be expressed as:

```
<?php
if ( have_posts() ) {
        while ( have_posts() ) {
                the_post();
                //
                // Post Content here
                //
        } // end while
```

} // end if

?>

- **Template Tags** **Marks-5**

1. **General tags**

wp_head()

Description

Fire the 'wp_head' action. Put this template tag immediately before </head> tag in a theme template (ex. header.php, index.php).

Usage

```
<?php wp_head(); ?>
```

Parameters

This function does not accept any parameters.

Return values

None.

Examples

wp-content/themes/twentyten/header.php:

```
<?php
 ...
   /* Always have wp_head() just before the closing </head>
    * tag of your theme, or you will break many plugins, which
    * generally use this hook to add elements to <head> such
    * as styles, scripts, and meta tags.
    */
   wp_head();
 ?>
 </head>
```

get_footer()

Description

Includes the footer.php template file from your current theme's directory. if a name is specified then a specialised footer footer-{name}.php will be included.

If the theme contains no footer.php file then the footer from the default theme wp-includes/theme-compat/footer.php will be included.

Usage

<?php get_footer($name); ?>

Parameters

$name

(string) (optional) Calls for footer-name.php.

Default: None

Return Values

None.

Examples

Simple 404 page

The following code is a simple example of a template for an "HTTP 404: Not Found" error (which you could include in your Theme as 404.php).

```
<?php get_header(); ?>
<h2>Error 404 - Not Found</h2>
<?php get_sidebar(); ?>
<?php get_footer(); ?>
```

Multiple Footers

Different footer for different pages.

```
<?php
if ( is_home() ) :
        get_footer( 'home' );
elseif ( is_404() ) :
        get_footer( '404' );
else :
        get_footer();
endif;
?>
```

get_header()

Description

Includes the header.php template file from your current theme's directory. If a name is specified then a specialised header header-{name}.php will be included.

If the theme contains no header.php file then the header from the default theme wp-includes/theme-compat/header.php will be included.

Usage

```
<?php get_header( $name ); ?>
```

Parameters

$name

(string) (optional) Calls for header-name.php.

Default: None

Examples

Simple 404 page

The following code is a simple example of a template for an "HTTP 404: Not Found" error (which you could include in your Theme as 404.php).

```
<?php get_header(); ?>
<h2>Error 404 - Not Found</h2>
<?php get_sidebar(); ?>
<?php get_footer(); ?>
```

Multiple Headers

Different header for different pages.

```
<?php
if ( is_home() ) :
        get_header( 'home' );
elseif ( is_404() ) :
        get_header( '404' );
else :
        get_header();
endif;
?>
```

get_sidebar()

Description

This function calls each of the active widget callbacks in order, which prints the markup for the sidebar. If you have more than one sidebar, you should give this function the name or number of the sidebar you want to print. This function returns true on success and false on failure.

The return value should be used to determine whether to display a static sidebar. This ensures that your theme will look good even when the Widgets plug-in is not active.

If your sidebars were registered by number, they should be retrieved by number. If they had names when you registered them, use their names to retrieve them.

Usage

```
<?php dynamic_sidebar( $index ); ?>
```

Parameters

index

(integer/string) (optional) Name or ID of dynamic sidebar.

Default: 1

Return Value

(boolean)

True, if widget sidebar was found and called. False if not found or not called.

Examples

Here is the recommended use of this function:

```
<?php if ( is_active_sidebar( 'left-sidebar' ) ) : ?>
	<ul id="sidebar">
		<?php dynamic_sidebar( 'left-sidebar' ); ?>
	</ul>
<?php endif; ?>
<ul id="sidebar">
	<?php dynamic_sidebar( 'right-sidebar' ); ?>
</ul>
<ul id="sidebar">
<?php if ( ! dynamic_sidebar() ) : ?>
	<li>{static sidebar item 1}</li>
```

```
        <li>{static sidebar item 2}</li>
<?php endif; ?>
</ul>
```

get_search_form()

Description

Will first attempt to locate the searchform.php file in either the child or the parent, then load it. If it doesn't exist, then the default search form will be displayed. The default search form is HTML, which will be displayed. There is a filter applied to the search form HTML in order to edit or replace it. The filter is 'get_search_form'.

This function is primarily used by themes which want to hardcode the search form into the sidebar and also by the search widget in WordPress.

There is also an action that is called whenever the function is run called, 'pre_get_search_form'. This can be useful for outputting JavaScript that the search relies on or various formatting that applies to the beginning of the search. To give a few examples of what it can be used for.

Parameters

$echo

(bool) (Optional) Default to echo and not return the form.

Default value: true

Return

(string|void) String when $echo is false.

bloginfo()

Description

Retrieves information about the current blog. The function is located in: /wp-includes/general-template.php

Parameters

$show

(string) (optional) What information to get.

Default: name

$filter

(string) (optional) Get raw or display information.

Default: raw

$show

- url
- wpurl
- description
- rdf_url
- rss_url
- rss2_url
- atom_url
- comments_atom_url
- comments_rss2_url
- pingback_url
- stylesheet_url
- stylesheet_directory
- template_directory
- template_url
- admin_email
- charset
- html_type
- version
- language
- text_direction
- name

Return Values

(string)

Returns the requested information.

Usage

```
<?php get_bloginfo($show, $filter);

?>
```

wp_title()

Description

By default, the page title will display the separator before the page title, so that the blog title will be before the page title. This is not good for title display, since the blog title shows up on most tabs and not what is important, which is the page that the user is looking at.

There are also SEO benefits to having the blog title after or to the 'right' of the page title. However, it is mostly common sense to have the blog title to the right with most browsers supporting tabs. You can achieve this by using the seplocation parameter and setting the value to 'right'. This change was introduced around 2.5.0, in case backward compatibility of themes is important.

Parameters

$sep

(string) (Optional) default is '»'. How to separate the various items within the page title.

Default value: '»'

$display

(bool) (Optional) Whether to display or retrieve title.

Default value: true

$seplocation

(string) (Optional) Direction to display title, 'right'.

Default value: ''

Return

(string|null) String on retrieve, null when displaying.

single_post_title()

Description

Displays or returns the title of the post when on a single post page (permalink page). This tag can be useful for displaying post titles outside The Loop.

Usage

```
<?php single_post_title( $prefix, $display ); ?>
```

Default Usage

```
<?php single_post_title(); ?>
```

Parameters

$prefix

(string) (optional) Text to place before the title.

Default: None

$display

(boolean) (optional) Should the title be displayed (TRUE) or returned for use in PHP (FALSE).

Default: TRUE

Example

```
<h2><?php single_post_title( 'Current post: ' ); ?></h2>
```

wp_footer()

Description

Fire the 'wp_footer' action. Put this template tag immediately before </body> tag in a theme template (ex. footer.php, index.php).

Usage

```
<?php wp_footer(); ?>
```

Parameters

This function does not accept any parameters.

Examples

In twentyten theme

wp-content/themes/twentyten/footer.php:

```
...
<?php
  /* Always have wp_footer() just before the closing </body>
   * tag of your theme, or you will break many plugins, which
```

```
    * generally use this hook to reference JavaScript files.
    */
    wp_footer();
?>
</body>
</html>
```

comments_template()

Description

The comments_template filter hook filters the path to the theme template file used for the comments template. It is part of the comments_template() function.

The comments_template filter can be used to load a custom template form a plugin which replaces the theme's default comment template.

Parameters

$theme_template

(string) (required) The path to the theme template file.

Default: None

Examples

A plugin can register as a content filter with the code:

```
<?php add_filter( "comments_template", "my_plugin_comment_template" ); ?>
```

Where my_plugin_comment_template is the function WordPress should call when the comment_template() function is called on the theme. Note that the filter function the plugin defines must return the a full path to a template file or the resulting page will be blank.

This is an example of loading a different comments template for a custom post type:

```
<?php
function my_plugin_comment_template( $comment_template ) {
    global $post;
    if ( !( is_singular() && ( have_comments() || 'open' == $post->comment_status ) ) ) {
      return;
    }
    if($post->post_type == 'business'){ // assuming there is a post type called business
      return dirname(__FILE__) . '/reviews.php';
```

```
    }
}

add_filter( "comments_template", "my_plugin_comment_template" );
?>
```

add_theme_support()

Description

Allows a theme or plugin to get support of a certain theme feature.

Usage

```
<?php get_theme_support( $feature ); ?>
```

Parameters

$feature

(string) (required) Name for the feature being added.

Default: None

Features list:

- Sidebar Widgets
- Navigation Menus
- Post Formats
- Post Thumbnails
- Custom Backgrounds
- Custom Headers
- Automatic Feed Links
- Editor Style

See Theme Features for more information.

Feature Means

See Function_Reference/add_theme_support for more.

Return

Returns either:

- array() - containing the arguments passed when support for the feature was registered via add_theme_support($feature, $arguments); OR
- true (bool) - if support for the feature was added without arguments (add_theme_support($feature); OR
- false (bool) - if the feature is not supported by the current theme.

get_template_directory_uri()

Description

Retrieves the absolute path to the directory of the current theme.

Note: Does not contain a trailing slash.

Returns an absolute server path (eg: /home/user/public_html/wp-content/themes/my_theme), not a URI.

In the case a child theme is being used, the absolute path to the parent theme directory will be returned. Use get_stylesheet_directory() to get the absolute path to the child theme directory.

To retrieve the URI of the stylesheet directory use get_stylesheet_directory_uri() instead.

Usage

```
<?php echo get_template_directory(); ?>
```

Parameters

This tag has no parameters.

Return Values

(string)

Absolute path to the directory of the current theme (without the trailing slash).

Examples

Include a PHP file

```
<?php include( get_template_directory() . '/includes/myfile.php');
?>
```

body_class()

Description

The "body_class" filter is used to filter the classes that are assigned to the body HTML element on the current page.

A plugin (or theme) can filter these classes with the code:

<?php add_filter('body_class', 'filter_function_name') ?>

Where 'filter_function_name' is the function WordPress should call when the classes are being assigned. Note that the filter function must return the array of classes after it is finished processing, or all of the classes will be cleared and could seriously impact the visual state of a user's site.

filter_function_name should be unique function name. It cannot match any other function name already declared.

This filter is used by the get_body_class() function.

Examples

Classes in WordPress Multisite

This could be used to provide custom classes for applying different styles to specific sites in Multisite that all use the same theme:

```
// Apply filter
add_filter('body_class', 'multisite_body_classes');

function multisite_body_classes($classes) {
	$id = get_current_blog_id();
	$slug = strtolower(str_replace(' ', '-', trim(get_bloginfo('name'))));
	$classes[] = $slug;
	$classes[] = 'site-id-'.$id;
	return $classes;
}
```

2. **Author tags**

the_author()

Description

The author of a post can be displayed by using this Template Tag. This tag must be used within The Loop.

To return to PHP rather than displaying, use get_the_author().

Usage

```
<?php the_author(); ?>
```

Examples

Display Author's 'Public' Name

Displays the value in the user's Display name publicly as field.

```
<p>This post was written by <?php the_author(); ?></p>
```

get_the_author()

Description

Retrieve the post author's display name. This tag must be used within The Loop.

To get the post author's ID, use get_the_author_meta('ID').

To display a page for authors which have no posts, see this discussion.

Since WordPress 2.1 parameters are deprecated (not the function).

Usage

```
<?php $author = get_the_author(); ?>
```

Parameters

$deprecated

(string) (optional) Deprecated.

Default: ''

Returns

(string)

The author's display name.

Examples

Grab the Author's 'Public' Name

Grabs the value in the user's Display name publicly as field.

<?php $author = get_the_author(); ?>

the_author_link()

Description

This tag displays a link to the Website for the author of a post. The Website field is set in the user's profile (Administration > Profile > Your Profile). The text for the link is the author's Profile Display name publicly as field. This tag must be used within The Loop.

Usage

<?php the_author_link(); ?>

Parameters

This function does not accept any parameters.

Example

Displays the author's Website URL as a link and the text for the link is the author's Profile Display name publicly as field. In this example, the author's Display Name is James Smith.

Written by:
<?php the_author_link(); ?>

get_the_author_link()

Description

This tag returns a link to the Website for the author of a post. The Website field is set in the user's profile (Administration > Users > Your Profile). The text for the link is the author's Profile Display name publicly as field. This tag must be used within The Loop.

get_the_author_link() returns the link for use in PHP. To display the link instead, use the_author_link().

Usage

<?php get_the_author_link(); ?>

Parameters

This tag does not accept any parameters.

Example

The example echos (displays) the author's Website URL as a link and the text for the link is the author's Profile Display name publicly as field. In this example, the author's Display Name is James Smith.

Written by:
<?php echo get_the_author_link(); ?>

the_author_meta()

Description

The the_author_meta Template Tag displays a desired meta data field for a user. Only one field is returned at a time, you need to specify which you want.

If this tag is used within The Loop, the user ID value need not be specified, and the displayed data is that of the current post author. A user ID can be specified if this tag is used outside The Loop.

If the meta field does not exist, nothing is printed.

NOTE: Use get_the_author_meta() if you need to return (and do something with) the field, rather than just display it.

Usage

<?php the_author_meta($field, $userID); ?>

Parameters

$field

(string) Field name for the data item to be displayed. Valid values:

- user_login
- user_pass
- user_nicename
- user_email
- user_url
- user_registered

- user_activation_key
- user_status
- display_name
- nickname
- first_name
- last_name
- description
- jabber
- aim
- yim
- user_level
- user_firstname
- user_lastname
- user_description
- rich_editing
- comment_shortcuts
- admin_color
- plugins_per_page
- plugins_last_view
- ID

$userID

(integer) (optional) If the user ID fields is used, then this function display the specific field for this user ID.

Default: false

Examples

Display the Author's AIM screenname

Displays the value in the author's AIM (AOL Instant Messenger screenname) field.

```
<p>This author's AIM address is <?php the_author_meta('aim'); ?></p>
```

Display a User Email Address

Displays the email address for user ID 25.

```
<p>The email address for user id 25 is <?php the_author_meta('user_email',25); ?></p>
```

Advanced Uses

A plugin may add an additional field in the registration or manage users, which adds a new value in the wp_usermeta table (where wp_ is your data base prefix). For this example we will use a Twitter ID. For a meta_key value of "twitter" and meta_value of "WordPress" then

This author's Twitter name is <?php the_author_meta('twitter'); ?>

the_author_posts()

Description

Displays the total number of posts an author has published. Drafts and private posts aren't counted. This tag must be used within The Loop.

Usage

<?php the_author_posts(); ?>

Example

Displays the author's name and number of posts.

<?php the_author(); ?> has blogged <?php the_author_posts(); ?> posts

3. Category tags

category_description()

Description

Returns the description of a category defined in the category settings screen for the current category (Posts > Categories).

If used in the archive.php template, place this function within the is_category() conditional statement. Otherwise, this function will stop the processing of the page for monthly and other archive pages.

Usage

<?php echo category_description($category_id); ?>

Parameters

$category_id

(integer) (optional) The ID of the category to return a description.

Default: Description of current query category.

Example

Default Usage

Displays the description of a category, given its id, by echoing the return value of the tag. If no category given and used on a category page, it returns the description of the current category.

```
<div><?php echo category_description(3); ?></div>
```

single_cat_title()

Description

Retrieve the name of a category from its ID.

Usage

```
<?php get_cat_name( $cat_id ) ?>
```

Parameters

$cat_id

(integer) (required) Category ID

Default: None

Return Values

(string)

Category name

Examples

```
<?php echo get_cat_name(4);?>
```

returns the name for the category with the id '4'.

the_category()

Description

Displays a link to the category or categories a post belongs to. This tag must be used within The Loop.

Usage

<?php the_category($separator, $parents, $post_id); ?>

Parameters

$separator

(string) (optional) Text or character to display between each category link. By default, the links are placed in an HTML unordered list. An empty string will result in the default behavior.

Default: empty string

$parents

(string) (optional) How to display links that reside in child (sub) categories. Options are:

- 'multiple' - Display separate links to parent and child categories, exhibiting "parent/child" relationship.
- 'single' - Display link to child category only, with link text exhibiting "parent/child" relationship.

Default: empty string

Note: Default is a link to the child category, with no relationship exhibited.

$post_id

(int) (optional) Post ID to retrieve categories. The default value false results in the category list of the current post.

Default: false

Examples

Separated by Space

List categories with a space as the separator. <?php the_category(' '); ?>

Separated by Comma

Displays links to categories, each category separated by a comma (if more than one). <?php the_category(', ');

?>

4. Link tags

the_permalink()

Description

Displays the URL for the permalink to the post currently being processed in The Loop. This tag must be within The Loop, and is generally used to display the permalink for each post, when the posts are being displayed. Since this template tag is limited to displaying the permalink for the post that is being processed, you cannot use it to display the permalink to an arbitrary post on your weblog. Refer to get_permalink() if you want to get the permalink for a post, given its unique post id.

Usage

```
<?php the_permalink(); ?>
```

Parameters

Before 4.4.0, this tag has no parameters. Since 4.4.0: Added the `$post` parameter.

Examples

Display Post URL as Text

Displays the URL to the post, without creating a link:

This address for this post is: <?php the_permalink(); ?>

As Link With Text

You can use whatever text you like as the link text, in this case, "permalink".

```
<a href="<?php the_permalink(); ?>">permalink</a>
```

Used as Link With Title Tag

Creates a link for the permalink, with the post's title as the link text. This is a common way to put the post's title.

```
<a href="<?php the_permalink(); ?>" title="<?php the_title_attribute(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></a>
```

get_permalink()

Description

Displays the URL for the permalink to the post currently being processed in The Loop. This tag must be within The Loop, and is generally used to display the permalink for each post, when the posts are being displayed. Since this template tag is limited to displaying the permalink for the post that is being processed, you cannot use it to display the permalink to an arbitrary post on your weblog. Refer to get_permalink() if you want to get the permalink for a post, given its unique post id.

Usage

<?php the_permalink(); ?>

Parameters

Before 4.4.0, this tag has no parameters. Since 4.4.0: Added the `$post` parameter.

Examples

Display Post URL as Text

Displays the URL to the post, without creating a link:

This address for this post is: <?php the_permalink(); ?>

As Link With Text

You can use whatever text you like as the link text, in this case, "permalink".

<a href="<?php the_permalink(); ?>">permalink

Used as Link With Title Tag

Creates a link for the permalink, with the post's title as the link text. This is a common way to put the post's title.

<a href="<?php the_permalink(); ?>" title="<?php the_title_attribute(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?>

home_url()

Description

The home_url template tag retrieves the home URL for the current site, optionally with the $path argument appended. The function determines the appropriate protocol, "https" if

is_ssl() and "http" otherwise. If the $scheme argument is "http" or "https" the is_ssl() check is overridden.

In case of WordPress Network Setup, use network_home_url() instead.

Usage

<?php home_url($path, $scheme); ?>

Default Usage

<?php echo esc_url(home_url('/')); ?>

Parameters

$path

(string) (optional) Path relative to the home URL.

Default: None

$scheme

(string) (optional) Scheme to use for the home URL. Currently, only "http", "https" and "relative" are supported.

Default: null

Return

(string)

Home URL with the optional $path argument appended.

Example

```
$url = home_url();
echo esc_url( $url );
```

Output: http://www.example.com

get_home_url()

Description

The home_url template tag retrieves the home URL for the current site, optionally with the $path argument appended. The function determines the appropriate protocol, "https" if

is_ssl() and "http" otherwise. If the $scheme argument is "http" or "https" the is_ssl() check is overridden.

In case of WordPress Network Setup, use network_home_url() instead.

Usage

<?php home_url($path, $scheme); ?>

Default Usage

<?php echo esc_url(home_url('/')); ?>

Parameters

$path

(string) (optional) Path relative to the home URL.

Default: None

$scheme

(string) (optional) Scheme to use for the home URL. Currently, only "http", "https" and "relative" are supported.

Default: null

Return

(string)

Home URL with the optional $path argument appended.

Example

```
$url = home_url();
echo esc_url( $url );
```

Output: http://www.example.com

site_url()

Description

The site_url template tag retrieves the site url for the current site (where the WordPress core files reside) with the appropriate protocol, 'https' if is_ssl() and 'http' otherwise. If scheme is 'http' or 'https', is_ssl() is overridden. Use this to get the "WordPress address" as

defined in general settings. Use home_url() to get the "site address" as defined in general settings.

In case of WordPress Network setup, use network_site_url() instead.

Usage

<?php site_url($path, $scheme); ?>

Default Usage

<?php echo site_url(); ?>

Parameters

$path

(string) (optional) Path to be appended to the site url.

Default: None

$scheme

(string) (optional) Context for the protocol for the url returned. Setting $scheme will override the default context. Allowed values are 'http', 'https', 'login', 'login_post', 'admin', or 'relative'.

Default: null

Return

(string)

Site url link with optional path appended.

Examples

```
$url = site_url();
echo $url;
```

get_site_url()

Description

The site_url template tag retrieves the site url for the current site (where the WordPress core files reside) with the appropriate protocol, 'https' if is_ssl() and 'http' otherwise. If scheme is 'http' or 'https', is_ssl() is overridden. Use this to get the "WordPress address" as defined in general settings. Use home_url() to get the "site address" as defined in general settings.

In case of WordPress Network setup, use network_site_url() instead.

Usage

<?php site_url($path, $scheme); ?>

Default Usage

<?php echo site_url(); ?>

Parameters

$path

(string) (optional) Path to be appended to the site url.

Default: None

$scheme

(string) (optional) Context for the protocol for the url returned. Setting $scheme will override the default context. Allowed values are 'http', 'https', 'login', 'login_post', 'admin', or 'relative'.

Default: null

Return

(string)

Site url link with optional path appended.

Examples

```
$url = site_url();
echo $url;
```

5. Post tags

the_content()

Description

The "the_content" filter is used to filter the content of the post after it is retrieved from the database and before it is printed to the screen.

A plugin (or theme) can register as a content filter with the code:

```
<?php add_filter( 'the_content', 'filter_function_name' ) ?>
```

Where 'filter_function_name' is the function WordPress should call when the content is being retrieved. Note that the filter function must return the content after it is finished processing, or site visitors will see a blank page and other plugins also filtering the content may generate errors.

filter_function_name should be unique function name. It cannot match any other function name already declared.

Examples

Debug Page

This could be used to provide generated content for a page (as an alternative to the Shortcode_API), or for a set of pages sharing some characteristics (e.g. the same author):

```
// returns the content of $GLOBALS['post']
// if the page is called 'debug'
function my_the_content_filter($content) {
  // assuming you have created a page/post entitled 'debug'
  if ($GLOBALS['post']->post_name == 'debug') {
    return var_export($GLOBALS['post'], TRUE );
  }
  // otherwise returns the database content
  return $content;
}

add_filter( 'the_content', 'my_the_content_filter' );
```

the_ID()

Description

Displays the numeric ID of the current post. This tag must be within The Loop.

Note: This function displays the ID of the post, to return the ID use get_the_ID().

Usage

```
<?php the_ID(); ?>
```

Parameters

This tag has no parameters.

Examples

Default Usage

Post Number: <?php the_ID(); ?>

Post Anchor Identifier

Provides a unique anchor identifier to each post:

<h3 id="post-<?php the_ID(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></h3>

the_tags()

Description

This template tag displays a link to the tag or tags a post belongs to. If no tags are associated with the current entry, nothing is displayed. This tag should be used within The Loop.

Usage

<?php the_tags($before, $sep, $after); ?>

Parameters

$before

(string) Text to display before the actual tags are displayed. Defaults to Tags:

$sep

(string) Text or character to display between each tag link. The default is a comma (,) between each tag.

$after

(string) Text to display after the last tag. The default is to display nothing.

Return Values

None.

Examples

Default Usage

The default usage lists tags with each tag (if more than one) separated by a comma (,) and preceded with the default text Tags: .

<?php the_tags(); ?>

Separated by Commas

Displays a list of the tags with a line break after it.

```
<?php the_tags( 'Tags: ', ', ', '<br />' );
?>
```

the_title()

Description

Displays or returns the title of the current post. This tag may only be used within The Loop, to get the title of a post outside of the loop use get_the_title. If the post is protected or private, this will be noted by the words "Protected: " or "Private: " prepended to the title.

Usage

```
<?php the_title( $before, $after, $echo ); ?>
```

Parameters

$before

(string) (optional) Text to place before the title.

Default: None

$after

(string) (optional) Text to place after the title.

Default: None

$echo

(Boolean) (optional) Display the title (TRUE) or return it for use in PHP (FALSE).

Default: TRUE

Example

```
<?php the_title( '<h3>', '</h3>' ); ?>
```

get_the_title()

Description

Displays or returns the title of the current post. This tag may only be used within The Loop, to get the title of a post outside of the loop use get_the_title. If the post is protected or private, this will be noted by the words "Protected: " or "Private: " prepended to the title.

Usage

```
<?php the_title( $before, $after, $echo ); ?>
```

Parameters

$before

(string) (optional) Text to place before the title.

Default: None

$after

(string) (optional) Text to place after the title.

Default: None

$echo

(Boolean) (optional) Display the title (TRUE) or return it for use in PHP (FALSE).

Default: TRUE

Example

```
<?php the_title( '<h3>', '</h3>' );
?>
```

the_date()

Description

Displays or returns the date of a post, or a set of posts if published on the same day.

Usage

```
<?php the_date( $format, $before, $after, $echo ); ?>
```

Parameters

$format

(string) (optional) The format for the date. Defaults to the date format configured in your WordPress options. See Formatting Date and Time.

Default: F j, Y

$before

(string) (optional) Text to place before the date.

Default: None

$after

(string) (optional) Text to place after the date

Default: None

$echo

(boolean) (optional) Display the date (TRUE), or return the date to be used in PHP (FALSE).

Default: TRUE

Return

(string|null) Null if displaying, string if retrieving.

Examples

Default Usage

Displays the date using defaults.

<?php the_date(); ?>

Date as Year, Month, Date in Heading

Displays the date using the '2007-07-23' format (ex: 2004-11-30), inside an <h2> tag.

<?php the_date('Y-m-d', '<h2>', '</h2>'); ?>

Date in Heading Using $my_date Variable

Returns the date in the default format inside an <h2> tag and assigns it to the $my_date variable. The variable's value is then displayed with the PHP echo command.

<?php $my_date = the_date('', '<h2>', '</h2>', FALSE); echo $my_date;
?>

get_the_date()

Description

The get_the_date template tag retrieves the date the current $post was written. Unlike the_date() this tag will always return the date. Modify output with 'get_the_date' filter.

Usage

<?php $pfx_date = get_the_date($format, $post_id); ?>

Parameters

$format

(string) (optional) PHP date format.

Default: the date_format option ('Date Format' on Settings > General panel)

$post

(integer) (optional) The ID of the post you'd like to fetch. By default the current post is fetched.

Default: null

Return

(string) The formatted date string

Filter

- apply_filters('get_the_date', $the_date, $format)

Changelog

- 3.0.0 : New template tag.

Examples

Default Usage

```
<span class="entry-date"><?php echo get_the_date(); ?></span>
```

the_time()

Description

Displays the time of the current post. To return the time of a post, use get_the_time(). This tag must be used within The Loop.

Usage

```
<?php the_time( $d ); ?>
```

Parameters

$d

(string) (optional) The format the time is to display in. Defaults to the time format configured in your WordPress options. See Formatting Date and Time.

Default: None

Examples

Default Usage

Displays the time using your WordPress defaults.

```
<p>Time posted: <?php the_time(); ?></p>
```

Time as AM/PM VS. 24H format

Displays the time using the format parameter string 'g:i a' (ex: 10:36 pm).

```
<p>Time posted: <?php the_time('g:i a'); ?></p>
```

Displays the time using the 24 hours format parameter string 'G:i' (ex: 17:52).

```
<p>Time posted: <?php the_time('G:i'); ?></p>
```

Date as Month Day, Year

Displays the time in the date format 'F j, Y' (ex: December 2, 2004), which could be used to replace the tag the_date().

```
<div><?php the_time('F j, Y'); ?></div>
```

Date and Time

Displays the date and time.

Posted: <?php the_date('F j, Y'); ?> at <?php the_time('g:i a'); ?>

next_post_link()

Description

Used on single post permalink pages, this template tag displays a link to the next post which exists in chronological order from the current post.

In standard usage (within the default, unaltered loop) next_post_link will generate a link to a post that is newer (more recent) than the current post. This is in contrary to the similarly-named previous_posts_link, which will typically link to a page of posts that is older than the current batch.

This tag must be used in The Loop.

Usage

<?php next_post_link($format, $link, $in_same_term = false, $excluded_terms = '', $taxonomy = 'category'); ?>

Parameters

format

(string) (Optional) Format string for the link. This is where to control what comes before and after the link. '%link' in string will be replaced with whatever is declared as 'link' (see next parameter). 'Go to %link' will generate "Go to <a href=..." Put HTML tags here to style the final results.

Default: '%link »'

link

(string) (Optional) Link text to display.

Default: '%title' (next post's title)

in_same_term

(boolean) (optional) Indicates whether next post must be within the same taxonomy term as the current post. If set to 'true', only posts from the current taxonomy term will be displayed. If the post is in both the parent and subcategory, or more than one term, the next post link will lead to the next post in any of those terms.

- true
- false

Default: false

excluded_terms

(string/array) (optional) Array or a comma-separated list of numeric terms IDs from which the next post should not be listed. For example array(1, 5) or '1,5'. This argument used to accept a list of IDs separated by 'and', this was deprecated in WordPress 3.3

Default: None

taxonomy

(string) (Optional) Taxonomy, if $in_same_term is true. Added in WordPress 3.8.

Default: 'category'

Examples

Default Usage

Displays link with the post title of the next post (chronological post date order), followed by a right angular quote (»).

Next Post Title »

```
<?php next_post_link();
?>
```

previous_post_link()

Description

Used on single post permalink pages, this template tag displays a link to the previous post which exists in chronological order from the current post.

This tag must be used in The Loop.

Arguments

<?php previous_post_link($format, $link, $in_same_term = false, $excluded_terms = '', $taxonomy = 'category'); ?>

Parameters

format

(string) (Optional) Format string for the link. This is where to control what comes before and after the link. '%link' in string will be replaced with whatever is declared as 'link' (see next parameter). 'Go to %link' will generate "Go to <a href=..." Put HTML tags here to style the final results.

Default: '« %link'

link

(string) (Optional) Link text to display.

Default: '%title' (previous post's title)

in_same_term

(boolean) (optional) Indicates whether previous post must be within the same taxonomy term as the current post. If set to 'true', only posts from the current taxonomy term will be displayed. If the post is in both the parent and subcategory, or more than one term, the previous post link will lead to the previous post in any of those terms.

- true
- false

Default: false

excluded_terms

(string/array) (optional) Array or a comma-separated list of numeric terms IDs from which the next post should not be listed. For example array(1, 5) or '1,5'. This argument used to accept a list of IDs separated by 'and', this was deprecated in WordPress 3.3

Default: None

taxonomy

(string) (Optional) Taxonomy, if $in_same_term is true. Added in WordPress 3.8.

Default: 'category'

Examples

Default Usage

Displays link with left angular quote («) followed by the post title of the previous post (chronological post date order).

« Previous Post Title

<?php previous_post_link();

?>

posts_nav_link()

Description

Displays links for next and previous pages. Useful for providing "paged" navigation of index, category and archive pages.

For displaying next and previous pages of posts see next_posts_link() and previous_posts_link().

For displaying next and previous post navigation on individual posts, see next_post_link() and previous_post_link().

Usage

<?php posts_nav_link($sep, $prelabel, $nextlabel); ?>

Note: since weblog posts are traditionally listed in reverse chronological order (with most recent posts at the top), there is some ambiguity in the definition of "next page". WordPress defines "next page" as the "next page toward the past". In WordPress 1.5, the default Kubrick theme addresses this ambiguity by labeling the "next page" link as "previous entries". See Example: Kubrick Theme Format.

Parameters

$sep

(string) Text displayed between the links.

- Defaults to ' :: ' in 1.2.x.
- Defaults to ' — ' in 1.5.

$prelabel

(string) Link text for the previous page.

- Defaults to '<< Previous Page' in 1.2.x.
- Defaults to '« Previous Page' in 1.5.

$nxtlabel

(string) Link text for the next page.

- Defaults to 'Next Page >>' in 1.2.x.

- Defaults to 'Next Page »' in 1.5

Examples

Default Usage

By default, the posts_nav_link() look like this:

« Previous Page — Next Page »

<?php posts_nav_link(); ?>

post_class()

Description

WordPress theme authors who want to have finer css control options for their post styling, have the post_class function available. When the post_class function is added to a tag within the loop, for example <div <?php post_class(); ?> >, it will print out and add various post-related classes to the div tag. It can also be used outside the loop with the optional post_id parameter. This function is typically used in the index.php, single.php, and other template files that feature hierarchical post listings.

If you would prefer to have the post classes returned instead of echoed, you would want to use get_post_class(). Note: get_post_class() does not return a string, but an array that must be processed to produce text similar to what is echoed by post_class().

For css classes intended to help target entire pages, see body_class(), and for classes targeting comment listings, see comment_class().

Usage

<div id="post-<?php the_ID(); ?>" <?php post_class(); ?>>

The post_class may include one or more of the following values for the class attribute, dependent upon the pageview.

- .post-[id]
- .[post-type]
- .type-[post-type]
- .status-[post-status]
- .format-[post-format] (default to 'standard')
- .post-password-required
- .post-password-protected
- .has-post-thumbnail
- .sticky

- .hentry (hAtom microformat pages)
- .[taxonomy]-[taxonomy-slug] (includes category)
- .tag-[tag-name]

Default Values

The post_class CSS classes appear based upon the post pageview Conditional Tags as follows.

Front Page
If posts are found on the front page of the blog, be it static or not, the class selectors are: post post-id hentry

Single Post
Single post template files and pageviews feature the class selectors: post post-id hentry

Sticky Post
Posts designated as "sticky," sticking to the front page of the blog, feature the class selector: sticky

Author
Author template files and pageviews displaying posts feature the class selectors: post post-id

Category
Category template files and pageviews displaying posts feature the class selectors: post post-id category-ID category-name

Tags
Tag template files and pageviews with posts feature the class selectors: tag-name post post-id

Archives
Archive pageviews and pageviews with posts feature CSS classes: post post-id

Search
Search template files and pageviews with posts feature the class selectors: post post-id

Attachment
Attachment template files and pageviews feature the class selectors: attachment post post-id

Format
Posts using Post Formats feature the class selector: format-name

Parameters

How to pass parameters to tags with PHP function-style parameters

class

(string or array) (optional) One or more classes to add to the class attribute, separated by a single space.

Default: null

$post_id

(int) (optional) An optional post ID, used when calling this function from outside The Loop

Default: null

Examples

Implementation

The following example shows how to implement the post_class template tag into a theme.

<div id="post-<?php the_ID(); ?>" <?php post_class(); ?>>

The actual HTML output might resemble something like this for a post in the "dancing" category:

In the WordPress Theme stylesheet, add the appropriate styles, such as:

```
.post {
        /* styles for all posts */
}
.post-4564 {
        /* styles for only post ID number 4564 */
}
.category-dancing {
        /* styles for all posts within the category of dancing */
}
```

- **Post Thumbnail tags**

has_post_thumbnail()
Check if post has an image attached.
Examples
<?php if (has_post_thumbnail($post->ID)):

```
?>
```

get_post_thumbnail_id()
Retrieve post thumbnail ID.
Examples

```
<?php echo get_post_thumbnail_id()
?>
```

the_post_thumbnail()
Display the post thumbnail.
Examples

```
<?php  the_post_thumbnail( 'large','style=max-width:100%; height:auto;');
?>
```

get_the_post_thumbnail()
Retrieve the post thumbnail.
Examples

```
<?php  echo get_the_post_thumbnail( $post->ID, 'thumbnail' );
?>
```

- **Navigation Menu tags**

wp_nav_menu()
Displays a navigation menu.
Examples

```
<?php
wp_nav_menu( array('menu' => 'Project Nav') );
?>
```

- **Conditional Tags**

is_archive()
Is the query for an existing archive page? This Conditional Tag checks if any type of Archive page is being displayed. It returns either TRUE or FALSE.
Examples

```
<?php
if ( is_archive() ) {
   // write your code here ...
}
?>
```

is_category()
Is the query for an existing category archive page?
Examples

```
<?php
is_category();
// When any Category archive page is being displayed.
 is_category( '9' );
// When the archive page for Category 9 is being displayed.
?>
```

is_front_page()

This Conditional Tag checks if the main page is a posts or a Page. This is a boolean function, meaning it returns either TRUE or FALSE.

Examples

```
<title>
<?php bloginfo('name'); ?> &raquo; <?php is_front_page() ? bloginfo('description') : wp_title(); ?>
</title>
```

is_home()

The blog homepage is the page that shows the time-based blog content of the site. This function will return true only on the page you set as the "Posts page".

Examples

```
if ( is_home() ) {
   // This is the blog posts index
   get_sidebar( 'blog' );
} else {
   // This is not the blog posts index
   get_sidebar();
}
```

is_page()

Is the query for an existing single page?

Examples

```
// When any single Page is being displayed.
is_page();

// When Page 42 (ID) is being displayed.
is_page( 42 );

// When the Page with a post_title of "Contact" is being displayed.
is_page( 'Contact' );
```

is_single()

Is the query for an existing single post?

Examples

```
is_single();
// When any single Post page is being displayed.
```

```
is_single('17');
// When Post 17 (ID) is being displayed.
```

is_search()

Is the query for a search?

Examples

```
if ( is_search() ) {
   // add external search form (Google, Yahoo, Bing...)
}
```

is_attachment()

This Conditional Tag checks if an attachment is being displayed. An attachment is an image or other file uploaded through the post editor's upload utility.

Examples

```
<?php
if ( is_attachment() ) {
// show adv. #1
}
else {
// show adv. #2
}
?>
```

is_active_sidebar()

This Conditional Tag checks if a given sidebar is active (in use). This is a boolean function, meaning it returns either TRUE or FALSE.

Examples

```
<?php
if ( is_active_sidebar( 'left-sidebar' ) ) {
?>
   <ul id="sidebar">
      <?php dynamic_sidebar( 'left-sidebar' ); ?>
   </ul>
<?php }
?>
```

- **function.php in wordpress** **Marks - 3**

One way to change the default behaviors of WordPress is using a file named functions.php. It goes in your Theme's folder.

The functions file behaves like a WordPress Plugin, adding features and functionality to a WordPress site. You can use it to call functions, both PHP and built-in WordPress, and to

define your own functions. You can produce the same results by adding code to a WordPress Plugin or through the WordPress Theme functions file.

A functions file:

- Requires no unique Header text.
- Is stored with each Theme in the Theme's subdirectory in wp-content/themes.
- Executes only when in the currently activated theme's directory.
- Applies only to that theme. If the Theme is changed, the functionality is lost.
- Can have numerous blocks of code used for many different purposes.

THANK YOU

SUBJECT : WORDPRESS

Unit : 5

Advance Development

- **Advanced functions**

add_action()

Description

Hooks a function to a specific action (removes the function execution from a special location or prevents it from being executed).

Action hook list: Plugin API / Action Reference Action is usually executed by do_action () .

Usage

<?php add_action ($tag , $function_to_add , $priority , $accepted_args); ?>

Parameters

$ Tag

(String) (required) Name of hook to connect (Action hook list: Plugin API / Action Reference). Alternatively, you can include actions included in a theme or plugin.

Default: None

$ Function_to_add

(Callback) (required) The name of the function to call. Note: Only string-formatted syntaxes are listed in the PHP documentation for the 'callback' type .

Default: None

$ Priority

(Int) (optional) The importance of the function to be called. Change this value to be called before or after another function. The default value is 10, for example, set to 5, and set to 12 to run later.

Default: 10

$ Accepted_args

(Int) (optional) How many arguments your function takes. In WordPress 1.5.1+, hooked functions can take extra arguments that do not match the do_action () or apply_filters () call is run. For example, the action comment_id_not_found will pass any functions that hook onto it.

Default: 1

Examples

Simple Hook

An example of sending an email to a friend every time they post a blog:

```
Function email_friends ($ post_ID)
{
  $ Friends = 'bob@example.org, susie@example.org';
  Wp_mail ($ friends, "sally's blog updated", "I just put something on my blog: http://blog.example.com");

  Return $ post_ID;
}
Add_action ('publish_post', 'email_friends');
```

Take Arguments

The hooked function takes one argument from the action. Specifically, the 'echo_comment_id' function takes the argument $comment_ID . It then echos the value of the received argument.

```
Function echo_comment_id ($ comment_ID)
{
  Echo "I just received $ comment_ID";
}
Add_action ('comment_id_not_found', 'echo_comment_id', 10, 1);
```

add_filter()

Description

The "the_content" filter is used to filter the content of the post after it is retrieved from the database and before it is printed to the screen.

A plugin (or theme) can register as a content filter with the code:

```
<?php add_filter( 'the_content', 'filter_function_name' ) ?>
```

Where 'filter_function_name' is the function WordPress should call when the content is being retrieved. Note that the filter function must return the content after it is finished processing, or site visitors will see a blank page and other plugins also filtering the content may generate errors.

filter_function_name should be unique function name. It cannot match any other function name already declared.

Examples

Debug Page

This could be used to provide generated content for a page (as an alternative to the Shortcode API), or for a set of pages sharing some characteristics (e.g. the same author):

```
// returns the content of $GLOBALS['post']
// if the page is called 'debug'
function my_the_content_filter($content) {
  // assuming you have created a page/post entitled 'debug'
  if ($GLOBALS['post']->post_name == 'debug') {
    return var_export($GLOBALS['post'], TRUE );
  }
  // otherwise returns the database content
  return $content;
}

add_filter( 'the_content', 'my_the_content_filter' );
```

Post Icon

This filter function adds an image before the post on the post page (see is_single()). It assumes an image named post_icon.png exists in the theme images folder. It runs at a lower priority (20) which runs later than most other filters (default is 10).

```
add_filter( 'the_content', 'my_the_content_filter', 20 );
/**
 * Add a icon to the beginning of every post page.
 *
 * @uses is_single()
 */
function my_the_content_filter( $content ) {

    if ( is_single() )
        // Add image to the beginning of each page
        $content = sprintf(
            '<img class="post-icon" src="%s/images/post_icon.png" alt="Post icon" title=""/>%s',
            get_bloginfo( 'stylesheet_directory' ),
```

```
        $content
    );

  // Returns the content.
  return $content;
}
```

Featured Image

Adds a featured image set from the single post Edit screen which displays before the content on single posts only.

```
add_filter( 'the_content', 'featured_image_before_content' );

function featured_image_before_content( $content ) {
  if ( is_singular('post') && has_post_thumbnail()) {
    $thumbnail = get_the_post_thumbnail();

    $content = $thumbnail . $content;

                }

  return $content;
}
```

add_shortcode()

Description

Adds a hook for a shortcode tag.

Usage

```
<?php add_shortcode( $tag , $func ); ?>
```

Parameters

$tag

(string) (required) Shortcode tag to be searched in post content

Default: None

$func

(callable) (required) Hook to run when shortcode is found

Default: None

Return Values

(none)

Examples

Simplest example of a shortcode tag using the API: [footag foo="bar"]

```
function footag_func( $atts ) {
	return "foo = {$atts['foo']}";
}
add_shortcode( 'footag', 'footag_func' );
```

Example with nice attribute defaults: [bartag foo="bar"]

```
function bartag_func( $atts ) {
	$atts = shortcode_atts( array(
		'foo' => 'no foo',
		'baz' => 'default baz'
	), $atts, 'bartag' );

	return "foo = {$atts['foo']}";
}
add_shortcode( 'bartag', 'bartag_func' );
```

do_shortcode()

Description

Search the shortcode content and filter them through their hooks.

use

```
<?php echo do_shortcode ( $content ) ?>
```

Parameters

$ content

(String) (required) Content to search shortcodes

Default: None

Values returned

(String)

Content with shortcode replaced by output from the functions that manage them.

Examples

```
Add_filter ('the_content', 'do_shortcode', 11);  // from shortcodes.php
// Use a shortcode in a PHP file (outside the content editor).
Echo do_shortcode ('[gallery]');
// In case there was an opening shortcode and one of the closure.
Echo do_shortcode ('[iscorrect]'. $ Testo_da_include_nello_shortcode. '[/ Iscorrect]');
// Use shortcuts in text widgets.
Add_filter ('widget_text', 'do_shortcode');
// Example of a shortcode that creates a module
Echo do_shortcode ('[contact-form-7 id = "91" title = "quote"]');
```

register_nav_menu()

Description

Registers a single custom Navigation Menu in the custom menu editor (in WordPress 3.0 and above). This allows administration users to create custom menus for use in a theme.

See register_nav_menus() for creating multiple menus at once.

Usage

```
<?php register_nav_menu( $location, $description ); ?>
```

Parameters

$location

(string) (required) Menu location identifier, like a slug.

Default: None

$description

(string) (required) Menu description - for identifying the menu in the dashboard.

Default: None

Return Values

None.

Examples

```
<?php
add_action( 'after_setup_theme', 'register_my_menu' );
function register_my_menu() {
  register_nav_menu( 'primary', __( 'Primary Menu', 'theme-slug' ) );
}
?>
```

- Custom Post Types

register_post_type()

Description

Create or modify a post type. register_post_type should only be invoked through the 'init' action. It will not work if called before 'init', and aspects of the newly created or modified post type will work incorrectly if called later.

Note: You can use this function in themes and plugins. However, if you use it in a theme, your post type will disappear from the admin if a user switches away from your theme.

Taxonomies

When registering a post type, always register your taxonomies using the taxonomies argument. If you do not, the taxonomies and post type will not be recognized as connected when using filters such as parse_query or pre_get_posts. This can lead to unexpected results and failures.

Even if you register a taxonomy while creating the post type, you must still explicitly register and define the taxonomy using register_taxonomy().

Reserved Post Types

The following post types are reserved and used by WordPress already.

- post
- page
- attachment
- revision
- nav_menu_item
- custom_css
- customize_changeset

In addition, the following post types should not be used as they interfere with other WordPress functions.

- action

- author
- order
- theme

In general, you should always prefix your post types, or specify a custom `query_var`, to avoid conflicting with existing WordPress query variables.

More information: Post Types.

Usage

<?php register_post_type($post_type, $args); ?>

Parameters

$post_type

(string) (required) Post type. (max. 20 characters, cannot contain capital letters or spaces)

Default: None

$args

(array) (optional) An array of arguments.

Default: None

register_taxonomy()

Description

This function adds or overwrites a taxonomy. It takes in a name, an object name that it affects, and an array of parameters. It does not return anything.

Care should be used in selecting a taxonomy name so that it does not conflict with other taxonomies, post types, and reserved WordPress public and private query variables. A complete list of those is described in the Reserved Terms section. In particular, capital letters should be avoided (This was allowed in 3.0, but not enforced until 3.1 with the "Cheatin'" error).

Usage

<?php register_taxonomy($taxonomy, $object_type, $args); ?>

Use the init action to call this function. Calling it outside of an action can lead to troubles. See #15568 for details.

Better be safe than sorry when registering custom taxonomies for custom post types. Use register_taxonomy_for_object_type() right after the function to interconnect them. Else you could run into minetraps where the post type isn't attached inside filter callback that run during parse_request or pre_get_posts.

Parameters

$taxonomy

(string) (required) The name of the taxonomy. Name should only contain lowercase letters and the underscore character, and not be more than 32 characters long (database structure restriction).

Default: None

$object_type

(array/string) (required) Name of the object type for the taxonomy object. Object-types can be built-in Post Type or any Custom Post Type that may be registered.

Default: None

Built-in Post Types:

- post
- page
- attachment
- revision
- nav_menu_item
- custom_css
- customize_changeset

Custom Post Types:

- {custom_post_type} - Custom Post Type names must be all in lower-case and without any spaces.
- null - Setting explicitly to null registers the taxonomy but doesn't associate it with any objects, so it won't be directly available within the Admin UI. You will need to manually register it using the 'taxonomy' parameter (passed through $args) when registering a custom post_type (see register_post_type()), or using register_taxonomy_for_object_type().

$args

(array/string) (optional) An array of Arguments.

Default: None

- Widget Area

register_sidebar()

Description

Builds the definition for a single sidebar and returns the ID. Call on "widgets_init" action.

Usage

```
<?php register_sidebar( $args ); ?>
Default Usage
<?php $args = array(
        'name'          => __( 'Sidebar name', 'theme_text_domain' ),
        'id'            => 'unique-sidebar-id',
        'description'   => '',
    'class'         => '',
        'before_widget' => '<li id="%1$s" class="widget %2$s">',
        'after_widget'  => '</li>',
        'before_title'  => '<h2 class="widgettitle">',
        'after_title'   => '</h2>' ); ?>
```

Parameters

args

(string/array) (optional) Builds Sidebar based off of 'name' and 'id' values.

Default: None

- name - Sidebar name (default is localized 'Sidebar' and numeric ID).
- id - Sidebar id - Must be all in lowercase, with no spaces (default is a numeric auto-incremented ID). If you do not set the id argument value, you will get E_USER_NOTICE messages in debug mode, starting with version 4.2.
- description - Text description of what/where the sidebar is. Shown on widget management screen. (Since 2.9) (default: empty)
- class - CSS class to assign to the Sidebar in the Appearance -> Widget admin page. This class will only appear in the source of the WordPress Widget admin page. It will not be included in the frontend of your website. Note: The value "sidebar" will be prepended to the class value. For example, a class of "tal" will result in a class value of "sidebar-tal". (default: empty).
- before_widget - HTML to place before every widget(default: <li id="%1$s" class="widget %2$s">) Note: uses sprintf for variable substitution
- after_widget - HTML to place after every widget (default: \n).
- before_title - HTML to place before every title (default: <h2 class="widgettitle">).
- after_title - HTML to place after every title (default: </h2>\n).

dynamic_sidebar()

Description

This function calls each of the active widget callbacks in order, which prints the markup for the sidebar. If you have more than one sidebar, you should give this function the name or number of the sidebar you want to print. This function returns true on success and false on failure.
The return value should be used to determine whether to display a static sidebar. This ensures that your theme will look good even when the Widgets plug-in is not active.
If your sidebars were registered by number, they should be retrieved by number. If they had names when you registered them, use their names to retrieve them.

Usage : <?php dynamic_sidebar($index); ?>

Parameters

index

(integer/string) (optional) Name or ID of dynamic sidebar.

Default: 1

Return Value : (boolean)

True, if widget sidebar was found and called. False if not found or not called.

Examples

Here is the recommended use of this function:

```
<?php if ( is_active_sidebar( 'left-sidebar' ) ) : ?>
	<ul id="sidebar">
		<?php dynamic_sidebar( 'left-sidebar' ); ?>
	</ul>
<?php endif; ?>
<ul id="sidebar">
	<?php dynamic_sidebar( 'right-sidebar' ); ?>
</ul>
<ul id="sidebar">
<?php if ( ! dynamic_sidebar() ) : ?>
	<li>{static sidebar item 1}</li>
	<li>{static sidebar item 2}</li>
<?php endif; ?>
</ul>
```