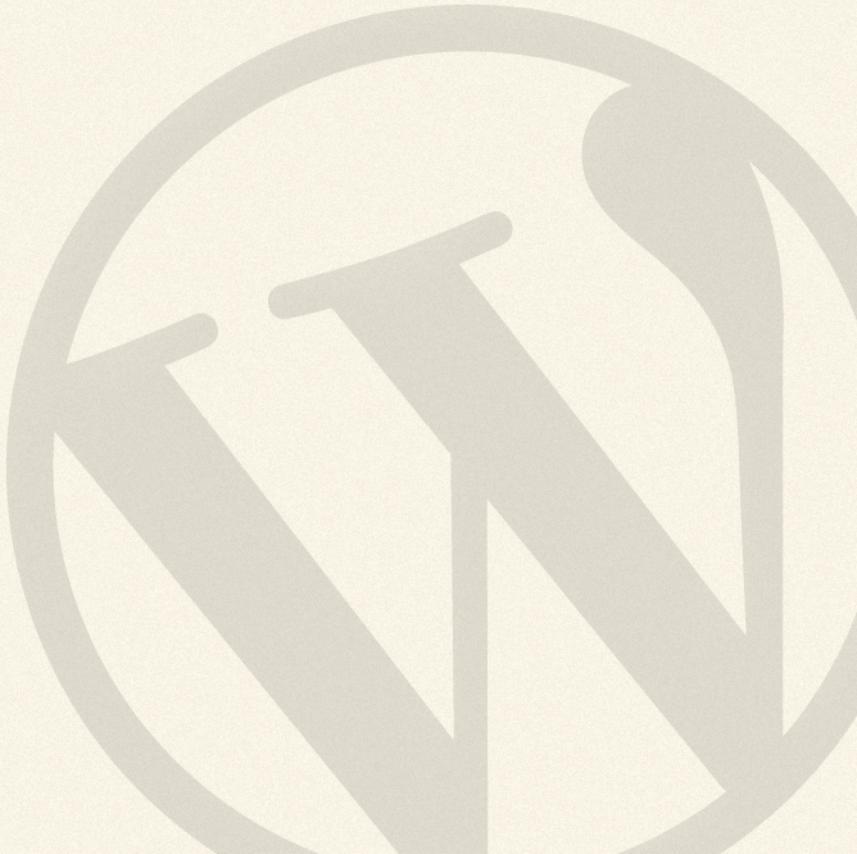


Easy WP Guide

WordPress Manual

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Easy WP Guide WordPress Manual

by Anthony Hortin

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maddisondesigns.com

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Welcome

It might be easier to say what this guide isn't, rather than what it is. It isn't an in-depth look at every single function available within the WordPress dashboard. Nor is it a guide to help you develop or modify WordPress themes. My aim is to create a simple WordPress guide that will help you to get an overall understanding of how you use the various features within the WordPress Dashboard to keep your site or blog updated.

If you're looking for more in-depth knowledge, there are heaps of articles in the [WordPress Codex](#) that go into more detail. This is great if you want to get really involved in developing your own WordPress theme or modifying your site with plugins, but it can be a bit daunting for those users who just want a simple guide to using the Content Management side of WordPress or just need to update their site pages every so often.

Introduction

WordPress is an [Open Source](#) software system used by millions of people around the world to create beautiful websites and blogs. It is completely customisable by the use of [themes](#) and [plugins](#).

“WordPress is web software you can use to create a beautiful website or blog. We like to say that WordPress is both free and priceless at the same time.”

Themes can be easily downloaded from the WordPress site or from hundreds of other places around the web. The same goes with plugins, which are used to extend the functionality of your WordPress site.

WordPress is built around two basic concepts. Posts and Pages. Posts are typical blog entries. A series of articles, listed (usually) reverse-chronologically. Pages are used for more static content (i.e. content that doesn't change or changes infrequently). An 'About us' page is an example of a Page on a typical website. In most cases you'll find that the content in the 'About us' page doesn't change all that frequently.

Now, you might be thinking, “but I don't need a blog”. This might be true, but you can also use the blog concept if you have a site where you need to display your ‘latest news’ or even just company updates. Basically, any information that gets updated on a semi-regular basis can benefit from the ‘blog’ functionality. Whether that's a traditional blog, your company's ‘latest news’ or even just your own personal updates.

The following are just a very few examples of the millions of diverse sites powered by WordPress...

Bata – <http://www.bata.com>

Bata is a family-owned global footwear and fashion accessory manufacturer and retailer with acting headquarters located in Lausanne, Switzerland. The organisation has a retail presence in over 70 countries and production facilities in 26 countries.

Sweden's Official Site – <http://sweden.se>

The website is the official source for facts about Sweden. It is publicly funded, with four organisations behind it: the Swedish Institute; the Swedish Government Offices, including the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications; Business Sweden; and VisitSweden.

Variety – <http://variety.com>

Recognized and respected throughout the world of show business, Variety is the premier source of entertainment news. Since 1905, the most influential leaders in the industry have turned to Variety for timely, credible and straightforward news and analysis — information vital to their professions.

BBC America – <http://www.bbcamerica.com>

Presenting Britain's best shows and groundbreaking American originals, BBC America is home to brilliant television from both sides of the pond.

Georgia State University – <http://www.gsu.edu>

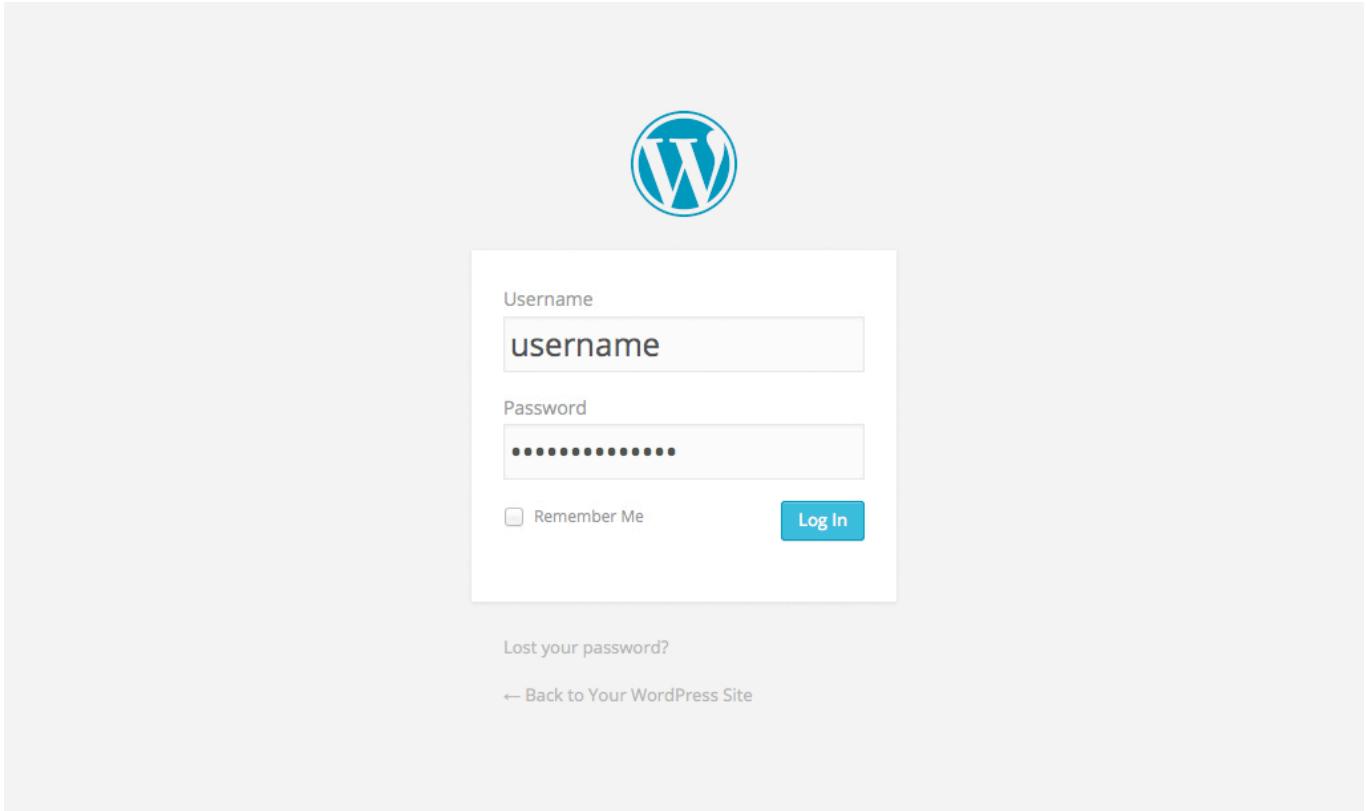
Georgia State's website represents its colleges and schools, centers of creativity and discovery, and provides visitors an opportunity to discover how Georgia State has a major impact on Atlanta, the nation and the world.

Tech Crunch – <http://techcrunch.com>

TechCrunch, founded on June 11, 2005, is a weblog dedicated to obsessively profiling and reviewing new Internet products and companies. In addition to covering new companies, they profile existing companies that are making an impact (commercial and/or cultural) on the new web space.

Login

Before you can make any changes to your site, you will need to log in. The login for your site is typically found at the following URL - <http://your-wordpress-site.com/wp-admin>. Obviously, replace *your-wordpress-site.com* with your actual domain name.

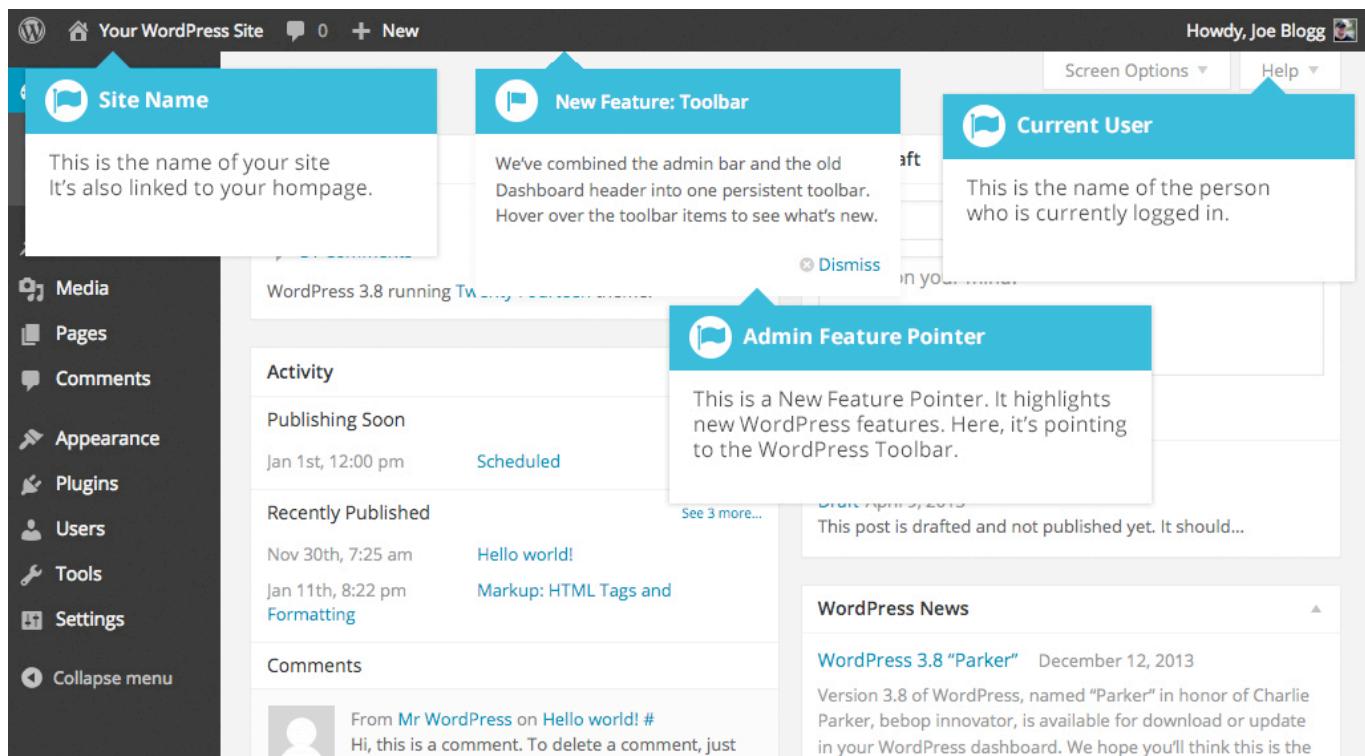


There are exceptions to this of course. For instance, your WordPress setup maybe installed in a subdirectory. For most standard setups though, you'll find the above [URL](#) should work.

Dashboard

Once you've logged in, the WordPress Dashboard appears. This is your main administration homepage. At the very top of your Dashboard (and across every page) you will see the name of your site in the header area. In the example screenshot below (and throughout this documentation) the site name is *Your WordPress Site*. This is also hyperlinked to your site's homepage. You will also see the name of the person who is currently logged in (e.g. Joe Blogg). Move your cursor over your name to reveal the *Log Out* link as well as a link to edit your Profile.

When new or updated features are introduced into WordPress, you'll be shown a *New Feature Pointer*. This is simply to bring to your attention some feature within the Dashboard that's been added or updated. In the following Dashboard image, the New Feature Pointer is highlighting the updated Toolbar. Click *Dismiss* to hide the pointer.



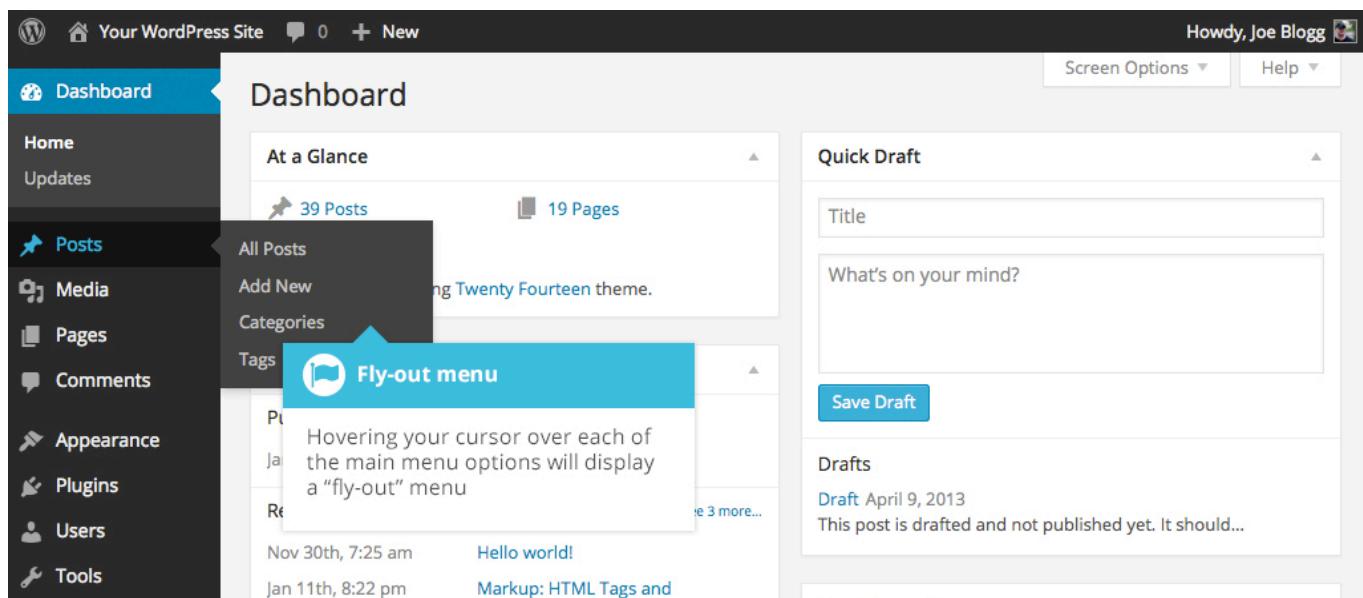
On most pages, just below your Username there are a couple of small inverted tabs. One called *Screen Options* and another called *Help*. Clicking either of these links will cause a panel to slide down from the top of the page. The *Help* link, not

surprisingly, displays some help information. The *Screen Options* link will display various options that allow you to configure what is displayed on the current page. The details in this panel change depending on what page you're currently viewing. As an example, on your main Dashboard page the Screen Options allow you to set which panels you'd like displayed on the page.

Dashboard Menu Options

Down the left hand side of the Dashboard and on every page you will see your main navigation menu. This is where you'll find all the options to update and configure your site.

Hovering your cursor over each of the main menu options will display a ‘fly-out’ menu with the various choices for that particular menu option. Once you click each of the main menu options, that particular menu will expand to show all the available options within that section (if there are any).



The main menu options and their usage are:

Dashboard

This will display your main Dashboard ‘homepage’. In the top left of your Dashboard you’ll see some brief stats on the number of Posts, Pages and Comments. If you have the [Akismet](#) anti-spam plugin activated, you’ll also see the number of [Spam Comments](#) or comments awaiting moderation.

Posts

This is where you can create a new Blog Post. You can also update your Categories and Post Tags.

Media

This is where all your uploaded images, documents or files are stored. You can browse through your Media library, as well as edit and update the files.

Pages

This is where you create and maintain all your Pages.

Comments

You can manage all your Comments within this section, including replying to comments or marking them as Spam.

Appearance

This menu is where you control how your site looks. You can choose a new Theme, manage your site Widgets or Menus and even edit your site theme files.

Plugins

Plugins extend and expand the functionality of WordPress. You can add or delete plugins within here as well as activate or deactivate them.

Users

This screen lists all the existing users for your site. Depending on your Role, you can also add new users as well as manage their Roles.

Tools

This section gives you access to various convenient tools. You can also import data to your WordPress site or export all your WordPress data to a file.

Settings

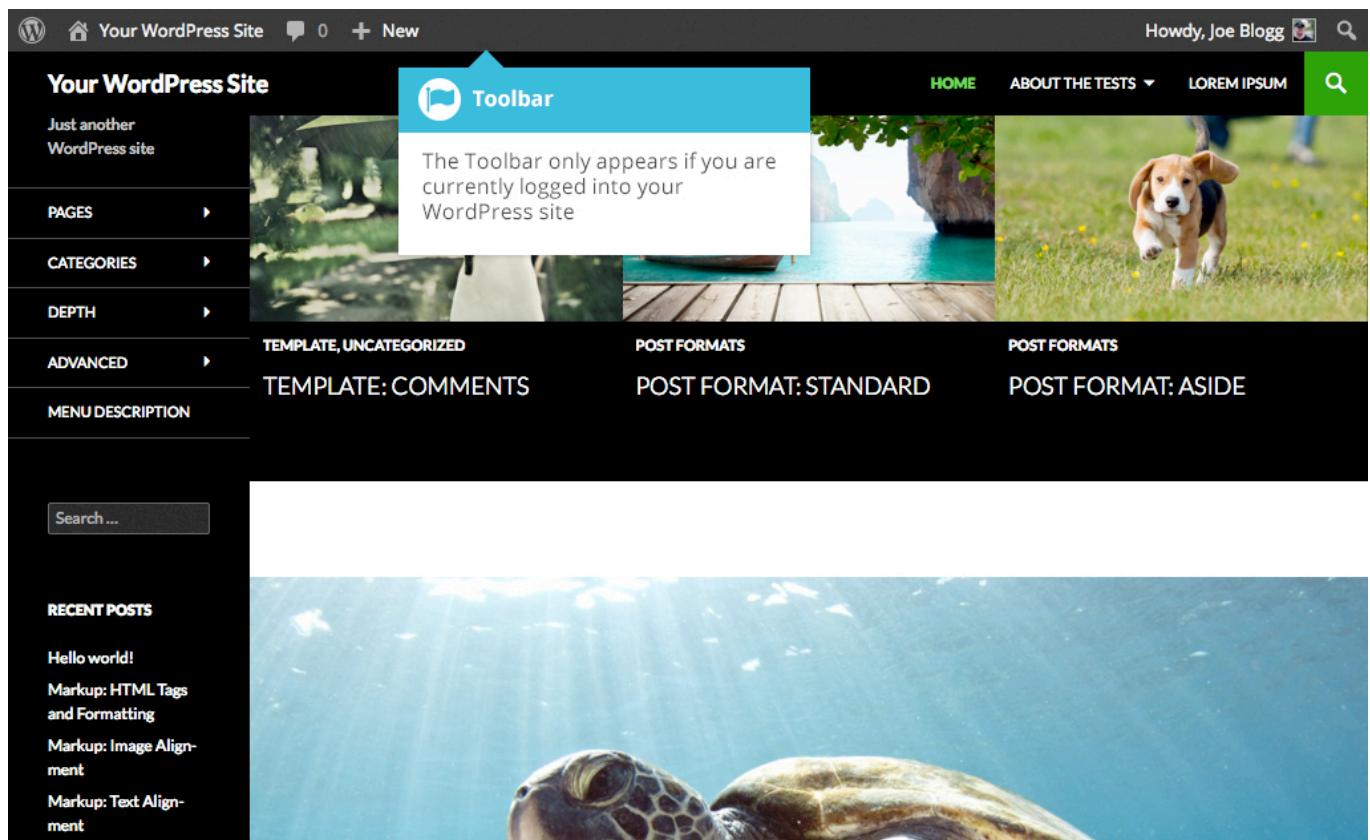
This is where most of your site is configured. Among other things, it allows you to configure your site name and URL , where your Posts appear, whether people can leave Post Comments or not and numerous other settings. Most times, once your site is setup, there's no need to change any of the settings within this section.

At the bottom of the menu you'll see a link called *Collapse menu*. Clicking this will hide the menu and simply display their icons instead. Click the small arrow icon again to expand the menu.

Occasionally when you install a Plugin, they will have their own configuration or setup pages. The location of these will be entirely dependent on the individual Plugin but most times these pages will either appear within the *Tools* section, the *Settings* section or in a completely new menu section at the bottom of the menu.

Toolbar

The WordPress Toolbar is a way of easily accessing some of the most common WordPress features. When you are logged into your WordPress dashboard and you visit your website, you will see the Toolbar running across the top of your site. This bar only appears if you are currently logged into your WordPress site, which means that it won't be visible to your everyday site visitors. If you are not logged in, the Toolbar won't be displayed.

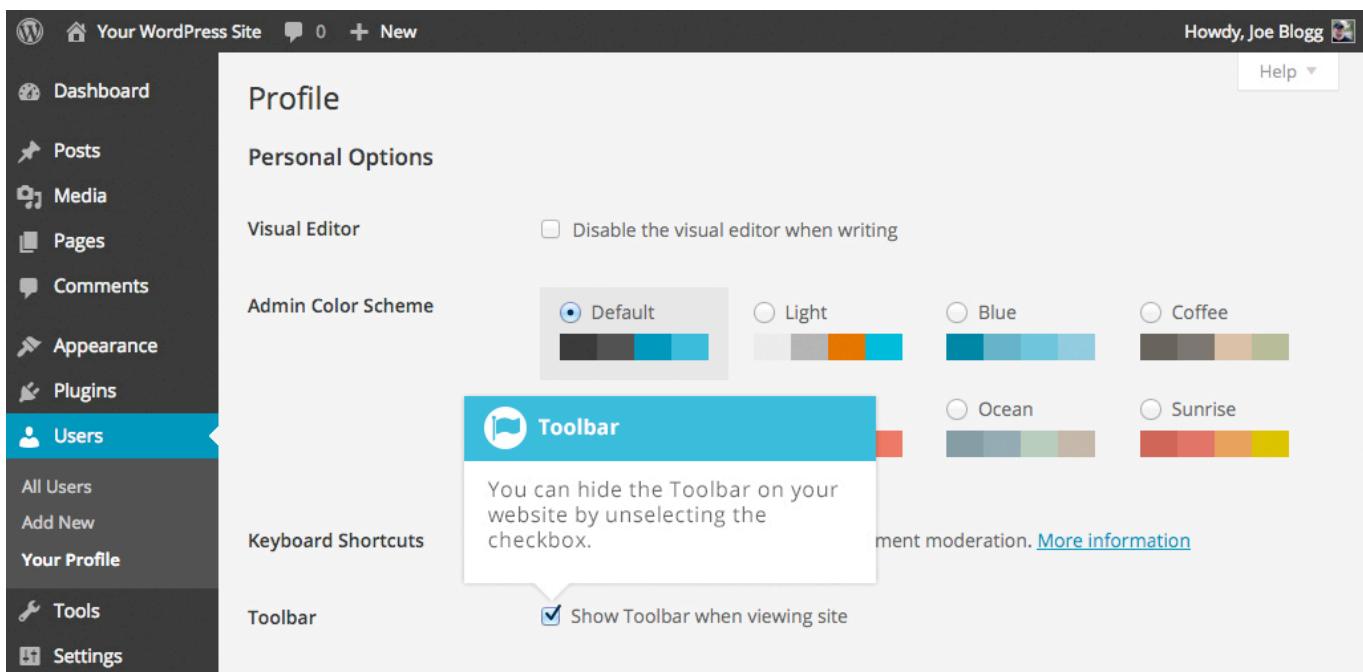


The Toolbar allows you to quickly access the following commonly used features.

- Visit the WordPress.org website, Codex or Support forums
- Display your site Dashboard and other commonly used menu options that allow you to update your site Themes, Widgets, Menus and depending on your theme, Background and Header
- View or Edit your blog comments
- Add a new Post, Media, Page or User
- Edit the current Page or Post
- Perform a site Search
- View or Edit your Profile and logout from the WordPress Dashboard

Hiding the Toolbar

You can stop the Toolbar from displaying by modifying the preferences associated with your Profile. Simply click on the *Users* link in the left hand navigation to display the list of Users. From this list of Users, click your user name or click on the *Edit* link that appears beneath the user name when hovering your cursor over each row. Alternatively, click on the *Your Profile* link underneath the *Users* menu option in the left hand navigation or within the fly-out menu.



When editing your Profile there is a Toolbar option as shown in the screen above.

- **Show Toolbar when viewing site** – Checking this box will display the Toolbar at the very top of your website (only for the person who is currently logged in)

Posts

After clicking on the *Posts* menu option you'll be shown a list of Posts that your site contains. Among the information displayed is the Post title, the Author, Categories, Tags, No. of Comments and either the Date Published, Date Scheduled or the Date the Post was Last Modified. The Posts screen will look similar to the screen below.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for the 'Posts' screen. The left sidebar has 'Posts' selected. The main area displays a list of posts with columns for Title, Author, Categories, content, comments, and date. A 'Bulk Actions' dropdown is open, showing options like 'Posts', 'Scheduled', 'Hello world!', 'Draft - Draft', 'Markup: HTML Formatting', 'Markup: Image Alignment', 'Markup: Text Alignment', and a help message about multiple post selection. Top navigation includes 'Your WordPress Site', 'New', 'Screen Options', and 'Help'. A search bar and a 'Filter' button are also present.

Title	Author	Categories	content	Comments	Date
Hello world!	Joe Blogg	Uncategorized		0	2013/04/09
Draft - Draft				0	2013/01/11
Markup: HTML Formatting			content, css, formatting, html, markup	0	2013/01/10
Markup: Image Alignment	Joe Blogg	Markup	alignment, captions, content, css, image, markup	0	2013/01/09
Markup: Text Alignment	Joe Blogg	Markup	html, markup, post, title	0	2013/01/05

At the top of the page you can view how many Posts in total you have in your site, how many are Published, Scheduled, Sticky, Pending, in Draft or in the Trash.

When hovering your cursor over each row, a few links will appear beneath the Post title.

- **Edit** – Will allow you to edit your Post. This is the same as clicking on the Post title
- **Quick Edit** – Allows you to edit basic Post information such as Title, Slug, Date plus a few other options
- **Trash** – Will send the Post to the Trash. Once the Trash is emptied, the page is deleted
- **View** – Displays the Post. If the Post hasn't been published yet, this will say *Preview*

Next to each Post title is a checkbox. This allows you to perform an action on multiple items at once. You simply check the Posts that you would like to affect and then from the Bulk Actions dropdown select either the *Edit* option or the *Move to Trash* option and then click the *Apply* button. The *Edit* option will allow you to edit the Categories, Tags, Author, whether to allow Comments and Pings or not, the Status and whether or not the Posts are 'Sticky'. The *Move to Trash* option will move the selected items to the Trash.

You can also filter the pages that are displayed using the dropdown lists and the *Filter* button.

At the top of the list of Posts there are also two icons that change how the list is displayed. Click the *List View* icon () to display the posts in the traditional List View or click the *Excerpt View* icon () to display a short excerpt from the Post underneath the Post title.

Pages

After clicking on the *Pages* menu option you'll be shown a list of Pages that your site contains. Among the information displayed is the Page title, the Author, No. of Comments and either the Date Published or the Date the Page was Last Modified. The Pages screen will look similar to screen below.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for the 'Pages' section. The left sidebar has 'Pages' selected. The main area displays a list of 19 pages, with 19 items total. The columns show 'Author', 'Date', and a small icon. A 'Bulk' dropdown menu is open over the first row, showing options: 'Pages', 'Edit', 'Quick Edit', 'Trash', and 'View'. A tooltip for 'Pages' says: 'Advises total number of Pages & how many are Published or in Draft'. Another tooltip for 'Pages' in the bulk menu says: 'Hovering the cursor over each row will show you various options you can perform'. A third tooltip for 'Pages' in the bulk menu says: 'Perform actions on multiple Pages at once by selecting the appropriate checkboxes & then choosing an action from the Bulk Actions dropdown & clicking Apply'. The 'About The Tests' page is highlighted. At the bottom of the list, there's a 'Level 1' checkbox. The top right shows 'Howdy, Joe Blogg' and links for 'Screen Options' and 'Help'.

	Author	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Page	Joe Blogg	2011/05/20 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Page	Joe Blogg	2013/11/30 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> About The Tests	Joe Blogg	2010/07/25 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> — Page Image	Joe Blogg	2013/03/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> — Page Markup	Joe Blogg	2013/03/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> — Clearing Floats	Joe Blogg	2010/08/01 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> —	Joe Blogg	2007/09/04 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> —	Joe Blogg	2007/09/04 Published
<input type="checkbox"/> —	Joe Blogg	2007/12/11 Published

At the top of the page you can view how many Pages in total you have in your site and how many are Published or in Draft.

When hovering your cursor over each row, a few links will appear beneath the Page title.

- **Edit** – Will allow you to edit your Page. This is the same as clicking on the Page title

- **Quick Edit** – Allows you to edit basic Page information such as Title, Slug, Date plus a few other options
- **Trash** – Will send the Page to the Trash. Once the Trash is emptied, the page is deleted
- **View** – Displays the Page. If the Page hasn't been published yet, this will say *Preview*

Next to each Page title is a checkbox. This allows you to perform an action on multiple items at once. You simply check the Pages that you would like to affect and then from the Bulk Actions dropdown select either the *Edit* option or the *Move to Trash* option and then click the *Apply* button. The *Edit* option will allow you to edit the Author, Parent, Template, whether to allow Comments or not and the Status of each of the checked items. The *Move to Trash* option will move the selected items to the Trash.

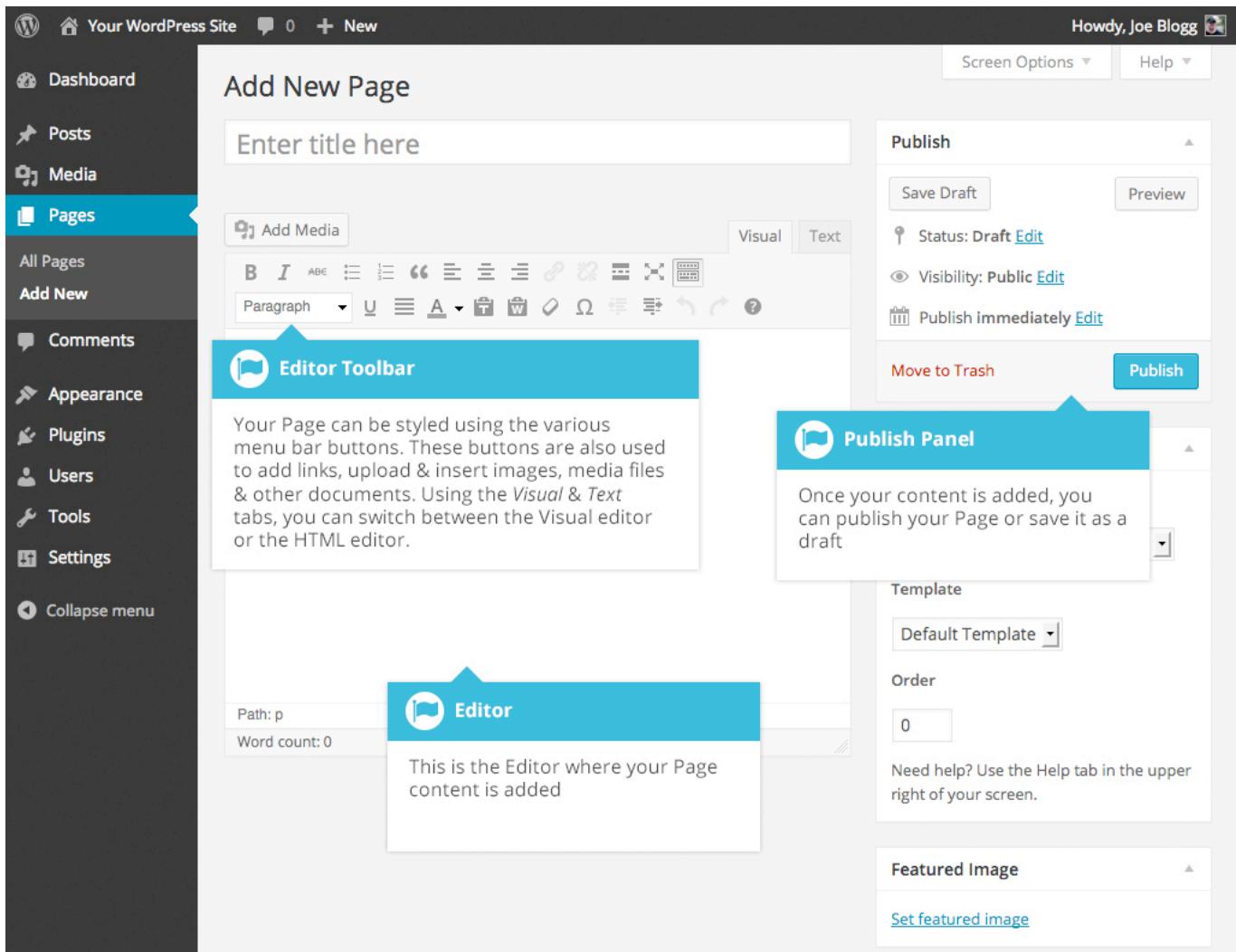
You can also filter the pages that are displayed using the dropdown list and the *Filter* button.

Adding your Site Content

Adding content to your site is an easy process no matter whether you're creating a Post or a Page. The procedure for both is almost identical. Apart from how they display on your site, which was described earlier, the other main difference is that Posts allow you to associate **Categories** and **Tags** whereas Pages don't. What's the difference between categories and tags? Normally, Tags are ad-hoc keywords that identify important information in your Post (names, subjects, etc) that may or may not recur in other Posts, while Categories are pre-determined sections. If you think of your site like a book, the Categories are like the Table of Contents and the Tags are like the terms in the index.

Adding a New Page

To add a new Page, hover your cursor over the *Pages* menu option in the left hand navigation menu and in the fly-out menu, click the *Add New* link. Alternatively, click the *Pages* menu option and then click the *Add New* link underneath, or the *Add New* button at the top of the page. You will be presented with a page similar to the image below.



Adding a New Post

To add a new Post, hover over the *Posts* menu option in the left hand navigation menu and in the fly-out menu, click the *Add New* link. Alternatively, click the *Posts* menu option and then click the *Add New* link underneath, or the *Add New* button at the top of the page. You will be presented with a page similar to the image below.

Howdy, Joe Blogg

Dashboard Posts All Posts Add New Categories Tags Media Pages Comments Appearance Plugins Users Tools Settings Collapse menu

Add New Post

Enter title here

Add Media Visual Text

Paragraph U A T W

Editor Toolbar

Your Post can be styled using the various menu bar buttons. These buttons are also used to add links, upload & insert images, media files & other documents. Using the **Visual** & **Text** tabs, you can switch between the Visual editor or the HTML editor.

Editor

This is the Editor where your Post content is added

Path: p Word count: 0

Publish

Save Draft Preview

Status: Draft [Edit](#)

Visibility: Public [Edit](#)

Publish immediately [Edit](#)

Move to Trash Publish

Publish Panel

Once your content is added, you can publish your Post or save it as a draft

Video Audio Quote Link Gallery

Categories

All Categories Most Used

- aciform
- sub
- antiquarianism
- arrangement
- asmodeus
- Blogroll
- broder
- buying

+ Add New Category

Tags

Add

Separate tags with commas

Choose from the most used tags

Featured Image

Set featured image

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Add New Post' interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links like Dashboard, Posts, and Appearance. The main area has a title 'Add New Post' and a text input field 'Enter title here'. Below it is the 'Editor Toolbar' with buttons for bold, italic, underline, etc., and tabs for Visual and Text. A large central area is labeled 'Editor' with the placeholder 'This is the Editor where your Post content is added'. To the right are several panels: 'Publish' (with Save Draft, Preview, Status: Draft, Visibility: Public, Publish immediately, Move to Trash, Publish buttons), 'Publish Panel' (with Video, Audio, Quote, Link, Gallery icons), 'Categories' (listing aciform, sub, antiquarianism, arrangement, asmodeus, Blogroll, broder, buying, with an option to add new), 'Tags' (with an input field and Add button), and 'Featured Image' (with a Set featured image link). The top right shows user information 'Howdy, Joe Blogg' and links for Screen Options and Help.

Adding Content with the Visual Editor

The editor used to enter content into your Page or Post is very easy to use. It's much like using a regular word processor, with toolbar buttons that allow you to **Bold** () or *Italicize* () text or enter in Headings () or bullet points (). You can even use most of the basic keyboard shortcuts used in other text editors. For example: *Shift+Enter* inserts a line break, *Ctrl+C/Cmd+C* = copy, *Ctrl+X/Cmd+X* = cut, *Ctrl+Z/Cmd+Z* = undo, *Ctrl+Y/Cmd+Y* = redo, *Ctrl+A/Cmd+A* = select all, etc. (use the *Ctrl* key on a PC or the *Command* key on a Mac).

At the top of the editor there are two tabs, *Visual* and *Text* (). These switch the editor view between the *Visual editor* and the *Text editor*. The *Text* view will enable you to view the HTML code that makes up your content. For the more experienced users this can be helpful at times but for those not familiar with HTML tags, it's not recommended.

When creating a new Page or Post, the first thing to do is enter in your title in the top entry field where it says *Enter title here*. After moving the cursor down to the editor a new Permalink is created for your page. Permalinks are the permanent URL's to your individual Posts, Pages, Categories etc.. Though not usually necessary, you can manually edit your permalink by clicking on the actual permalink (the part after the domain name with the yellow background) or by clicking the *Edit* button next to it. Once you've modified it, click *Ok* to save or *Cancel* to cancel your changes.

At the top of the editor where your content is written, there are numerous formatting buttons. Clicking the *Show/Hide Kitchen Sink* button () will show or hide a second line of formatting buttons which gives you extra functionality. The editor buttons perform the following functions:



Add Media – Used to upload and insert media such as images, audio, video or documents



Bold – Bold text



Italic – Italicise text

ABC

Strikethrough – Add a strikethrough to your text



Unordered List – Create an unordered (bullet point) list



Ordered List – Create an Ordered (numbered) list



Blockquote – Used as a way of showing a quote. How this looks will be entirely dependent on the Theme that your site is currently using



Align Left – Align text to the left



Align Center – Align text in the center of the page



Align Right – Align text to the right



Insert/edit link – Used to create an html link to another page or website. The text or image that you want to link needs to be selected first before the button will become active



Unlink – Remove the html link from the selected link. Your cursor must be sitting on an active link for the button to be active



Insert More tag – Inserts the More tag into your Page. Most blogs only display a small excerpt of a Post and you're required to click the Post title or a 'Read more...' link to continue reading the rest of the article. When you insert a 'More' tag into your Post, everything prior to the tag is considered as this excerpt. Most times you'd only use this button when you're creating a blog Post, rather than a Page



Toggle fullscreen mode – Clicking this button will enlarge the editor so that it fills the browser window. Clicking the *Exit fullscreen* link at the top of the screen will reduce it back to its original size



Show/Hide Kitchen Sink – Used to show or hide the second row of formatting buttons on the editor toolbar

Paragraph



Style – Used to format the Page text based on the styles used by the current Theme



Underline – Underline your text



Align Full – Align text on both the left and right (i.e. justify)



Select text color – Use to change the color of text



Paste as Plain Text – Copying and pasting text from other sites or word processors sometimes leaves the text formatted differently to what you were expecting. The reason for this is that quite often the html tags or codes that formatted the original text are pasted along with the text itself. To avoid this, Paste as Plain Text will strip all these formatting and html tags. Checking the *keep linebreaks* checkbox will preserve all HTML
 tags. Unchecking this option will remove them



Paste from Word – Pasting text from MS Word typically includes a huge amount of extra unrequired HTML tags which usually leaves the text formatted incorrectly. Using the Paste from Word option will remove these additional tags and clean up the HTML



Remove formatting – Use this to remove all the formatting (e.g. Bold, Underline, text color etc..) from the highlighted text



Insert custom character – Used to insert special characters not easily accessible via the keyboard (e.g. ¼, ½, ¾, ©, €, ö etc..)



Outdent – Removes one level of indenting



Indent – Indents text by one level



Undo – Undo your last action



Redo – Redo your last action



Help – Displays information about the WordPress visual editor along with keyboard shortcuts

Visual **Text**

Visual/Text – Switches the editor view between the Visual Editor and the Text editor. The Text view will enable you to view the HTML code that makes up your content. For the more experienced users this can be helpful at times but for those not familiar with HTML tags, it's not recommended

Switching to the Text Editor

Visual **Text**

At the top of the editor there are two tabs, *Visual* and *Text* (). These switch the editor view between the Visual editor and the Text editor. The Text view will enable you to view the HTML code that makes up your content. For the more experienced users this can be helpful at times but for those not familiar with HTML tags, it's not recommended.

The Text editor is much like the Visual editor, only not as intuitive. The numerous formatting buttons provide you with basic HTML formatting capabilities when editing your Page or Post content.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for 'Edit Post'. The left sidebar has 'Posts' selected. The main area shows a post titled 'Markup: Text Alignment' with a preview of the content. A tooltip 'Text Editor' is shown over the 'Text' tab in the toolbar. The 'Text' tab is highlighted with a blue background. The tooltip text reads: 'Click the Text tab to switch to the Text editor. The Text editor is much like the Visual editor, only not as intuitive. If you're not familiar with HTML tags, it's not recommended'.

The buttons work in two ways. Clicking a button without highlighting any text first, will simply insert the opening HTML tag relevant for that button. As an example, clicking the *Bold* button will insert the HTML tag into your text. Clicking the *Bold* button again will close the tag by inserting the closing tag. If you highlight some text prior to clicking a button, both the opening and closing tags will be inserted around that highlighted text. For example, highlighting the text, ‘bold text’, prior to clicking the *Bold* button will insert ‘bold text’.

The following editor buttons are available whilst in the Text editor:



Bold – Bold text



Italic – Italicise text



Link – Used to insert a website link. When the button is clicked a popup window will appear where you type in the URL that you would like to link to



Blockquote – Used as a way of showing a quote. How this looks will be entirely dependent on the Theme that your site is currently using



Delete – Used as a way of showing deleted text. How this looks will be dependent on the Theme but is usually done by showing the text with a strikethrough



Insert – Used as a way of showing inserted text. How this looks will be dependent on the Theme but is usually done by showing the text with an underline



Image – Used to insert an image into the text. When the button is clicked a popup window will appear where you type in the URL of the image that you would like inserted



Unordered List – Used to insert an unordered (bullet point) list



Ordered List – Used to insert an ordered (numbered) list



li

List Item – Used to insert a list item into your ordered or un-ordered list



code

Code –Used for indicating a piece of code



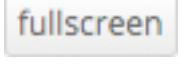
more

More – Inserts the More tag into your Page. Most blogs only display a small excerpt of a Post and you're required to click the Post title or a 'Read more...' link to continue reading the rest of the article. When you insert a 'More' tag into your Post, everything prior to the tag is considered as this excerpt. Most times you'd only use this button when you're creating a blog Post, rather than a Page



close tags

Close Tags – Used to close open tags. If for example, you clicked both the Bold and Italic buttons to insert their opening tags, clicking the Close tags button will insert both of the matching closing tags, in the correct order



fullscreen

Toggle fullscreen mode – Clicking this button will enlarge the editor so that it fills the browser window. Clicking the *Exit fullscreen* link at the top of the screen will reduce it back to its original size

Changing your Post Format

A Post Format is meta information that can be used within a Theme to style or customise the presentation of a Post. The Post Formats feature provides a standardised list of formats that are available to all themes that support the feature. There is no requirement for Themes to support every format on the list and new formats cannot be introduced by themes or even plugins. If your Theme supports Post Formats you can choose how each Post looks by selecting a *Post Format* from a list of radio buttons, similar to the following screen. If your Theme doesn't support Post Formats then the *Format* panel won't be displayed.

The screenshot shows the WordPress editor interface. On the left is a sidebar with links: Tags, Media, Pages, Comments, Appearance, Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main area has a toolbar at the top with various formatting options like bold, italic, underline, etc. Below the toolbar is a text area containing the text: "On the topic of alignment, it should be noted that users can choose from the options of None, Left, Right, and Center. In addition, they also get the options of Thumbnail, Medium, Large & Fullsize." A large black rectangular image is centered in the text area, with the text "THIS IMAGE IS 580 X 300" overlaid. A blue arrow points from the text "Post Formats" to a dropdown menu titled "Post Formats". The menu contains the following text: "To change the Post Format, select one of the available radio buttons. Not all Themes support Post Formats". To the right of the editor is a sidebar with visibility settings (Public, Edit), revision history (Revisions: 3, Browse), publication date (Published on: Jan 10, 2013 @ 20:15, Edit), and buttons for Move to Trash and Update. On the far right is a "Format" sidebar listing ten options with radio buttons: Standard (selected), Aside, Audio, Chat, Gallery, Image, Link, Quote, Status, and Video.

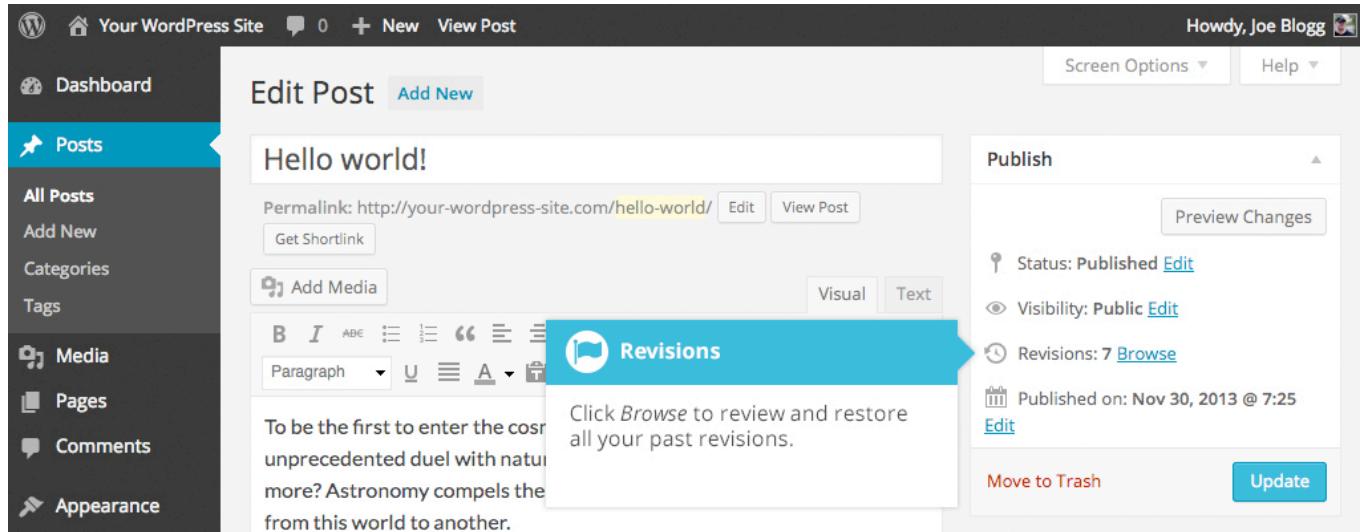
While the actual post content entry won't change, the theme can use the selected Format to display the post differently. How content is displayed is entirely up to the Theme, but the following list of available Post Formats provides some general WordPress guidelines as to how they might be styled.

- **Aside** – Typically styled without a title. Similar to a Facebook note update
- **Audio** – An audio file, such as a Podcast
- **Chat** – A chat transcript
- **Gallery** – A gallery of images. Post will likely contain a gallery shortcode and will have image attachments
- **Image** – A single image
- **Link** – A link to another site
- **Quote** – A quotation, most likely contained within a blockquote
- **Status** – A short status update, similar to a Twitter status update
- **Video** – A single video

Reviewing Past Revisions

When you're editing your Post or Page, the number of revisions for that particular Post or Page is shown in the *Publish* Panel, if you have any.

Click the *Browse* link next to *Revisions*: in the *Publish* panel to browse through the various revisions for the current Post or Page.



Use the slider at the top of the page or click the *Previous* and *Next* buttons to navigate through your various Post or Page revisions.

Content that has been deleted will be shaded red and content that has been added will be shaded green. If there is content that is shaded dark red and/or dark green, it's highlighting specific content that was removed or added. If the paragraph or line is simply light red and/or light green, then the whole paragraph or line was affected by the change.

You can also compare two different revisions by clicking the *Compare any two revisions* checkbox at the top of the page.

If you'd like to restore a previous revision, click the *Restore This Revision* button.

W Your WordPress Site 0 + New Howdy, Joe Blogg

Dashboard Posts All Posts Add New Categories Tags Media Pages Comments Appearance Plugins Users Tools Settings Collapse menu

Compare Revisions of "Hello world!"

Previous Next

Current Revision by Joe Blogg 1 min ago (21 Dec @ 17:43)

Rewvisions Slider

Use the slider, or the Previous and Next buttons, to navigate between revisions.

Title

Hello world! HELLO WORLD!

Content

To be the first to enter the cosmos, to engage, single-handed, in an unprecedented duel with nature—could one dream of anything more? **Astronomy compels the soul to look upward, and leads us from this world to another.**

Removed Content

The red text shows content that was removed.

e the
Its
ge new
w
o man
we're

Added Content

The green text shows content that was added.

To be the
Its
ge new
w
o man
we're

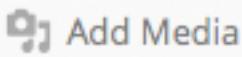
Adding Images and Other Media

Adding images and other media files such as videos, documents or PDFs is extremely easy within WordPress. All your images and files are stored in the Media Library. Once they're uploaded into the Media Library, it's a very simple matter to insert them into your Page or Post content. In the case of files such as Word Documents or PDFs, if necessary, it's a simple process to create links to those files so that people can then download them.

Inserting an Image

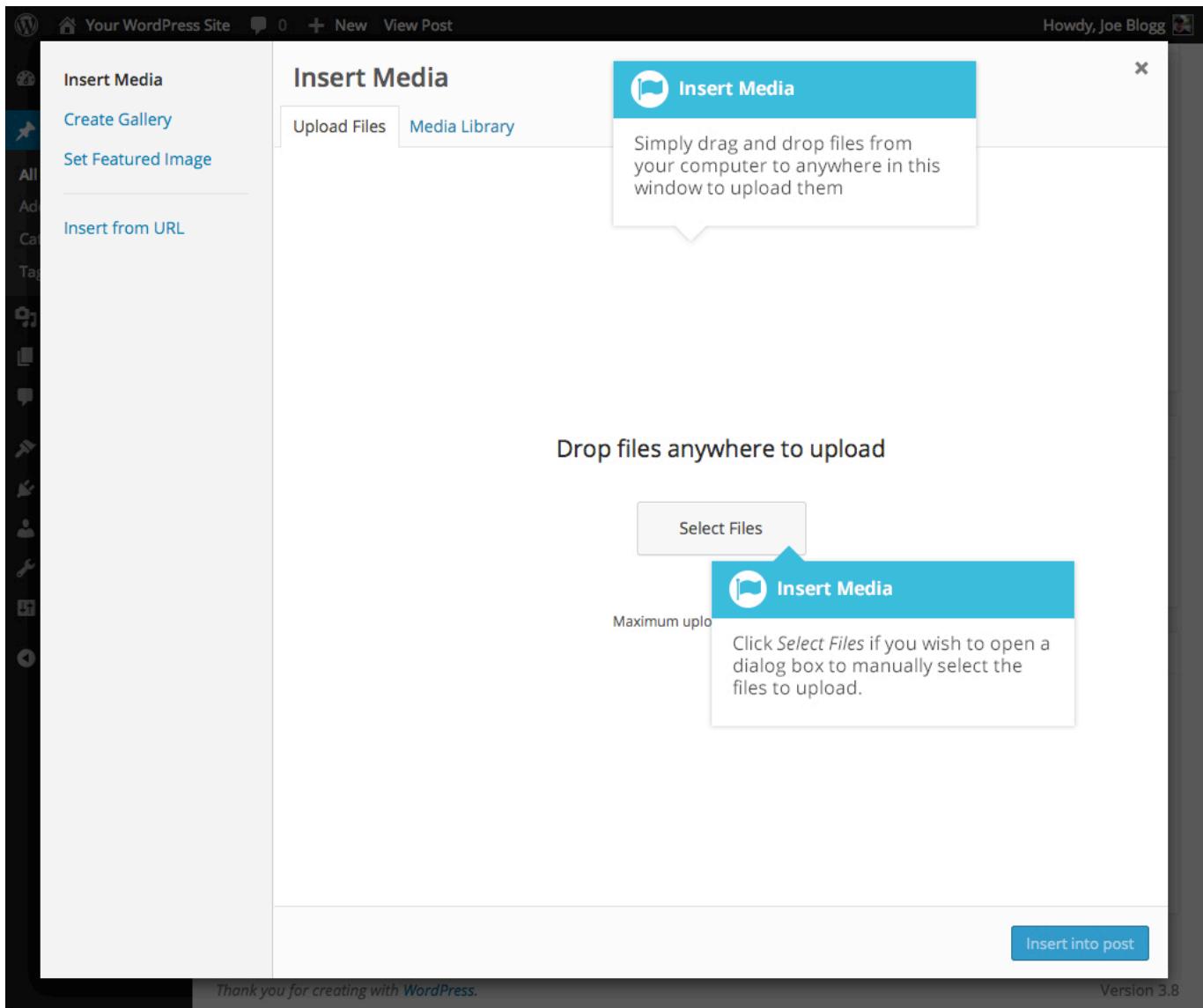
Using the WordPress media manager, it's extremely simple to insert, align and link your individual images and image galleries.

To insert an image into your Page/Post, click the *Add Media* button



() and then simply drag your image(s) from wherever they are on your computer, into the browser window. Your file(s) will be automatically uploaded.

Alternatively, click the *Select Files* button and then select the file(s) that you'd like to upload, using the dialog window that is displayed.



Once your image is uploaded, your Media Library, which contains all your previously uploaded images, is displayed. The image(s) that you've just uploaded will be automatically 'selected' for easy insertion into your Page or Post. Selected images are shown with a 'tick' icon in the top right corner of the image.

After uploading your image(s), you can then select other previously uploaded images by holding down the Ctrl key (Cmd key on Macs) and simply clicking on them. To deselect an image, click the 'tick' in the top right corner of the image.

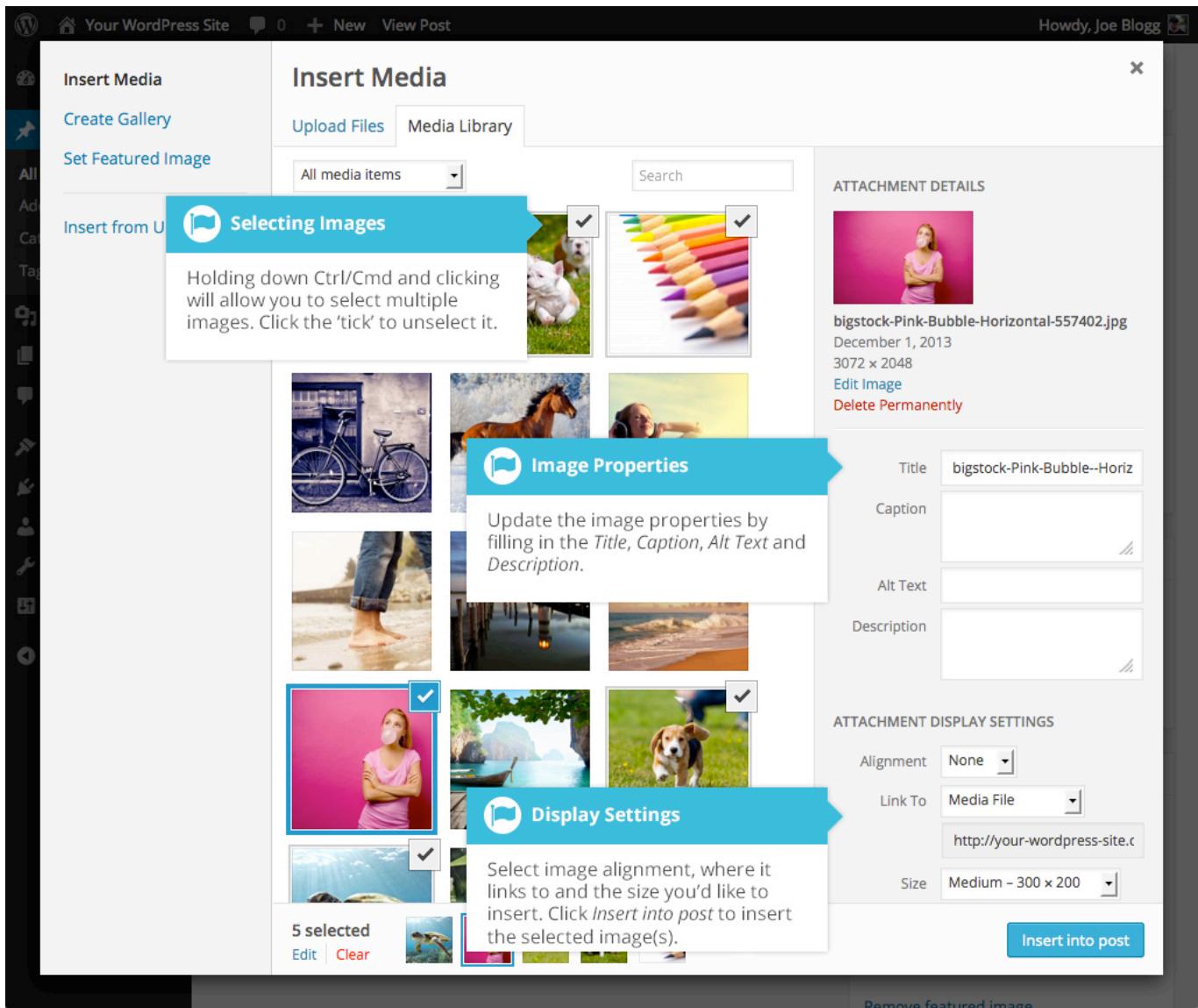
At the bottom of the window you will see a count of the number of images currently selected.

There are several options within this *Insert Media* window to help make it easier to add images into your Page or Post.

By default, all previously uploaded images are shown, starting with the most recent uploads. If you'd like to narrow this list down, at the top of the window is a dropdown list that allows you to filter your displayed images by *All media items*, items *Uploaded to this post*, or just *Images*, *Audio* files or *Video* files. There is also a *Search* field that allows you to search for specific images.

The properties of the currently highlighted image (i.e. The image with the blue border) will be shown on the right-hand side of the *Insert Media* window. These properties include the filename, the date the file was uploaded and the image size. It's at this point you can also change the image Title, Caption, Alt Text and Description for each image, as well as the Alignment, Link and the Size at which the image is inserted.

- **Title** – is displayed as a tooltip when the mouse cursor hovers over the image in the browser
- **Caption** – is displayed underneath the image as a short description. How this displays will be dependent on the WordPress theme in use at the time. You can also include basic HTML in your captions
- **Alt Text** – is displayed when the browser can't render the image. It's also used by screen readers for visually impaired users so it's important to fill out this field with a description of the image. To a small degree, it also plays a part in your website Search Engine Optimisation (SEO). Since search engines can't 'read' images they rely on the Alt Text
- **Description** – is usually displayed on the attachment page for the media, however this is entirely up to the theme that is currently in use



For each image, you can select how you would like the image aligned, either *Left*, *Center* or *Right* aligned, using the *Alignment* dropdown list. You can also select *None* for no alignment which will mean the image will display using the default alignment setting for your Theme.

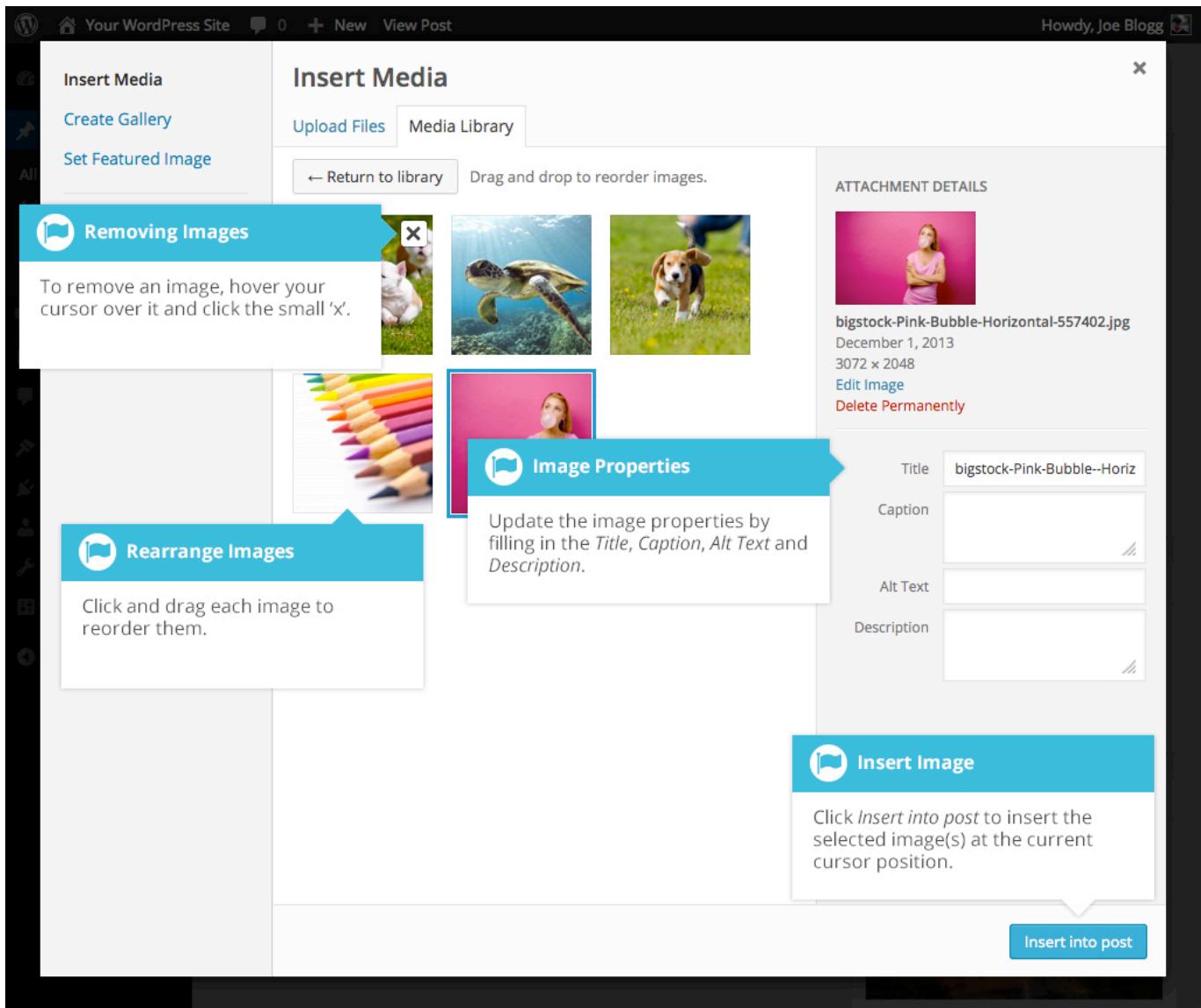
You can also change what your inserted image(s) will link to using the *Link To* dropdown list. You have the choice of linking to the image's attachment page by selecting *Attachment Page*, or you can link to the full size image by selecting *Media File*. You can also link to any URL by selecting *Custom URL*. When you do this, a new field will appear that allows you to enter in the custom URL. You can also choose not to link to anything by selecting *None*.

When your image(s) are uploaded, WordPress will also create several copies of your file at various sizes. You can choose which one you'd like to insert into your Page or Post using the *Size* dropdown list. To insert the image at the exact size you uploaded, simply select *Full Size*. Next to each size listed in this dropdown will be the actual dimensions of the image, in pixels (e.g. 300 x 200).

Once you've selected all your images, click the *Insert into post* button to insert the selected image(s) into your Post at the current cursor position (when editing a Page, this button will say *Insert into page*).

If you'd like to change the order of your images, click the *Edit* link at the bottom of the *Insert Media* window. The window will change so that only the selected images are shown. Alternatively, clicking the *Clear* link will deselect all images.

After clicking the *Edit* link at the bottom of the *Insert Media* window, all the currently selected images are shown. You can change the order in which the images will appear in your Page or Post by clicking and dragging each image to reorder them. You can also update the image Title, Caption, Alt Text and Description for each image.



Clicking the *Return to library* button will take you back to the previous screen that allows you to select or deselect your images.

When you're editing your Post/Page, if you wish to insert an image that you uploaded earlier (as opposed to uploading a new image), click the *Add Media*

 button again (). Once the pop-up window displays, click the *Media Library* link at the top of the pop-up window rather than dragging a new file into the upload window. All your previously uploaded images will be displayed, with the most recent ones shown first.

Select the image(s) that you'd like to insert into your Page or Post and then simply click the *Insert into post* button. As mentioned earlier, you can also click the *Edit*

link at the bottom of the window if you'd like to change the order the images are inserted.

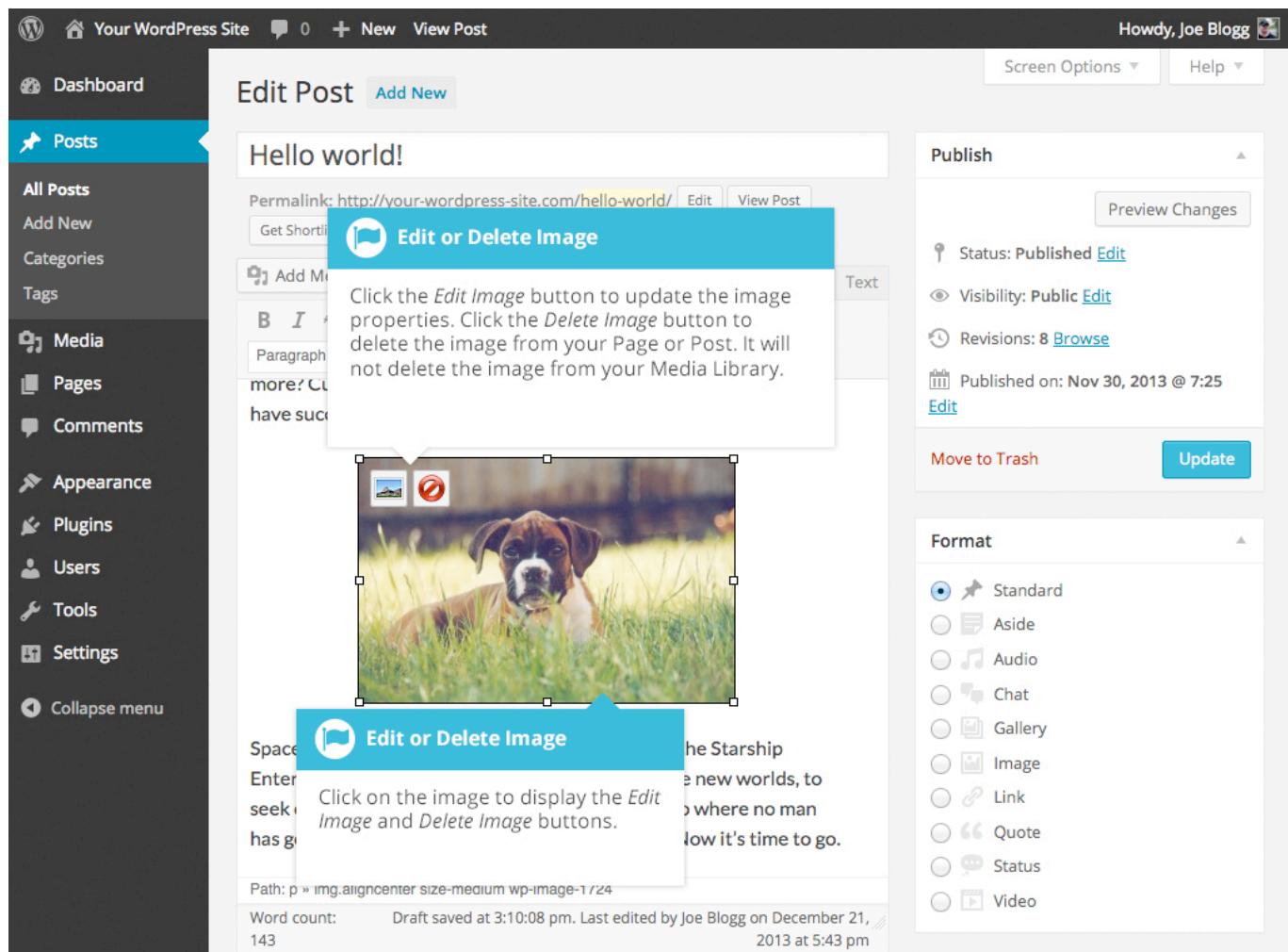
Edit or Delete an Image

There are various options available for adjusting the layout of inserted images.

After clicking on an image that has already been inserted into your Page or Post,

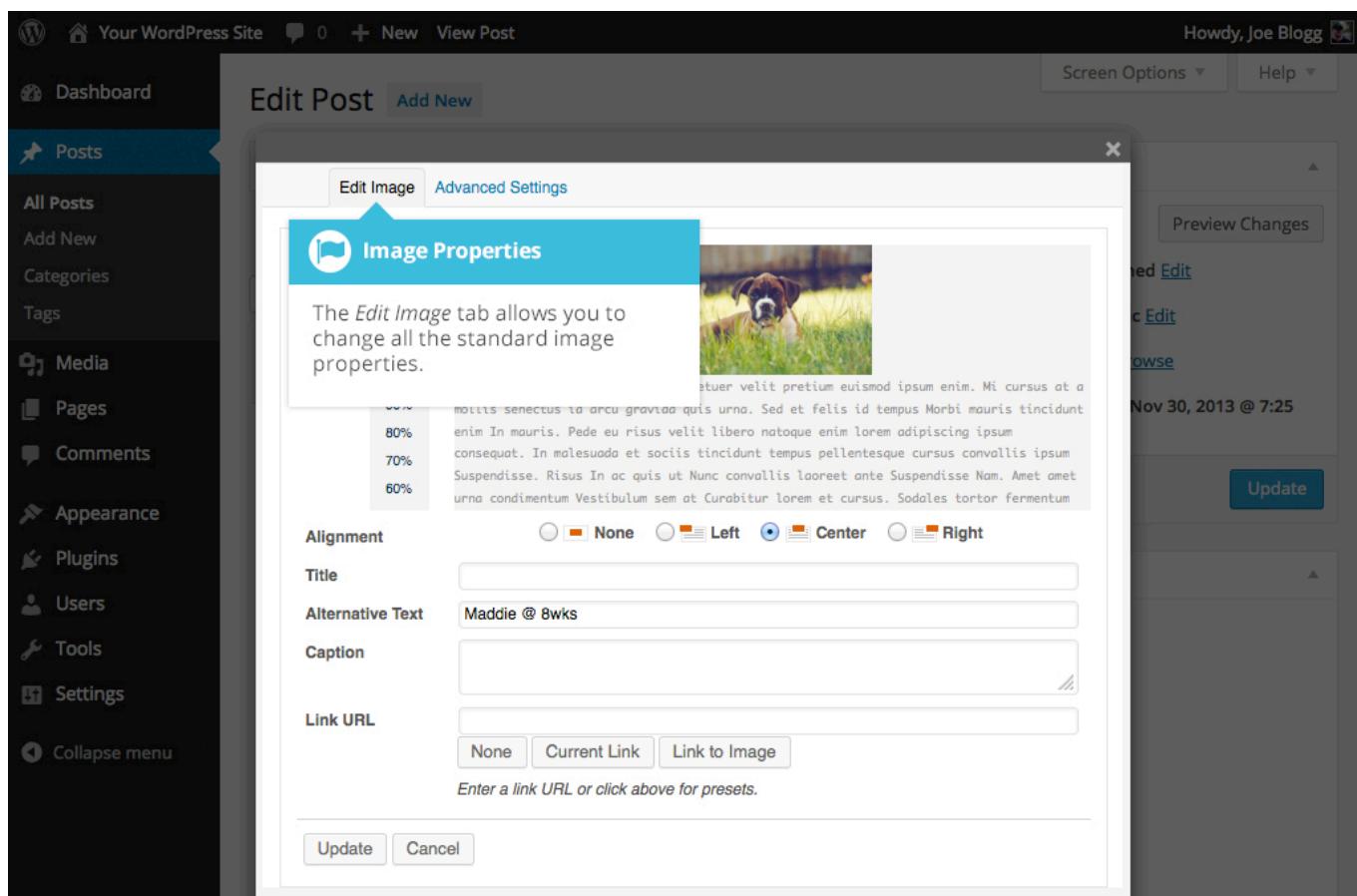
two icons will appear over the image. Clicking the left icon () allows you to

edit the image properties. Clicking the right icon () will delete the image from your content. It will only remove the image from your Page or Post, it will not delete the image from your Media Library.



The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Post' screen for a post titled 'Hello world!'. The 'Edit or Delete Image' interface is overlaid on the image of a dog. The top bar of the interface is blue with white text. The left side of the interface also has a blue header. The main content area contains descriptive text about the edit and delete functions. The image of the dog is centered, with the edit and delete icons visible above it. The right side of the screen shows the 'Publish' and 'Format' metaboxes, which are standard for WordPress posts.

After clicking the *Edit Image* icon () the following pop-up window will appear.



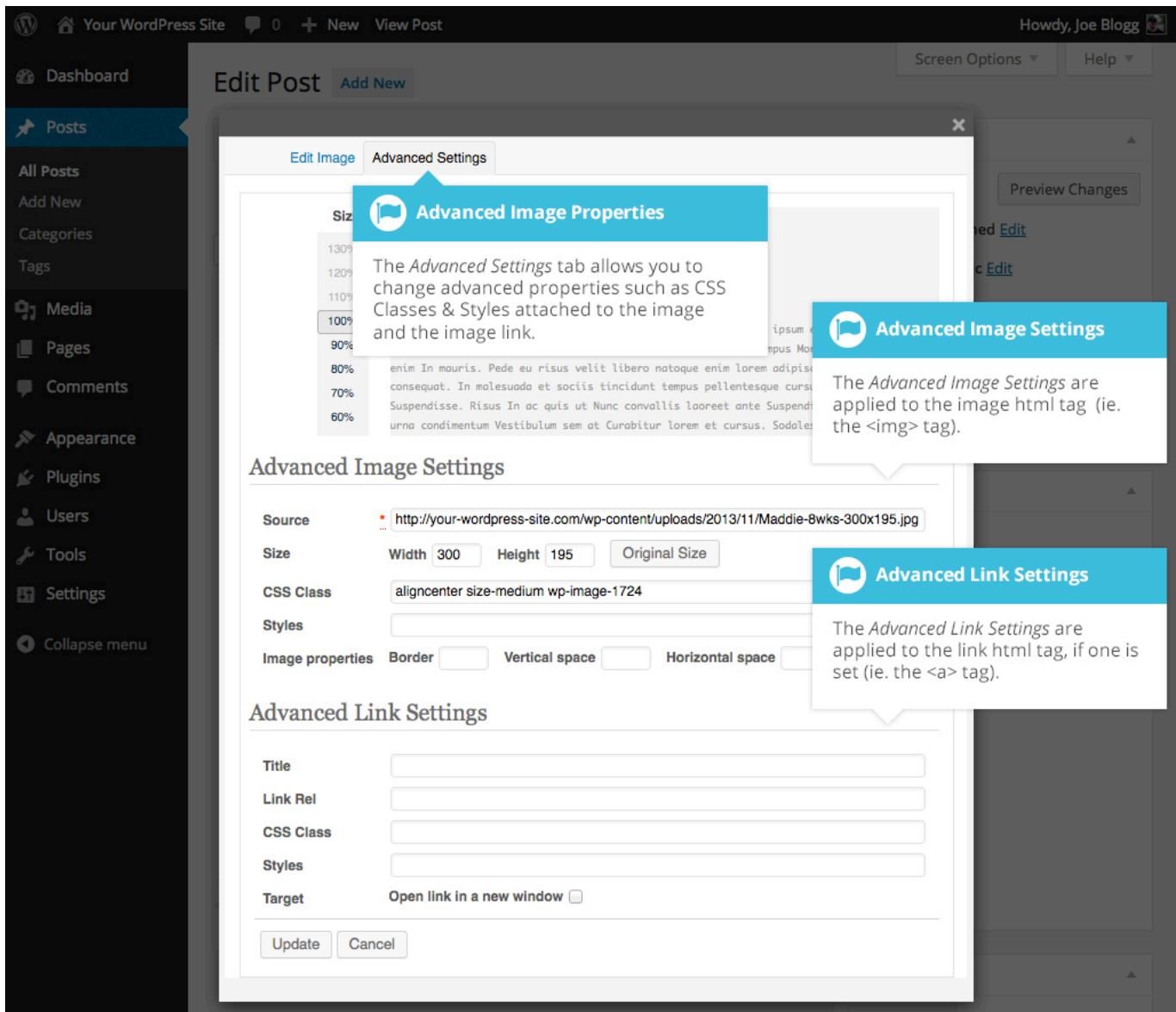
There are two tabs at the top of the pop-up window that contain the various image and link properties. The *Edit Image* tab allows you to change the following settings:

- **Size** – The size ‘slider’ displayed next to the image allows you adjust the image size. Sizes range from 130% down to 60%. If you want the image to be displayed at the same size that you inserted, then set this slider to 100%
- **Alignment** – Allows you to select how you would like the image aligned. They can be either Left, Centered or Right aligned. Setting alignment to None will remove the other alignment settings. How this affects your image within your content will depend on the current theme in use
- **Title** – is displayed as a tooltip when the mouse cursor hovers over the image in the browser

- **Alternative Text** – is displayed when the browser can't render the image. It's also used by screen readers for visually impaired users so it's important to fill out this field with a description of the image. To a small degree, it also plays a part in your website Search Engine Optimisation (SEO). Since search engines can't 'read' images they rely on the Alt Text
- **Caption** – is displayed underneath the image as a short description. How this displays will be dependent on the WordPress theme in use at the time. You can also include basic HTML in your captions
- **Link URL** – is the URL that the image links to. Leaving this field blank will mean the image will not have an HTML link assigned to it and will therefore do nothing if the image is clicked. Clicking the *None* button will remove any link currently set in this field. Clicking the *Current Link* button will set the Link URL to the default URL, if one is currently set for that image. The *Link to Image* button will use the URL of the actual image.

Once you have updated the image properties, click the *Update* button to save your changes. Alternatively, click *Cancel* to close the pop-up window without saving any changes.

Clicking on the *Advanced Settings* tab at the top of the above pop-up window allows extra image and link properties to be set. If you're not familiar with HTML and CSS then it's best to leave these settings alone.



The *Advanced Settings* tab allows you to change the following settings.

The *Advanced Image Settings* change the html tag for the actual image (i.e. the `` tag):

- **Size** – The size ‘slider’ displayed next to the image allows you adjust the image size. Sizes range from 130% down to 60%. If you want the image to be displayed at the same size that you uploaded, then set this slider to 100%
- **Source** – is the actual source location of the image. This should not be changed! If you need to changed the image then it’s best to delete the current

image from the post and then reinsert the correct image from the Media Library

- **Size Width/Height** – These two input fields allow you specifically set the size to display your image. Care needs to be taken when changing these values as it will distort your image if they aren't changed proportionally. Clicking the *Original Size* button will return the width and height back to their original sizes
- **CSS Class** – By default, WordPress will assign several CSS Classes to your image. If, for some reason, there's other CSS Classes that you'd like to assign to your image then you can add them into this input field
- **Styles** – is used to specify ad-hoc CSS styles for your image. These are applied as inline styles using the *style* attribute
- **Image properties - Border** – is used to specify the border width (in px) to display around the image. After changing the value in this field the Styles input field will be updated with the appropriate CSS style
- **Image properties - Vertical space** – is used to specify the margin (in px) above and below the image. After changing the value in this field the Styles input field will be updated with the appropriate CSS style
- **Image properties - Horizontal space** – is used to specify the margin (in px) on the left and right of the image. After changing the value in this field the Styles input field will be updated with the appropriate CSS style

The *Advanced Link Settings* change the html link tag assigned to the image, if one is currently set (i.e. the <a> tag):

- **Title** – is displayed as a tooltip when the mouse cursor hovers over the image in the browser
- **Link Rel** – describes the relationship from the current document to the specified link. More information on the rel HTML attribute can be found on [Wikipedia](#)
- **CSS Class** – If there is a specific CSS Class that needs to be set on the HTML link then you can add it into this input field

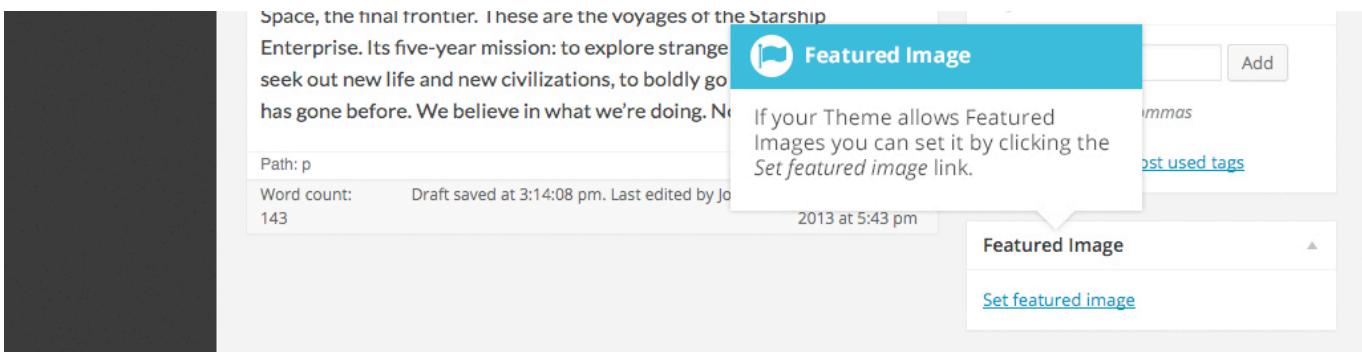
- **Styles** – is used to specify ad-hoc CSS styles for your link. These are applied as inline styles using the *style* attribute
- **Target - Open link in a new window** – When someone clicks the image link you can have it open in the same window (default setting) or, if this box is checked, have it open in a new browser window/tab

Once you have updated the image properties, Click the *Update* button to save your changes. Alternatively, click *Cancel* to close the pop-up window without saving any changes.

Setting a Featured Image

Some themes allow you to specify a Featured Image for your Page and Post. A Featured Image, often called a Post/Page Thumbnail, is usually some sort of image that is representative for that particular Page or Post. How these images are displayed is dependent entirely on the Theme that is currently in use.

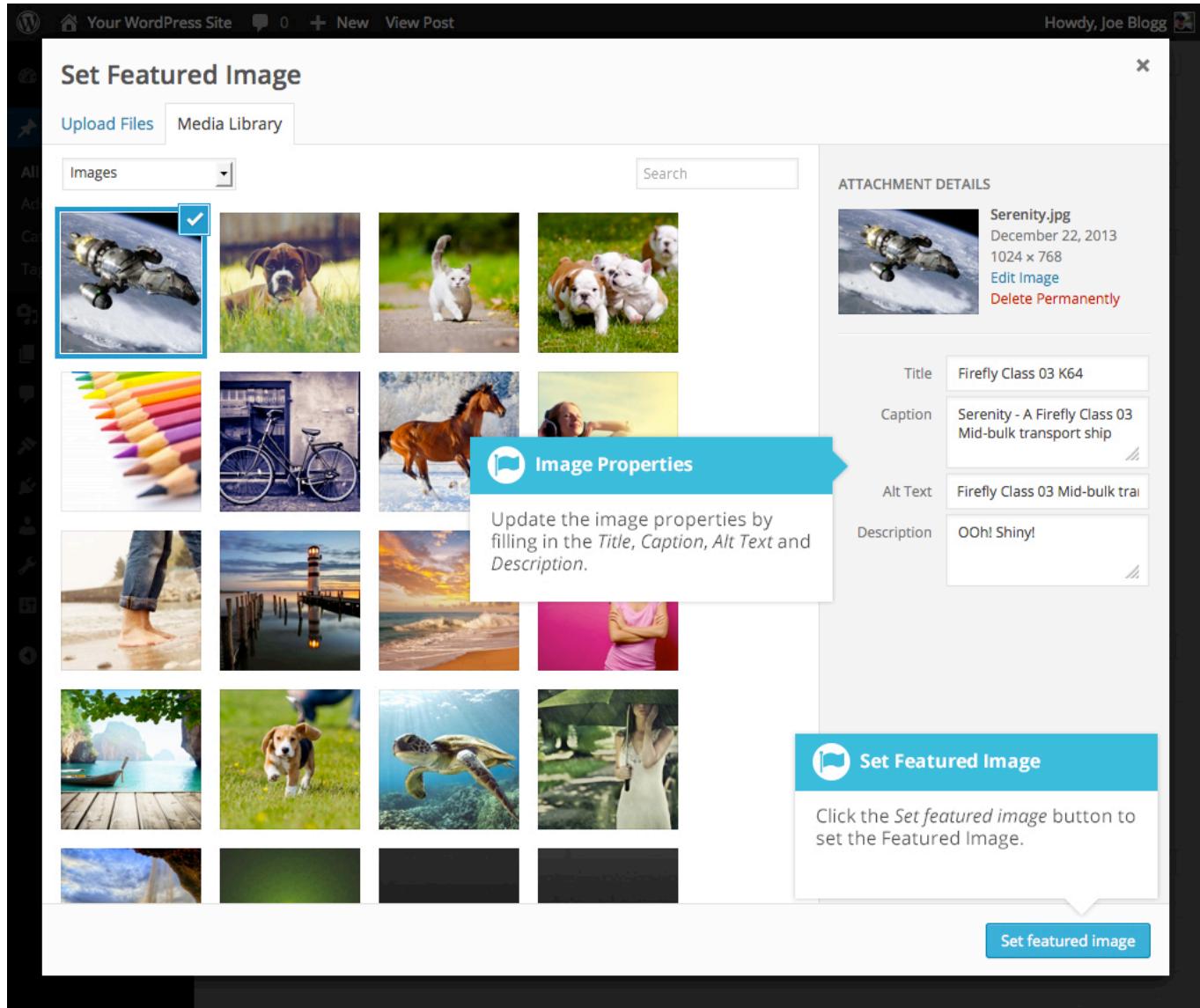
If your Theme allows you to set a Featured Image, the following *Featured Image* panel will be displayed when you're editing your Page or Post. If Featured Images can't be set then this panel won't be displayed.



Setting your featured image is very similar to adding an image into your Page or Post. After clicking the *Set featured image* link a pop-up window will display that looks similar to the one that displays when you add an image to your Page/Post. You can upload a new image to use as your Featured Image or you can simply choose from one of your previously uploaded images.

By default, you'll be shown a list of the previously uploaded images. If you'd like to upload a new image, click on the *Upload Files* link at the top of the pop-up window. After clicking the image you'd like to use as your *featured image* you can

then update the Title, Caption, Alt Text and Description. To set the image as your Featured Image, click the *Set featured image* button. Your chosen image will then appear in the *Featured Image* panel.



Insert an Image Gallery

WordPress has its own simple built-in Image Gallery that allows you to add multiple images to a page in one easy step.

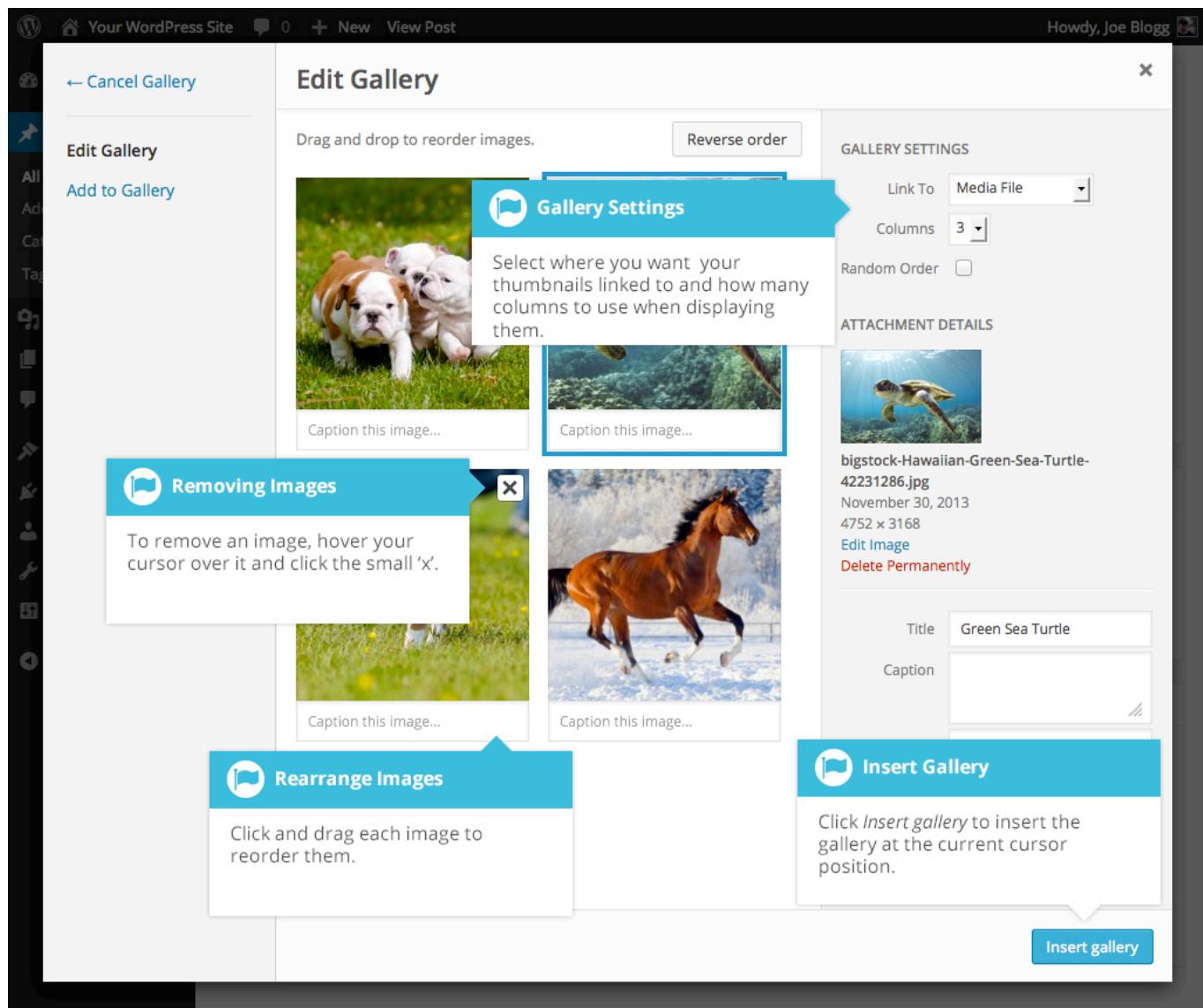
To insert an image gallery into your Page/Post, click the *Add Media* button

(). A pop-up window will display that looks the same as the one

that displays when you add an image to your Page/Post. You can upload new images to use in your gallery or you can simply choose from your previously uploaded images.

By default, you'll be shown a list of the previously uploaded images. If you'd like to upload a new image, click on the *Upload Files* link at the top of the pop-up window. Alternatively, click the *Create Gallery* link in the left hand navigation then select the images that you'd like to insert into your gallery.

After selecting your images, click the *Create a new gallery* button at the bottom of the pop-up window. The window will change so that only the selected images are shown.



All the images that appear will be used within your Image Gallery. To reorder the images simply click on an image and drag it to its new position. If you'd like to add captions to your images, click the '*Caption this image..*' text below each image and then type in your caption. Alternatively, click each image and then update the Title, Caption, Alt Text and Description on the right hand side of the pop-up window. You can also include basic HTML, such as links, in your captions.

If you decide you no longer want a certain image to appear in your gallery, click the small 'x' that appears in the top right corner of the image when you hover your cursor over it.

Since the built-in gallery is quite simple, there aren't that many options to choose from when setting it up.

- **Link to** – This sets what happens when the thumbnail image is clicked. Selecting *Media File* will open the (full size) image directly in your browser window. Selecting *Attachment Page* will open the image within one of your WordPress formatted pages.
- **Columns** – Specifies the number of columns to use when displaying your thumbnail images. Ultimately, this will be dependent on your Theme and how wide your page is. If you find the gallery isn't displaying properly after changing this number you may need to change it to another number.
- **Random Order** – Click this checkbox to display your images in a random order

Edit or Delete an Image Gallery

Editing or Deleting an Image Gallery is much like editing or deleting an image. After clicking on an Image Gallery that has been inserted into your Page or Post,

two icons will appear on top of the gallery. Clicking the left icon () allows you to edit the image gallery properties. Clicking the right icon () will delete the image gallery from your content. It will only remove the image gallery from your Page or Post, it will not delete any images from your Media Library.

Categories

Tags

Media

Pages

Comments

Appearance

Plugins

Users

Tools

Settings

Collapse menu

Permalink: http://your-wordpress-site.com/hello-world/ [Edit](#) [View Post](#)

[Preview Changes](#)

Edit or Delete Image Gallery

Click the *Edit Gallery* button to update the image gallery properties. Click the *Delete Gallery* button to delete the image gallery from your Page or Post. It will not delete any images from your Media Library.

[Edit](#) [Delete](#)

Space

Enter

Path: p

Word

146

Click on the image gallery to display the *Edit Gallery* and *Delete Gallery* buttons.

Visual Text

people who

Published on: Nov 30, 2013 @ 7:25 [Edit](#)

[Move to Trash](#) [Update](#)

Format

- Standard
- Aside
- Audio
- Chat
- Gallery
- Image
- Link
- Quote
- Status
- Video

The Starship
the new worlds, to
Joe Blogg on December 22, 2013 at 5:40 pm

After clicking the Edit Gallery icon you will be shown the same pop-up window and options as when your image gallery was inserted into your Page/Post.

Inserting Video, Audio or Other File Type

The procedure for inserting any other type of file into your Page/Post is exactly the same as Inserting an Image. Simply click the *Add Media* button (). Once the relevant popup window displays, perform the same steps to upload your file to your site and to insert it into your Page or Post.

When inserting video or audio files, you can select *Embed Media Player* from the *Embed or Link* dropdown list in the Insert Media pop-up window to use the new audio and video players that are now built into WordPress. Supported audio/video formats include M4a, MP4, OGG, WebM, FLV, WMV, MP3, WAV and WMA files.

Howdy, Joe Blogg

Insert Media

Upload Files Media Library

All media items Search

Maddies-Ad-Maxwell-House-Coffee-Final.avi 08-Synthetica.m p3

08-Synthetica.mp3 December 23, 2013 Length: 3:55 Delete Permanently

Title: Synthetica

Caption:

Description: "Synthetica" from Synthetica by Metric. Released: 2012. Track 8 of 11

Attachment Display Settings

Embed or Link: Embed Media Player

Display Settings: When inserting audio or video files, select the *Embed Media Player* option.

Insert Image: Click *Insert into post* to insert the selected audio or video at the current cursor position.

1 selected Insert into post

Thank you for creating with WordPress.

Version 3.8



It's recommended that you make your filename 'server friendly'. Make sure the filename has no spaces, apostrophes, slashes or other non-alphanumeric characters (such as \$, % and &). Rename the file before uploading if it does. To preserve readability, some people replace spaces with the underline character or hyphen. For instance, *My File Name.txt* becomes *My_File_Name.txt* or *My-File-Name.txt*

Embedding a Video, Image or Other Content

Another way to add video or other content into your pages is through embedding. A popular example of this is embedding a YouTube video into your page.

When you're embedding a file, there's no need to upload the file to your site. You're basically just creating a link to the file, from within your own page. WordPress is able to automatically embed files from a number of different services.

To embed something into your Post or Page, simply paste the URL into your content area. The URL needs to be on its own line and not hyperlinked.

The screenshot shows the WordPress editor interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Categories, Tags, Media, Pages, Comments, Appearance, Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main content area has a 'Text' tab selected. The text in the editor is:

To be the first to enter the cosmos, to engage, single-handed, in an unprecedented duel with nature—could one dream of anything more? Curious that we spend more time congratulating people who have succeeded than encouraging people who have not.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHg5SJYRHA0>

A blue callout box with the text "Embedding Content" is positioned over the URL. The right sidebar displays the following information:

- Status: Published [Edit](#)
- Visibility: Public [Edit](#)
- Revisions: 10 [Browse](#)
- Published on: Nov 30, 2013 @ 7:25 [Edit](#)
- [Move to Trash](#) [Update](#)

The "Format" sidebar on the right lists options: Standard (selected), Aside, Audio, Chat, Gallery, Image, Link, Quote, Status, and Video.

If you'd like to specify the width and height, you can wrap the URL in the **[embed]** **shortcode**. Embedding your link using this shortcode does not require the URL to be on its own line. The format for using the shortcode is:

```
[embed width=“123” height=“456”] url [/embed]
```

WordPress will automatically embed content from the following sites:

- [blip.tv](#)
- [Bunkr](#)

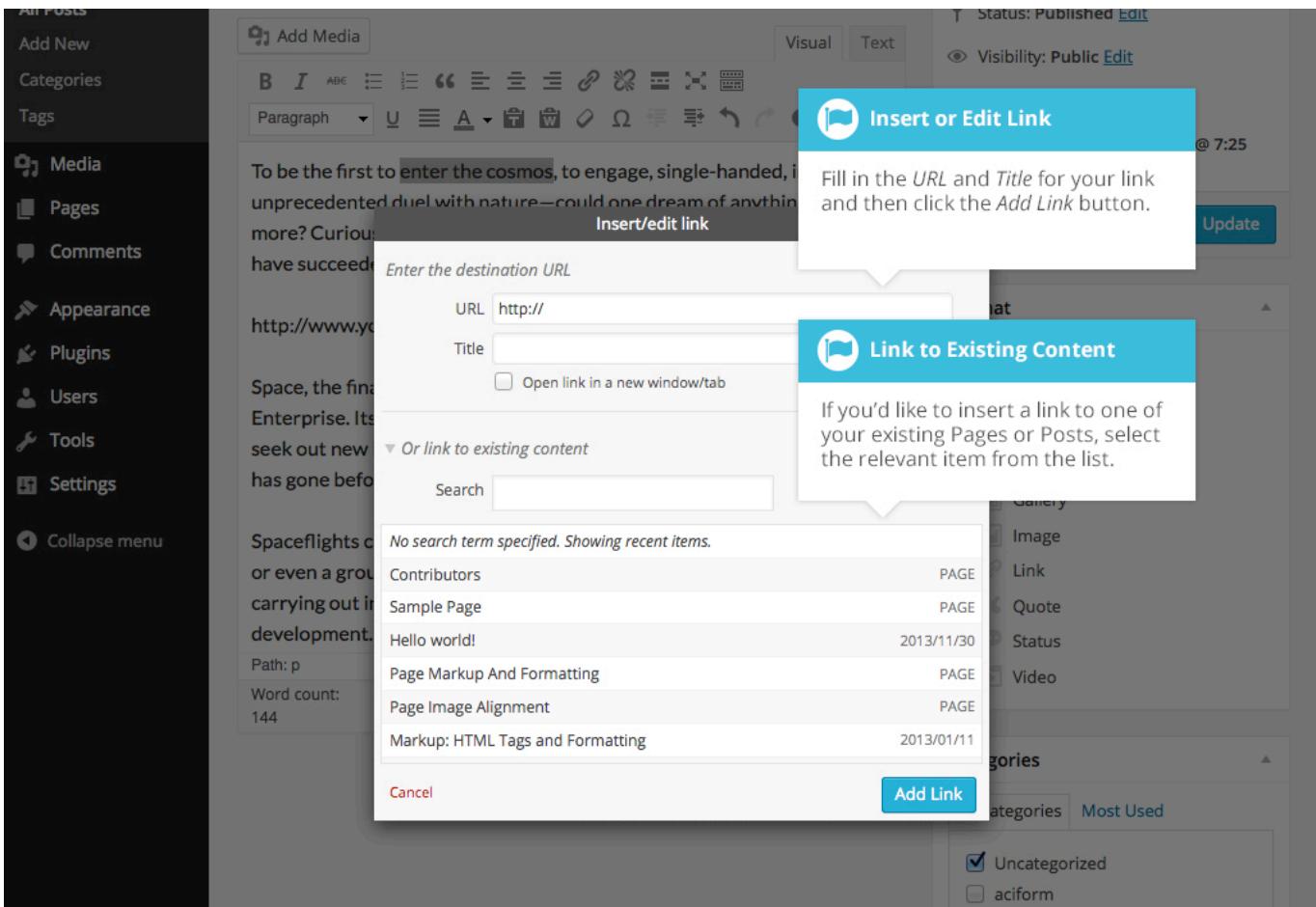
- [DailyMotion](#)
- [Flickr](#)
- [FunnyOrDie.com](#)
- [Hulu](#)
- [Instagram](#)
- [Qik](#)
- [Photobucket](#)
- [Polldaddy](#)
- [Rdio](#)
- [Revision3](#)
- [Scribd](#)
- [SlideShare](#)
- [SmugMug](#)
- [SoundCloud](#)
- [Spotify](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [Viddler](#)
- [Vimeo](#)
- [WordPress.tv](#) (Currently only VideoPress type videos)
- [YouTube](#) (Only public videos)

Adding HTML Links

HTML links allow your site visitors to easily navigate around your site. They're also used when you want to allow people to download files from your site, such as PDFs or other documents, for viewing images or even just linking to other websites. HTML links will frequently be shown with an underline to differentiate it from other text, but this may vary depending on the theme you're currently using.

Inserting an HTML Link

Inserting an html link in your Page/Post to one of your own pages or another site is extremely easy. Simply click and drag the cursor and highlight the text that you want turned into a link and then click the *Insert/edit link* button (). As well as being able to insert a link to another site, you can also easily insert a link to one of your existing Posts or Pages by simply selecting it from a list.



In the popup window that is displayed, simply fill in URL and the Title and then click the *Add Link* button.

- **URL** – URL of the page or website that you would like to create a link to
- **Title** – The text to display in *tooltip* form when the cursor hovers over the link
- **Open link in a new window/tab** – When someone clicks the link you can have it open in the same window (default setting) or have it open in a new browser window/tab

Alternatively, if you'd like to add a link to one of your existing Posts or Pages, simply click the *Or link to existing content* link to display a list of your existing content then select the relevant page from the supplied list. If you have a large number of pages within your site, you can type the Page or Post name in the *Search* field to make it easier to find. As you type, the list will re-populate based on matching results. After selecting one of your existing pages, the relevant details

will be updated in the *URL* and *Title* fields. Click the *Add Link* button to add your link.

Inserting Links to Media Files

Adding a link to media files such as documents or PDF's is just as easy as adding a standard html link. There are a couple of ways you can go about it.



Click the *Add Media* button () and then simply drag your file from wherever it is on your computer, into the browser window. Your file will be automatically uploaded.

Alternatively, click the *Select Files* button and then select the file that you'd like to upload, using the dialog window that is displayed.

Once your file is uploaded, your Media Library, which contains all your previously uploaded files, is displayed. The file that you've just uploaded will be automatically 'selected' for easy insertion into your Page or Post.

The screenshot shows the 'Insert Media' modal in the WordPress admin interface. On the left, a sidebar lists options like 'Insert Media', 'Create Gallery', 'Set Featured Image', and 'Insert from URL'. The main area displays a grid of media items, with one file selected: 'main-shuttle-crew-operations-manual.pdf'. A tooltip for 'Media Properties' explains that the title will be used for the link. Another tooltip for 'Display Settings' indicates that selecting a media file will automatically populate the URL field. The right side of the modal contains 'Attachment Details' (including the file name, date, and delete link), 'Title' (set to 'Main Shuttle Crew Operatio'), 'Caption' (empty), 'Description' (empty), and 'Attachment Display Settings' (set to 'Media File'). The bottom right features an 'Insert into post' button.

Update the *Title* for your file. The *Title* will be used for the text link when it's inserted into your content. From the *Link To* dropdown list, select *Media File*. The field just below this will be automatically populated with the URL for the file.

Click the *Insert into post* button to insert a link to the selected file in your Post at the current cursor position (when editing a Page, this button will say *Insert into page*).

If you happen to know the URL for the media file that you'd like to link to or if you'd like to create a link on some existing text, simply click and drag the cursor and highlight the text that you want turned into a link and then click the *Insert/edit link* button (). Just like previously, when adding a simple HTML link, enter

the URL to your media file and the Title and then click the *Add Link* button. A standard html link will be created that links to the media file that you specified.

Editing an HTML Link

Simply click the link within your Page/Post that you'd like to edit, to position the cursor somewhere within it and then click the *Insert/edit link* button (). A popup window will appear, just like when the link was originally inserted. Update the required details and click the *Update* button.

Removing an HTML Link

To remove an html link, click the link within your post that you'd like to remove, to position the cursor somewhere within it and then click the *Unlink* button (). If you want to remove a link from an image, simply click the image once to select it and then click the *Unlink* button. If the html link is linking to an uploaded file or image, clicking the *Unlink* button won't remove or delete that file, it will simply remove the hyperlink.

Editing Existing Content

To edit an existing page, simply click on the relevant Page/Post title, when viewing your list of Pages or Posts. Alternatively, click on the *Edit* link that appears beneath the title when hovering your cursor over each row.

The screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard's Posts list. On the left is a sidebar with links: Pages, Comments, Appearance, Plugins, Users, and Tools. The main area shows three posts:

Title	Author	Category	Status	Date
Hello world!	Joe Blogg	Uncategorized	Published	2013/11/30
(Unpublished post)	Joe Blogg	Unpublished	Last Modified	2013/04/09
(Markup post)	Joe Blogg	Markup	content, css, formatting, html, markup	2013/01/11

A blue tooltip box with a white border and rounded corners is positioned over the first post's title 'Hello world!'. It contains the text 'Edit Page or Post' with a small icon of a flag and a pencil. Below this, another line of text reads: 'To edit your Page or Post, click on the Page/Post name or click the *Edit* link that appears when hovering your cursor over each row.'

The screen that appears will be exactly the same as the *Add New Page/Add New Post* screen, only with the existing content displayed. When you've finished editing your Page/Post, click the *Update* button.

Deleting Content

If you wish to delete one of your Pages or Posts, click on the *Trash* link that appears beneath the title when hovering your cursor over each row. This will move the Page/Post to the Trash.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface under the 'Posts' section. A tooltip 'View Trash' is shown at the top right. Below it, a tooltip 'Delete Page or Post' is shown over a post in the trash. The trash contains four items:

Title	Author	Date
Scheduled	Joe Blogg	2020/01/01 Scheduled
Hello world!	Joe Blogg	2013/11/30 Published
Draft - Dr	Unpublished	2013/04/09 Last Modified
Markup: I	content	2013/01/11 Published
Formattin	markup	
Edit Quic		

To delete the Page/Post permanently or to restore the Page/Post, click the *Trash* link at the top of the screen. When the cursor is hovering over each item in the Trash, the *Restore* and *Delete Permanently* links appear. Click *Delete Permanently* to permanently remove a single Page or Post. Clicking *Restore* will restore the Page or Post.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for the 'Posts' screen. The left sidebar is visible with links like 'Dashboard', 'Posts', 'All Posts', 'Add New', 'Categories', 'Tags', 'Media', 'Pages', 'Comments', 'Appearance', and 'Plugins'. The main area shows a table of posts with columns for 'Author', 'Category', 'Title', 'Author', 'Categories', 'Tags', and 'Date'. A 'Bulk Actions' dropdown menu is open, showing options like 'Delete Permanently' and 'Restore'. A large blue callout box highlights the 'Empty Trash' button at the bottom right of the table header. Another callout box provides instructions for deleting or restoring content.

Delete or Restore Content

To delete a single Page or Post permanently, click the *Delete Permanently* link. Click the *Restore* link to restore the Page or Post.

Empty Trash

The permanently delete all items in the Trash, click the *Empty Trash* button.

Author	Category	Title	Author	Categories	Tags	Date
Joe Blogg	Uncategorized	Hello world!	Joe Blogg	Uncategorized		3/11/30 Last Modified
		Restore Delete Permanently				

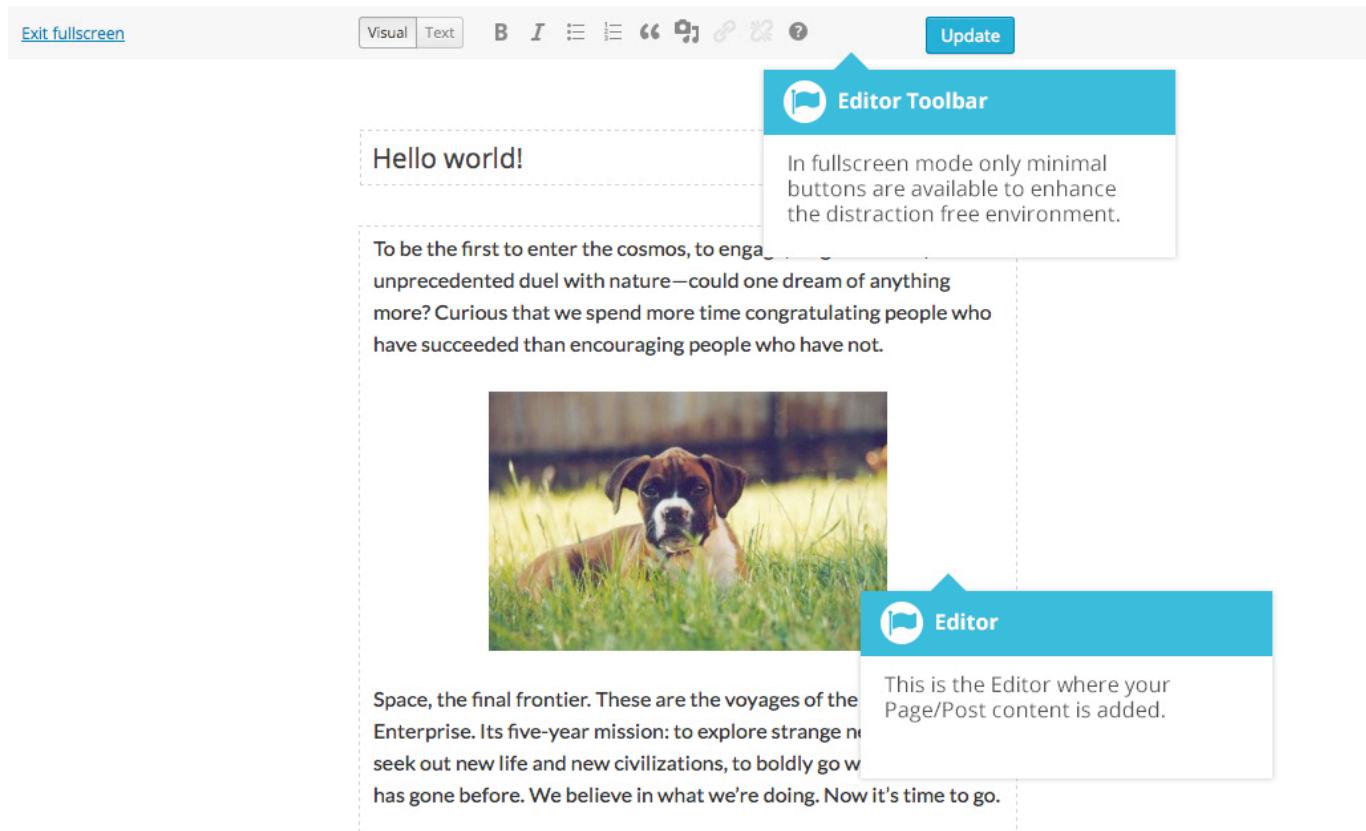
Bulk Actions Apply Empty Trash

If you would like to permanently delete or restore numerous items at once, click the checkboxes next to the items you would like to delete or restore and then choose either *Restore* or *Delete Permanently* from the *Bulk Actions* dropdown list at the top of the page. After selecting the appropriate action click the *Apply* button to make your change. Alternatively, click the *Empty Trash* button to delete all the items in the Trash.

Fullscreen Editing

WordPress allows for fullscreen composing. It provides for complete distraction free editing of your Page or Post. To enter fullscreen mode simply click on the

Toggle fullscreen mode button (). The editor will then takeover the whole browser window.



At the top of the screen is a toolbar with only the minimal number of buttons to enhance the distraction free environment. The toolbar and editor borders are displayed when first entering fullscreen mode. After a few seconds, these fade leaving you with a clean and clutter free editor where you can concentrate on updating your content.

Hello world!

To be the first to enter the cosmos, to engage, single-handed, in an unprecedented duel with nature—could one dream of anything more? Curious that we spend more time congratulating people who have succeeded than encouraging people who have not.



Space, the final frontier. These are the voyages of the Starship Enterprise. Its five-year mission: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilizations, to boldly go where no man has gone before. We believe in what we're doing. Now it's time to go.

To view the menu toolbar again once they have faded simply move your cursor up towards the top of the screen and they will be displayed again.

To exit from fullscreen mode and return to the standard visual editor, click on the *Exit fullscreen* link at the top of the page.

Saving and Publishing Content

Once you've added all your content to your Page or Post you have the option of Saving the Page as a Draft or Publishing the page. Clicking the *Save Draft* button will simply save your Page/Post. This is handy if you would like to come back at a later date to add more content or if you're simply not ready to publish yet.

The screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard with the 'Posts' menu item selected. The main area is titled 'Add New Post' and has a title 'Spaceflight'. The content area contains two paragraphs of text. The right side features the 'Publish' panel, which includes buttons for 'Save Draft' (highlighted in blue), 'Preview', 'Status: Draft' (with an edit link), 'Visibility: Public' (with an edit link), and 'Publish immediately' (with an edit link). A large blue callout box points to the 'Publish' button with the text: 'Once all your content is added you have the option to save as a draft or publish.' The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Publishing'.

Clicking the *Publish* button will save your Page/Post and publish it on your website.

Clicking the *Preview* button will show you a preview of the current Page/Post.

There are also several options available when saving. By default the *Status* is set to Draft but this can be changed by clicking the *Edit* link just to the right of *Status:* within the *Publish* panel.

- **Pending Review** means the draft is waiting for review by an editor prior to publication.
- **Draft** means the post has not been published and remains a draft for you.

You can also change the visibility of the Page by clicking the *Edit* link just to the right of *Visibility:* within the *Publish* panel.

- **Public** is the default and means the page is viewable to all. There is also an option to make the Post ‘sticky’. Sticky posts are placed at the top of all blog posts and stay there even after new posts are published.
- **Password Protected** allows you to assign a password to your page. Only people who have the password will be able to access the page.
- **Private** hides the content from the public completely. Normal users and visitors will not be aware of private content. You will only see the private content when you are logged into your WordPress blog.

By default, when you click the *Publish* button your Page/Post is published immediately. To change this, click the *Edit* link just to the right of *Publish immediately* within the *Publish* panel. You can then select the date and time that you’d like to schedule your Page/Post to be published. You must also click the *Publish* button when you have updated the date and time fields to publish at the desired date and time.

Categories

You can use categories to define sections of your site and group related posts. The default category is *Uncategorized* but this can be easily changed in your Settings. Pages cannot be associated with Categories. You can only associate Categories to Posts.

There are two ways to add Categories. They can be added whilst adding or editing your Post or they can be added via the *Categories* menu option. Adding Categories whilst editing your Post, will automatically assign those Categories to your Post. Adding Categories using the *Categories* menu option will simply add them to the list of available Categories.

When you click on the *Categories* menu option you'll be shown a list of Categories that have already been added along with some blank fields that allow you to add a new Category.

Howdy, Joe Blogg

Categories

Add New Category

Add a new Category by filling in the **Name, Slug, Parent (if any) & Description.**

Name
The name is how it appears on your site.

Slug
The "slug" is the URL-friendly version of the name. It is usually all lowercase and contains only letters, numbers, and hyphens.

Parent
None
Categories, unlike tags, can have a hierarchy. You might have a Jazz category, and under that have children categories for Bebop and Big Band. Totally optional.

Description
The description is not prominent by default; however, some themes may show it.

Add New Category

After filling in all the fields, click the **Add New Category** button to add a new Category.

Add New Category

Hovering the cursor over each row will show you various options you can perform

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Description	Slug	Posts
<input type="checkbox"/> aciform		aciform	1
<input type="checkbox"/> — sub		sub	1
<input type="checkbox"/> antiquarianism	Edit Quick Edit Delete View	antiquarianism	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Blogroll		arrangement	1
<input type="checkbox"/> dispatch		asmodeus	1
<input type="checkbox"/> echappée		blogroll	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Edge Case	Posts that have edge-case related tests	dispatch	1
<input type="checkbox"/> emphagy		echappée	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Description	Slug	Posts

Bulk Actions

Note:
Deleting a category does not delete the posts in that category. Instead, posts that were only assigned to the deleted category are set to the category **Uncategorized**.
Categories can be selectively converted to tags using the [category to tag converter](#).

To add a new Category, fill in the blank fields and then click the *Add New Category* button:

- **Name** – The name is how it appears on your site

- **Slug** – The Slug is the URL-friendly version of the name. It's usually all lowercase and contains only letters, numbers, and hyphens
- **Parent** – Categories, unlike tags, can have a hierarchy. You might have a Car category, and under that have children categories for Ford, General Motors and Toyota. Totally optional. To create a subcategory, just choose another category from the *Parent* dropdown.
- **Description** – The description is not prominent by default; however, some themes may display it

Once you add a new Category it will appear in the list of Categories on the right side of the screen.

When hovering your cursor over each row in the list of Categories, a few links will appear beneath the Category name.

- **Edit** – Allows you to edit the Category properties such as Name, Slug, Parent and Description
- **Quick Edit** – Allows you to quickly edit the Category Name and Slug
- **Delete** – Deletes the Category permanently from the list of Categories. After clicking Delete you will be prompted to confirm your choice. Click *OK* to delete the Category or *Cancel* if you don't want to delete it.
- **View** – This will list all the Posts that are currently using this Category

If you would like to permanently delete numerous Categories at once, click the checkboxes next to the Categories you would like to delete and then choose *Delete* from the *Bulk Actions* dropdown list at the top of the page. After selecting Delete, click the *Apply* button to immediately delete the selected Categories (you will not be prompted to confirm your choice).

Deleting a Category does not delete the posts in that Category. Instead, posts that were only assigned to the deleted Category are set to the default Category, which is set to *Uncategorized* by default. The Default Post Category can be configured within the *Settings > Writing* section.

Adding Categories within your Post

Adding Categories whilst editing your Post will automatically assign those Categories to your Post.

When adding or editing your Post, the *Categories* panel can be found just below the *Format* panel if your Theme supports Post Formats. Alternatively, it will reside just below the *Publish* panel. To add an existing Category, simply tick the checkbox(es) next to the Categories you'd like to assign to the Post.

The screenshot shows the WordPress post editor interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links to Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and a Collapse menu. The main area shows a post with the URL <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHg5SJYRHA0>. The post content discusses the Starship Enterprise's five-year mission. Below the content, there are fields for Path (p), Word count (144), and Last edit. A blue callout box points to the 'Add Existing Category' button in the Categories panel. This panel includes tabs for All Categories and Most Used, a list of categories with checkboxes (antiquarianism and Blogroll are checked), and buttons for + Add New Category and Add New Category. Another blue callout box points to the 'Add New Category' button in the 'Add New Category' panel, which contains instructions for creating a new category.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHg5SJYRHA0

Space, the final frontier. These are the voyages of the Starship Enterprise. Its five-year mission: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilizations, to boldly go where no man has gone before. We believe in what we're doing. Now it's time to go.

Spaceflights cannot be stopped. This is not the work of any one man or even a group of men. It is a historical process carried out in accordance with development.

Path: p Word count: 144 Last edit

Add Existing Category

To add an existing Category, tick the checkbox(es) next to the appropriate Categories to assign them to the Post.

Format

Categories

All Categories Most Used

Uncategorized
 aciform
 sub
 antiquarianism
 arrangement
 asmodeus
 Blogroll
 broder

+ Add New Category

Add New Category

To add a new Category, click the + Add New Category link and type in the Category name. Select the Parent Category from the list if appropriate. Click the Add New Category button to assign it to the Post.

If you would like to create a new Category and assign it to the Post at the same time, click the *+ Add New Category* link. Two fields will then appear. Type the name of the Category that you'd like to add into the empty input field. If you'd like the new Category to have a Parent, select it from the *Parent Category* dropdown list. Click the *Add New Category* button when done to create the Category and automatically assign it to the Post.

Tags

Tags are ad-hoc keywords that identify important information in your post (names, subjects, etc) that may or may not recur in other posts. Unlike Categories, Tags have no hierarchy, meaning there's no relationship from one Tag to another. Pages cannot be assigned Tags and cannot be associated with Categories. You can only associate Tags and Categories to Posts.

Like Categories, there are two ways to add Post Tags. They can be added whilst adding or editing your Post or they can be added via the *Tags* menu option. Adding Tags whilst editing your Post, will automatically assign those Tags to your Post. Adding Tags using the *Tags* menu option will simply add them to the list of available Tags.

When you click on the *Tags* menu option you'll be shown a list of Tags that have already been added, along with some blank fields that allow you to add a new Tag. A list of popular Tags is also displayed in 'cloud' format. That is, the Tags are displayed in alphabetical order and the more often a Tag has been used, the larger the font it's displayed in.

Howdy, Joe Blogg

Tags

Popular Tags

- [8BIT alignment](#) Articles aside audio Captions
- [categories chat](#) Codex comments
- [content css](#) dowork edge
- [case embeds excerpt](#) fail
- [featured featured_image](#) formatting
- [FTW Fun gallery html image](#)
- [jetpack layout link lists Love](#)
- [markup media](#) Mothership Must Read
- [Nailed_it](#)

Post Formats

- [quote](#)
- [shortcode](#)
- [template](#)
- [tit](#)
- [videopress](#)
- [wordpress](#)

Add New Tag

Add a new Tag by filling in the *Name*, *Slug* & *Description*.

Add New Tag

Name

The name is how it appears on your site.

Slug

The "slug" is the URL-friendly version of the name. It is usually all lowercase and contains only letters, numbers, and hyphens.

Description

The description is not prominent by default; however, some themes may show it.

Add New Tag

After filling in all the fields, click the *Add New Tag* button to add a new Tag.

Bulk Actions 111 items « < 1 of 6 > »

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Description	Slug	Posts
<input type="checkbox"/> 8BIT	Tags posts about 8BIT.	8bit	1
<input type="checkbox"/> alignment		alignment-2	3
<input type="checkbox"/> audio	Tags posts about Articles.	articles	1
<input type="checkbox"/> captions		captions-2	2
<input type="checkbox"/> depo		depo	0
<input type="checkbox"/> dinarchy		dinarchy	0
<input type="checkbox"/> doolie		doolie	0
<input type="checkbox"/> dowork	Tags posts about #dowork.	dowork	1

Screen Options

Search Tags

To add a new Tag, fill in the blank fields and then click the *Add New Tag* button:

- **Name** – The name is how it appears on your site

- **Slug** – The Slug is the URL-friendly version of the name. It's usually all lowercase and contains only letters, numbers, and hyphens
- **Description** – The description is not prominent by default; however, some themes may display it

Once you add a new Tag it will appear in the list of Tags on the right side of the screen.

When hovering your cursor over each row in the list of Tags, a few links will appear beneath the Tag name.

- **Edit** – Allows you to edit the Tag properties such as Name, Slug and Description
- **Quick Edit** – Allows you to quickly edit the Tag Name and Slug
- **Delete** – Deletes the Tag permanently from the list of Tags. After clicking Delete you will be prompted to confirm your choice. Click *OK* to delete the Tag or *Cancel* if you don't want to delete it.
- **View** – This will list all the Posts that are currently using this Tag

If you would like to permanently delete numerous Tags at once, click the checkboxes next to the Tags you would like to delete and then choose *Delete* from the *Bulk Actions* dropdown list at the top of the page. After selecting Delete, click the *Apply* button to immediately delete the selected Tags (you will not be prompted to confirm your choice).

Adding Tags within your Post

Adding Tags whilst editing your Post, will automatically assign those Tags to your Post.

When adding or editing your Post, the *Tags* panel can be found just below the *Categories* panel. To add an existing Tag, click the *Choose from the most used tags* link. This will display a list of previously used Tags (if available). They are arranged alphabetically and in ‘cloud’ format. That is, the more often a Tag has been used, the larger the font it’s displayed in. To add a previously used Tag, simply click on the Tag name and it will be assigned to your Post. To add a new Tag, simply write the Tag or Tags (separated with commas) into the edit field and

click the *Add* button. Tags that are assigned to the Post will be displayed below the edit field. To remove a Tag from your Post, click the small ‘x’ icon next to the Tag name.

The screenshot shows the WordPress post editor interface. On the left, a dark sidebar menu includes 'Categories', 'Tags', 'Media', 'Pages', 'Comments', 'Appearance', 'Plugins', 'Users', 'Tools', 'Settings', and a 'Collapse menu' option. The main content area displays a post with the following text:

Enterprise. Its five-year mission: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilizations, to boldly go where no man has gone before. We believe in what we're doing. Now it's time to go.

Spaceflights cannot be stopped or even a group of men. It is a hi carrying out in accordance with development.

Path: p Word count: 145 Last edited by Joe Blogg on December 23, 2013 at 6:43 pm

A blue callout box points to the 'Add New Tag' button, which is located in the 'Tags' metabox. This metabox also contains instructions: "To add a new Tag, write the Tag or Tags (separated with commas) into the edit field & then click the *Add* button to assign it to the Post." Below the metabox is a list of tags: alignment, captions, categories, chat, Codex, comments, content, css, dowork, edge, case, embeds, excerpt, fail, featured, featured, image, formatting, FTW, Fun, gallery, html, image, jetpack, layout, link, lists, Love, markup, media, Mothership, Must Read, Nailed It, Post Formats, quote, shortcode, standard, template, title, twitter, video, videopress, wordpress.tv.

Another blue callout box points to the 'Add Existing Tag' button, which is located in the 'Tags' metabox. This metabox contains instructions: "To add an existing Tag, click the *Choose from the most used tags* link and click the appropriate Tag or Tags from the list to automatically assign it to the Post." To the right of the metabox is a thumbnail image of a space shuttle launching.

Media Library

The Media Library is where you can find all the files that you've uploaded. The most recent uploads are listed first. The list of files contains a small thumbnail version of the image or file, the file name and the type of file (JPG, MP3, etc.), the name of the Author who uploaded the file, the Page or Post which the image was uploaded to, the number of comments and the date the file was uploaded.

The screenshot shows the WordPress Media Library page. The left sidebar has a 'Media' tab selected. The main area displays a table of media items with columns for File type, Name, Author, Uploaded to, and Date. A tooltip is shown over the 'Edit' link for a file named 'Synthetica'. The tooltip text reads: 'Hovering the cursor over each row will show you various options you can perform'.

File	Author	Uploaded to	Date
Maddies Ad - Maxwell House Coffee - Final AVI	Joe Blogg	Hello world!	22 hours ago
Synthetica MP3	Joe Blogg	Hello world!	22 hours ago
Firefly JPG	Joe Blogg	Hello world!	2013/12/22
Maddie JPG	Joe Blogg	Hello world!	2013/12/22
bigstock-munchkin-kitten-outdoors-49586213 JPG	Joe Blogg	Hello world!	2013/12/21

When hovering your cursor over each row, a few links will appear beneath the file name.

- **Edit** – Allows you to edit the file properties such as Title, Alt Text, Caption and Description. You can also perform some basic image manipulation
- **Delete Permanently** – Deletes the file permanently from the Media Library
- **View** – Will take you to the display page for that file

Viewing a File in the Media Library

To view a file, hover the cursor over the particular row that contains the file name and click the *View* link. If the file is an image, you'll see a larger version of the image. If the file was another type of file such as a text file or PDF for example, you'll simply see a link to that file. Click the link to view the file.

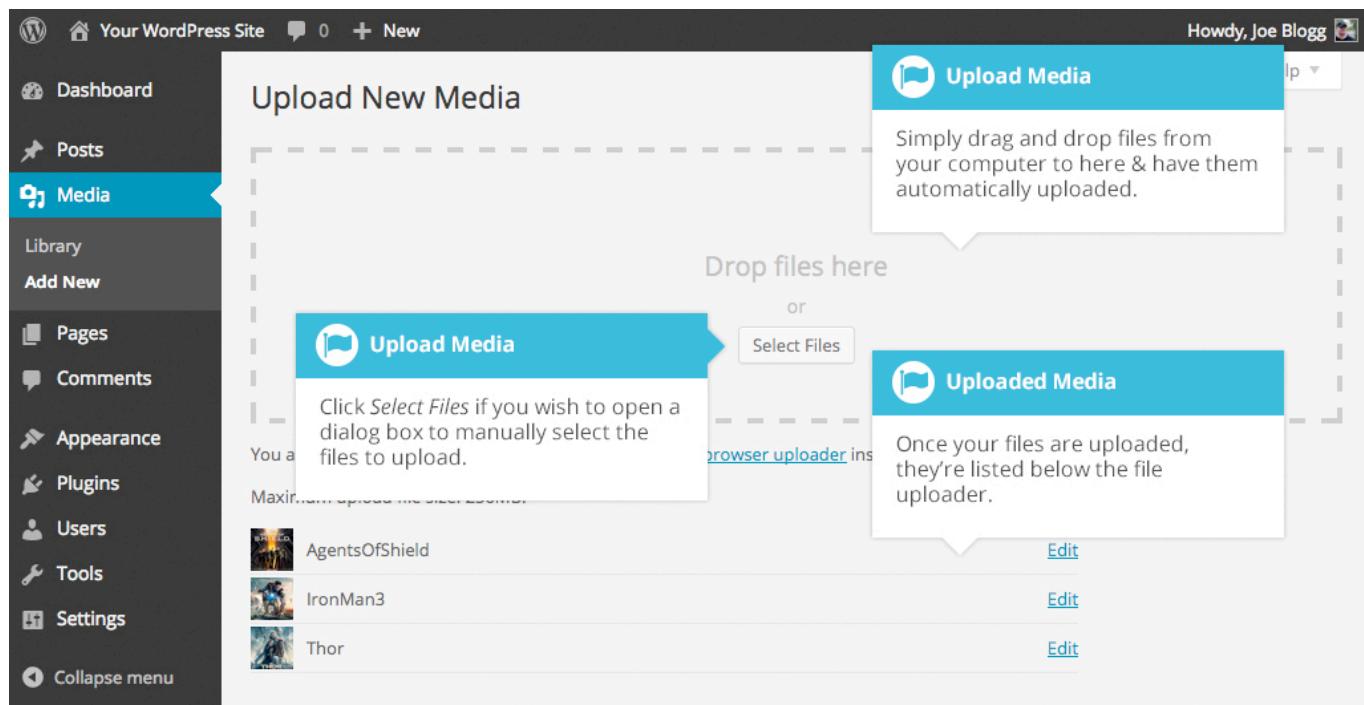
Adding a File to the Media Library

To add a new file to the Media Library, click on the *Add New* link in the left hand navigation menu or the *Add New* button at the top of the page. You will be presented with a page similar to the popup window that is displayed when uploading a new image in your Post or Page.

To upload a new file to the Media Library, simply drag your images from wherever they are on your computer, into the area marked *Drop files here*. Your file(s) will be automatically uploaded.

Alternatively, click the *Select Files* button and then select the files that you'd like to upload, using the dialog window that is displayed.

Once your images or files are uploaded, they're listed below the file uploader. If you'd like to edit the file properties, click the *Edit* link next to the file.



Editing the File Properties

To edit the properties of an existing file, hover the cursor over the particular row that contains the file, when viewing the list of Media Library files and click the *Edit* link. Alternatively, you can also click the file title or the thumbnail image. Clicking the *Edit* link next to the file after it's just been uploaded, will also allow you to edit its properties.

After clicking *Edit*, the file properties are displayed, including the title, URL, filename, file type and in the case of an image, the file dimensions. When editing the file properties, the *Alternative Text* field will only be displayed for images.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for the 'Media' library. A tooltip for the 'Title' field is displayed above the image, indicating it is the top-most field. The 'Media Properties' panel on the right provides detailed information about the uploaded image, including its file name, type, size, and dimensions. The image itself is a photograph of the NASA Curiosity rover on Mars.

- **Title** – Although the field isn't labelled, the *Title* is the field at the very top of the page. The Title is displayed as a tooltip when the mouse cursor hovers over the image in the browser
- **Caption** – is displayed underneath the image as a short description. How this displays will be dependent on the WordPress theme in use at the time. You can also include basic HTML in your captions

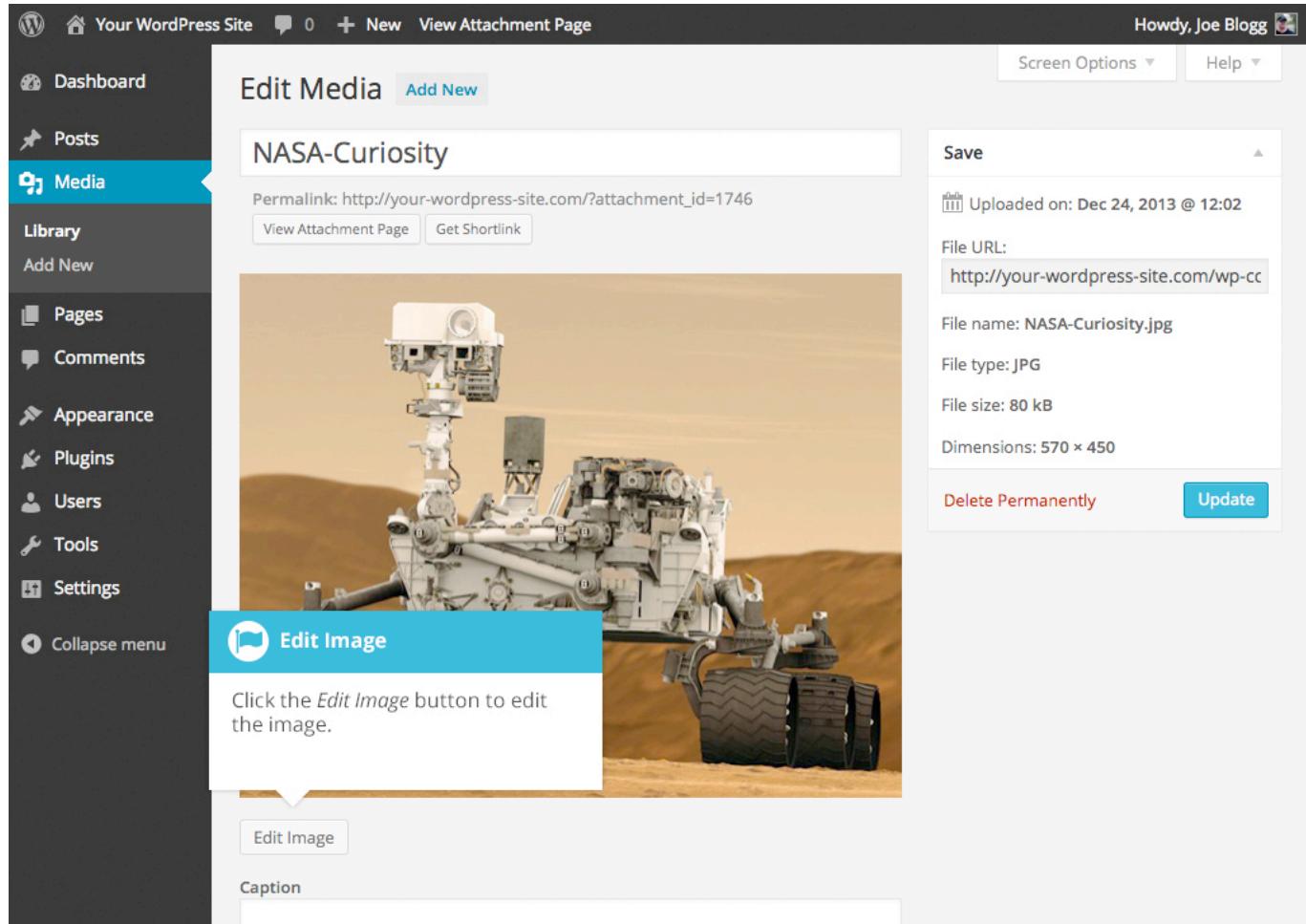
- **Alternative Text** – is displayed when the browser can't render the image. It's also used by screen readers for visually impaired users
- **Description** – This content is displayed on the file's attachment page

Once the file properties are updated click the *Update* button to save your changes.

Editing an Image

WordPress has a basic image editing tool that allows you to perform some simple manipulation with your uploaded images. You're able to rotate and flip your images as well as scale them and crop them to different sizes.

When editing the properties of an image (as opposed to other file types like documents or PDFs), click the *Edit Image* button just below the thumbnail to show the image editing tools.



Just above the image you'll find the following image editing buttons:



Crop – Click on the image and drag the selection box to the size that you'd like the image cropped. Click the Crop button to crop the image to the new size



Rotate counter-clockwise – Rotate the image 90° counter-clockwise



Rotate clockwise – Rotate the image 90° clockwise



Flip vertically – Flip the image vertically



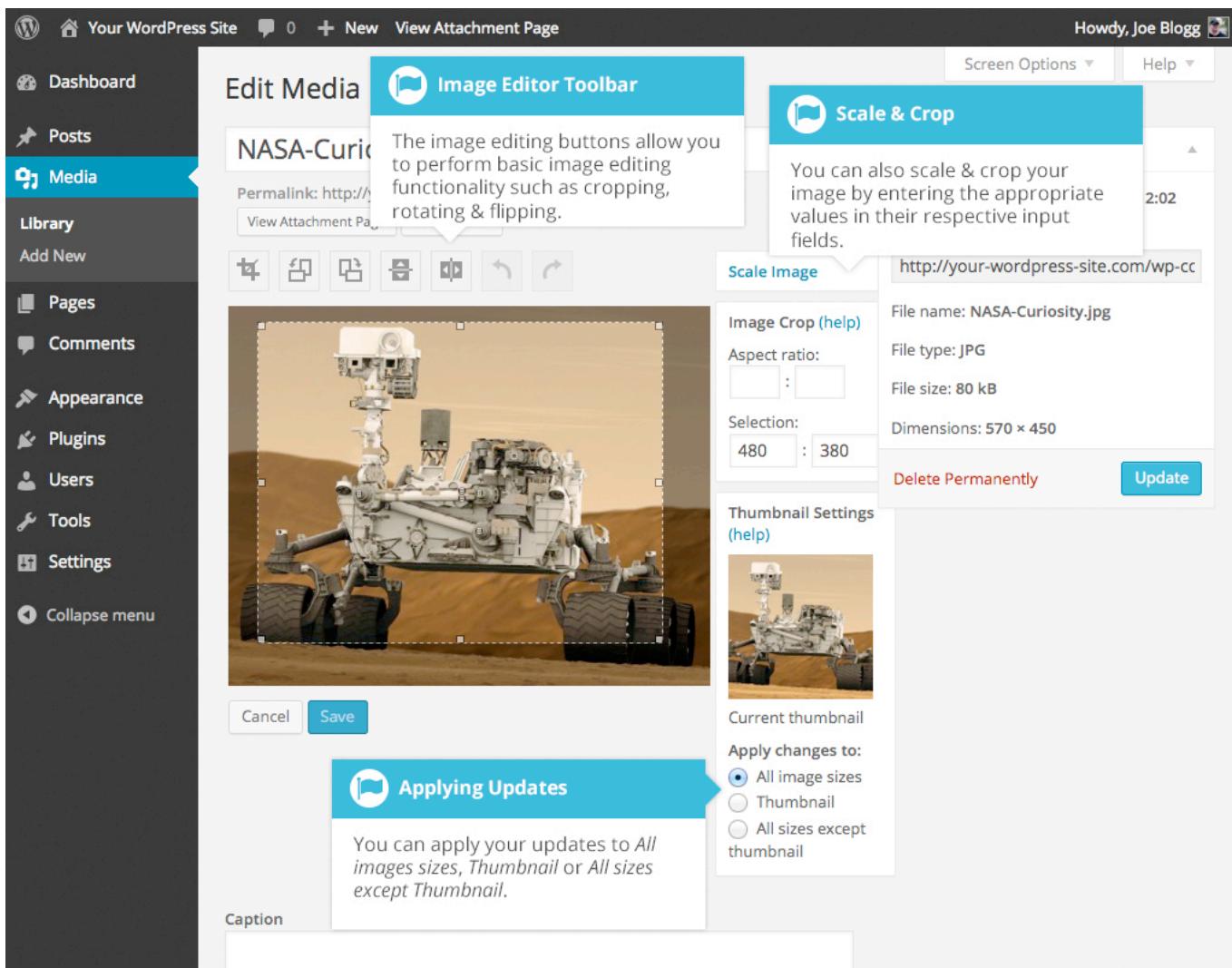
Flip horizontally – Flip the image horizontally



Undo – Undo the last change



Redo – Redo the last change



Click the *Scale Image* link to resize the image proportionally. For best results, scaling should be done before performing any other operations like cropping, rotating, etc..

To scale your image to a new size, simply enter the *width* or *height* dimensions in the appropriate field (w x h) and click the *Scale* button. After entering one value, the other value will change automatically so as to keep the image in proportion. The original image dimensions are displayed just above the input fields, for your reference.

There are several ways to crop your image. The easiest is to simply click on the image and drag the selection box to the appropriate size. If you'd like your image cropped to a specific ratio, enter the values in the *Aspect Ratio* input fields (e.g. 1:1 (square), 4:3, 16:9 etc.). You can then hold down the *shift* key and drag one of the

edges of your selection to enlarge or reduce the size, while keeping this aspect ratio locked. If there is already a selection made, specifying the aspect ratio will automatically change the selection to match it.

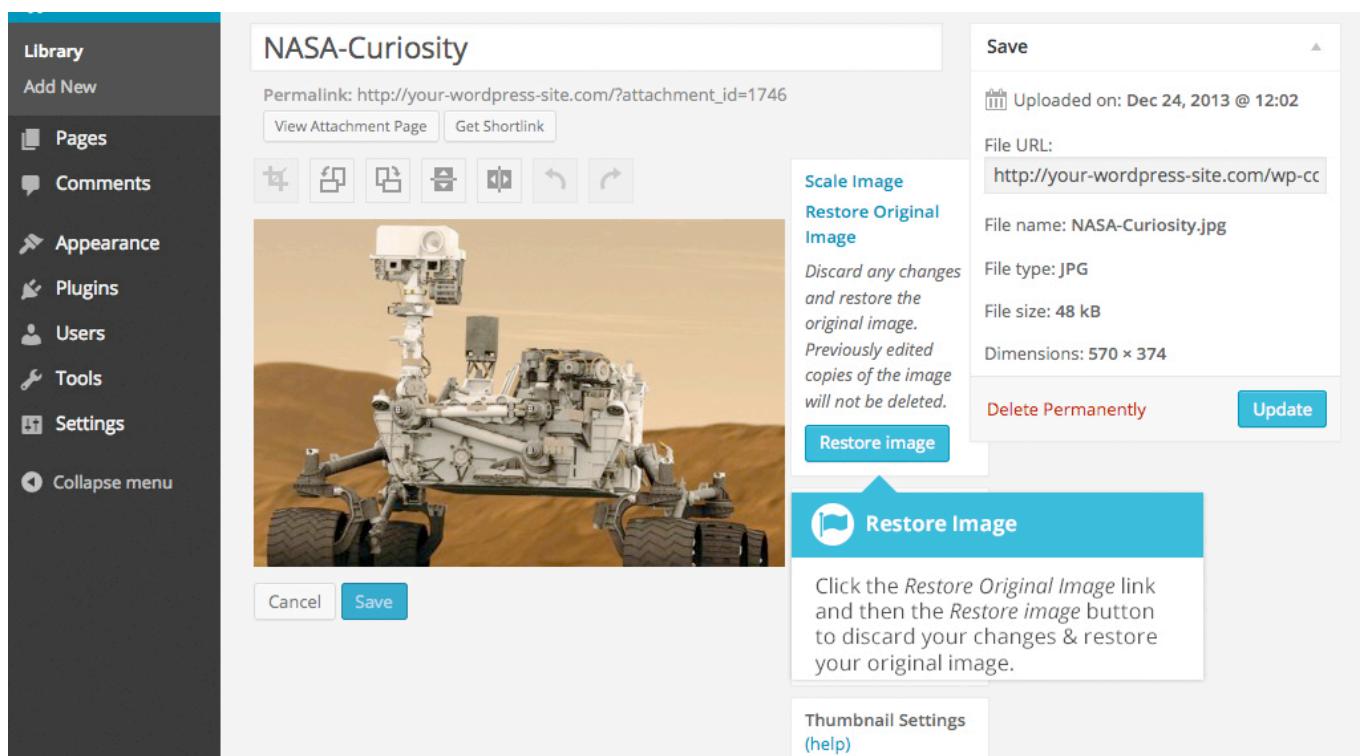
Whenever the selection box is adjusted, the dimensions are displayed in the *Selection* input fields. You can also manually enter the dimensions of the selection box (in pixels) by entering values into these two fields. Once your selection box is adjusted, simply click the *Crop* button just above the image to crop the image to this new size.

By selecting one of the options in the *Thumbnail Settings* panel, you have the option to apply your changes to *All image sizes*, just the *Thumbnail* image or *All sizes except Thumbnail*.

Click the *Save* button to save your changes.

Click the *Update Media* button to return to the main Media Library page.

If you'd like to revert back to your original image, click the *Edit Image* button again to return to the image editor. A new *Restore Original Image* link is displayed just below the *Scale Image* link. Click the *Restore Original Image* link and then click the *Restore image* button to discard your changes and restore your original image.



Deleting a File from the Media Library

To delete a file from the Media Library, click on the *Delete Permanently* link that appears beneath the file name when hovering your cursor over each row. You will be prompted with the following message; “You are about to permanently delete the selected items. ‘Cancel’ to stop, ‘OK’ to delete.”

Click the *OK* button to delete the file or click the *Cancel* button to return to the Media Library.

Comments

Comments are a feature of blogs which allow readers to respond to Posts. Typically, readers simply provide their own thoughts regarding the content of the post, but they may also provide links to other resources, generate discussion, or simply compliment the author for a well-written post. Comments allow you to interact more with your site visitors as well as generate feedback and discussion on your Posts.

Comments can be controlled and regulated through the use of filters for language and content, and if you prefer, can also be queued for approval before they are visible on the web site. This is useful in dealing with [comment spam](#).

When you click on the *Comments* menu option, you'll be shown a list of all the comments on your site.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface under the 'Comments' menu. At the top, there are links for 'All', 'Pending (0)', 'Approved', 'Spam (1)', and 'Trash (0)'. Below these are 'Bulk Actions' and 'Apply' buttons. A 'Comments' filter button is highlighted with a blue box and a tooltip. The tooltip explains: 'Allows you to filter the Comment list to only show the comments that are Pending, Approved, Marked as Spam or in the Trash. There will be the option to edit or delete them.' The main list displays three comments:

Author	Comment Content	Action Buttons	Details
Mr WordPress wordpress.org/ 24.126.245.62	Hi, t To c	Unapprove Reply Quick Edit Edit Spam Trash	Edge Case: No Content 1 View Post
Jane Doe example.org/ example@example.org 24.126.245.62	This comment s	Comments	Template: Password Protected (the password is "enter") 1 View Post
Jane Doe example.org/ example@example.org 24.126.245.62	Submitted on 2013/03/14 at 11:30 am Thanks for all the comments, everyone!		Template: Comments 19 View Post

At the top of the screen there are links that allow you filter the comment list to only show the comments that are Pending, Approved, Marked as Spam or that are

in the Trash. The number in brackets will advise how many there are for that particular type.

As well as the standard settings that allow you to manage your comments, the default WordPress install comes with an excellent Plugin that helps to filter out Spam from your comments. This Plugin is called Akismet.

After activating the Akismet plugin, you need to supply it with an API Key. You can grab an API key and find out more information on the [Akismet website](#).

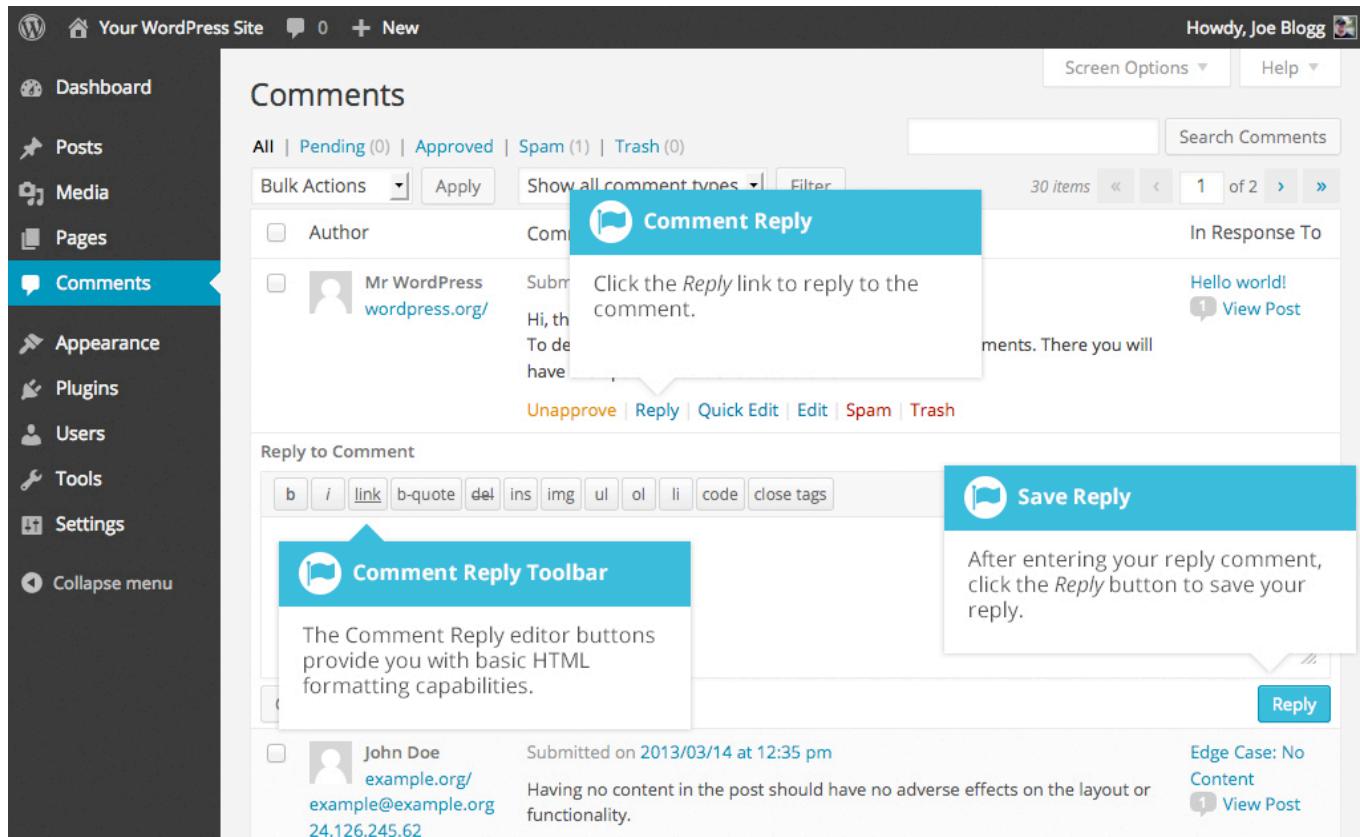
When hovering your cursor over each row in the list of Comments, a few links will appear beneath the comment.

- **Unapprove/Approve** – Allows you to unapprove the comment. This will stop it displaying on your site. If the comment is already unapproved then this link will change to *Approve*, to allow you to approve the comment.
- **Reply** – Allows you to write a reply comment
- **Quick Edit** – Allows you to quickly edit the commenter's Name, Email or URL as well as the actual comment
- **Edit** – Allows you to edit the commenter's Name, Email or URL as well as the actual comment. It also allows you to mark the comment as either Approved, Pending or Spam and change the Date and Time
- **Spam** – Allows you to mark the comment as Spam
- **Trash** – Allows you to mark the comment as Trash. Once it's in the Trash, you can either restore it if you made a mistake, or delete it permanently

If you would like to change the status of numerous Comments at once, click the checkboxes next to the Comment(s) you would like to change and then choose either *Unapprove*, *Approve*, *Mark as Spam* or *Move to Trash* from the *Bulk Actions* dropdown list at the top of the page. After selecting the appropriate option, click the *Apply* button.

Replying to a Comment

To respond to a comment that someone has written on one of your Posts, simply hover the mouse over the comment and click the *Reply* link when it appears. An edit field will then appear beneath the comment where you can type your reply.

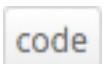


When you've written your comment, click the *Reply* button or alternatively, click *Cancel* to stop replying and cancel your editing.

The editor that appears when replying or editing a comment (using either the *Reply*, *Quick Edit* or *Edit* links) is much like the editor when creating or editing a Page or Post, only not as intuitive. At the top of the editor there are numerous formatting buttons. These buttons provide you with basic html formatting capabilities when composing a new reply comment or editing an existing comment.

The buttons work in two ways. Clicking a button without highlighting any text first, will simply insert the opening html tag relevant for that button. As an example, clicking the *Bold* button will insert the `` html tag into your comment. Clicking the *Bold* button again will close the tag by inserting the closing

 tag. If you highlight some text prior to clicking a button, both the opening and closing tags will be inserted around that highlighted text. For example, highlighting the text, ‘bold text’, prior to clicking the *Bold* button will insert ‘bold text’.

-  **Bold** – Bold text
-  **Italic** – Italicise text
-  **Link** – Used to insert a website link. When the button is clicked a popup window will appear where you type in the URL that you would like to link to
-  **Blockquote** – Used as a way of showing a quote. How this looks will be entirely dependent on the Theme that your site is currently using
-  **Delete** - Used as a way of showing deleted text. How this looks will be dependent on the Theme but is usually done by showing the text with a strikethrough
-  **Insert** - Used as a way of showing inserted text. How this looks will be dependent on the Theme but is usually done by showing the text with an underline
-  **Image** – Used to insert an image into the comment. When the button is clicked a popup window will appear where you type in the URL of the image that you would like inserted
-  **Unordered List** – Used to insert an unordered (or un-numbered) list
-  **Ordered List** – Used to insert an ordered (or numbered) list
-  **List Item** – Used to insert a list item into your ordered or un-ordered list
-  **Code** – Used for indicating a piece of code

close tags

Close Tags – Used to close open tags. If for example, you clicked both the *Bold* and *Italic* buttons to insert their opening tags, clicking the close tags button will insert both of the matching closing tags, in the correct order

Editing a Comment

There are two ways to edit a comment. Once you hover over an individual comment you can click the *Quick Edit* link or the *Edit* link. Both perform a similar function except that the *Edit* option also allows you to mark the comment as either Approved, Pending or Spam and change the Date and Time.

Quick edit

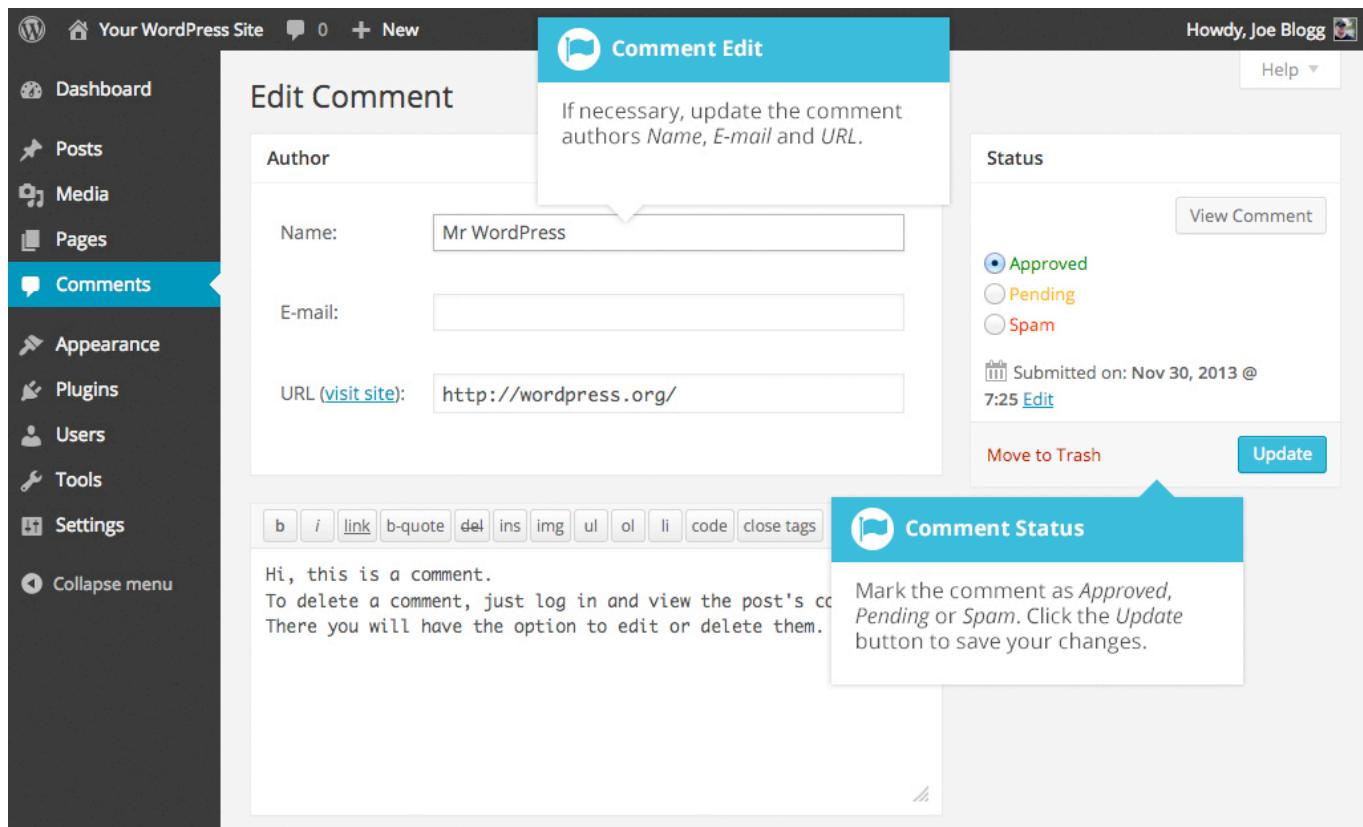
Clicking *Quick Edit* will replace the comment with an editor that allows you to update the comment, the comment authors name, email address and URL.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for managing comments. The left sidebar has a 'Comments' section selected. The main area displays a list of comments, with one comment highlighted for editing. A large blue tooltip labeled 'Comment Quick Edit' provides instructions: 'If necessary, update the comment authors Name, E-mail and URL.' Below this, there are fields for 'Name' (Mr WordPress), 'E-mail', and 'URL' (http://wordpress.org/). A toolbar below these fields includes buttons for bold, italic, link, b-quote, del, ins, img, ul, ol, li, code, and close tags. Another blue tooltip labeled 'Comment Toolbar' states: 'The Comment editor buttons provide you with basic HTML formatting capabilities.' To the right, a 'Save Comment' button is visible, along with a note: 'After editing the comment, click the Update Comment button to save your changes.' At the bottom right, there's an 'Update Comment' button and some status information: 'Edge Case: No Content' and '1 View Post'. The top right corner shows the user 'Howdy, Joe Blogg'.

Once you have finished, click *Update Comment* to save your changes or click *Cancel* to cancel your changes and return to the list of comments.

Edit

Clicking *Edit* will display the editor on a new page. Like the *Quick Edit* option, you can update the comment, the comment authors name, email address and URL. The *Edit* option also gives you the ability to set the comment Status and change the comment Date and time. The comment status can be set to *Approved*, *Pending* or *Spam*. You also have the option to move the item to the Trash by clicking on the *Move to Trash* link.

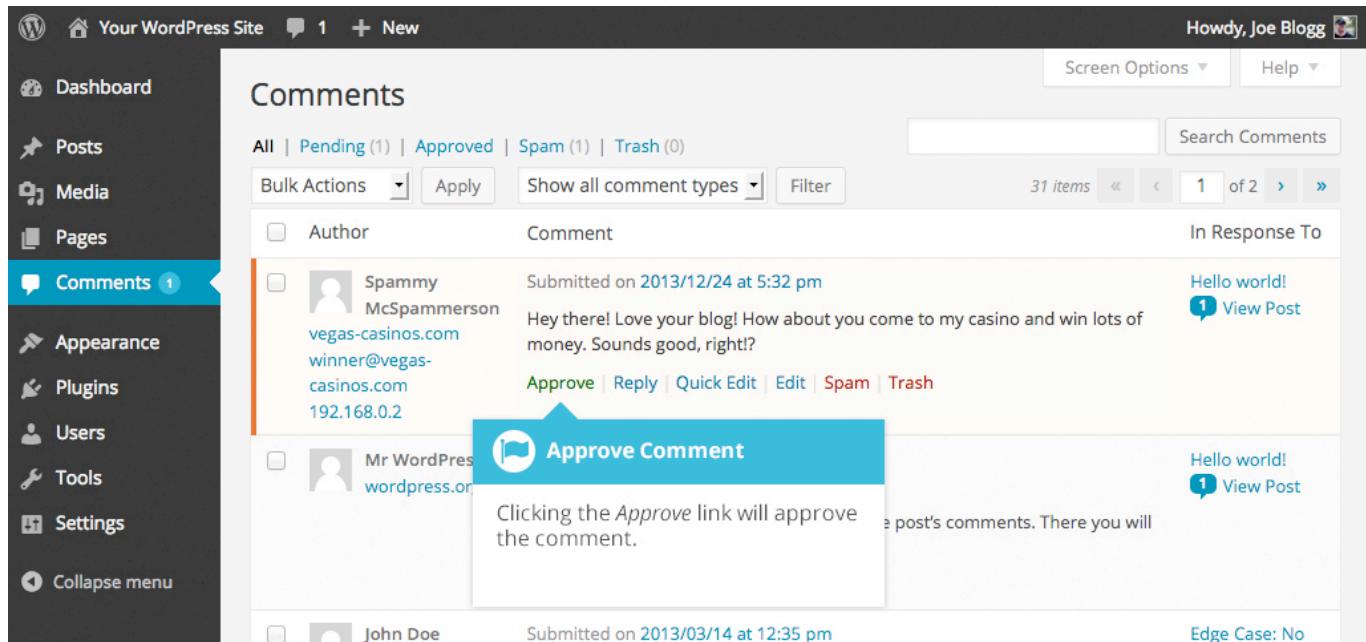


You can change the date and time that the comment was submitted by clicking on the *Edit* link next to the date and time. After clicking *Edit*, several fields appear below the original date and time. Update the fields if required and click the *OK* button to save the new date and time.

Once you have finished updating the comment, click the *Update* button to save your changes. If you want to cancel your changes, click the browser *Back* button or click on the Comments menu option to return to the list of comments.

Unapproving and Approving Comments

If an inappropriate comment has been submitted, you may wish to Unapprove it. This will stop the comment from displaying on your site. Unapproved comments will be displayed with a different coloured background within your list of comments. They will also be highlighted with a red vertical bar down the left side of the row. Hovering your cursor over the comment will display an *Approve* link instead of an *Unapprove* link.



The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface under the 'Comments' section. A tooltip is overlaid on the 'Approve' link for a comment from 'Spammy McSpammerson'. The tooltip contains the text: 'Clicking the Approve link will approve the comment.' The 'Approve' link is highlighted with a blue box and a white arrow pointing to it.

Author	Comment	In Response To
Spammy McSpammerson vegas-casinos.com winner@vegas-casinos.com 192.168.0.2	Submitted on 2013/12/24 at 5:32 pm Hey there! Love your blog! How about you come to my casino and win lots of money. Sounds good, right? Approve Reply Quick Edit Edit Spam Trash	Hello world! 1 View Post
Mr WordPress wordpress.org	Submitted on 2013/03/14 at 12:35 pm	Hello world! 1 View Post
John Doe		Edge Case: No

Marking Comments as Spam and Trash

If a Spam comment has been posted to your site you can mark it as Spam simply by hovering your cursor over the comment and clicking the *Spam* link.

If you simply want to remove a comment, hover your cursor over it and click the *Trash* link.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface for managing comments. The left sidebar is visible with various menu items like Dashboard, Posts, Media, Pages, and Comments (which is currently selected). The main area is titled 'Comments' and shows a list of comments. At the top of the list, there is a comment from 'Spammy McSpammerson' with the URL 'vegas-casinos.com'. A tooltip box is overlaid on this comment, titled 'Spam or Trash', containing the text: 'Clicking the *Spam* link will mark the comment as spam. Clicking *Trash* will send it to the Trash.' To the right of the comment, there is a link 'Hello world! View Post'. Below this, another comment from 'Mr WordPress wordpress.org/' is shown, also with a tooltip explaining the 'Spam or Trash' options.

To empty the Trash, click on the *Trash* link at the top of the page to display all the comments that have been marked as Trash. This link will be displayed along with a number within brackets which indicates how many comments are marked as Trash. To permanently remove all these comments, click the *Empty Trash* button. You will not be prompted for confirmation.

To remove all the Spam comments, click on the *Spam* link at the top of the page to display all the comments that have been marked as Spam. This link will be displayed along with a number in brackets which indicates how many Spam comments there are. To permanently remove all these comments, click the *Empty Spam* button. You will not be prompted for confirmation.

You can also delete a single spam comment permanently by clicking on the *Delete Permanently* link that appears when hovering your cursor over each row. You will not be prompted for confirmation.

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Comments' screen. The sidebar on the left includes links for Dashboard, Posts, Media, Pages, **Comments**, Appearance, Plugins, Users, Tools, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Comments' and shows two items in the 'Spam' category. The first comment is from 'Spammy McSpammerson' at vegas-casinos.com, submitted on 2013/12/24 at 5:32 pm. The second comment is from 'awesome-handbags.com' at nospam@spam.com, submitted on 2013/12/08 at 6:08 pm. At the top, there are buttons for Bulk Actions (with dropdown), Apply, Show all comment types, Filter, Empty Spam (highlighted in blue), and Screen Options/Help. Callouts provide instructions: 'Mark as Not Spam' points to the 'Not Spam' link in the second comment; 'Delete Permanently' points to the 'Delete Permanently' link in the same comment; and 'Empty Spam' points to the 'Empty Spam' button at the top right.

If you find there are comments that have been marked as Spam that shouldn't be, click the checkboxes next to them and select *Not Spam* from the *Bulk Actions* drop down at the top of the page. Click the *Apply* button to confirm your choice. Alternatively, click the *Not Spam* link that appears when hovering your cursor over each row.

Appearance

The various Appearance menus allow you to change how your site looks and behaves. If your site has been setup for you by a third party then it's more than likely that you won't need to change any of the settings in here.

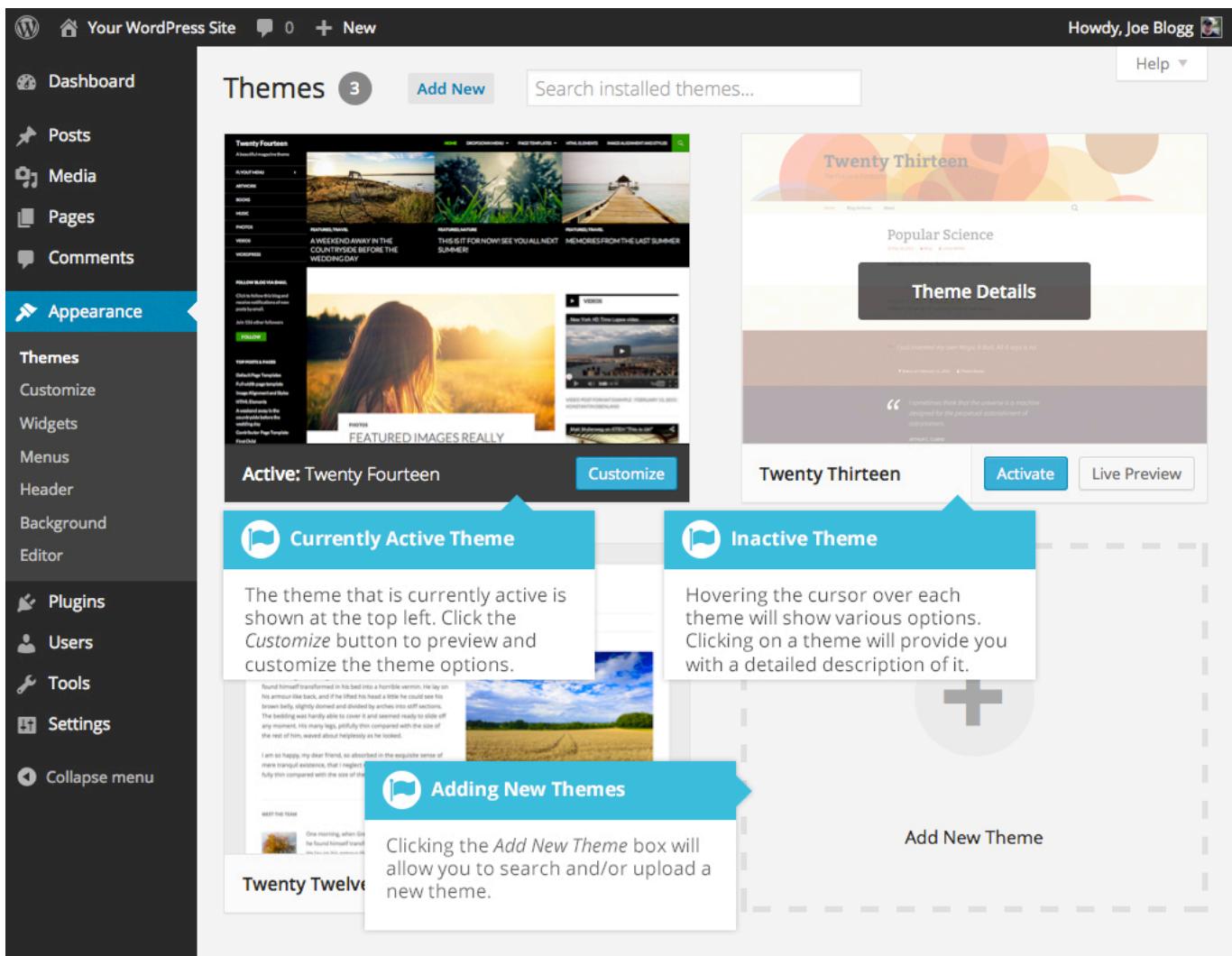
Depending on the theme that your site is running, you may find that you don't have all the menu options listed here, or you may have a couple of different ones. The reason for this is that a couple of the options under the *Appearance* section are theme based. For example, the default Twenty Fourteen theme allows you to customize options for how your theme displays. Not all themes will have these option pages, or if they do, they may be under another menu entirely.

Selecting your Theme

The overall appearance of a WordPress site is controlled by the Theme. Although there is a default theme that comes installed with WordPress, most people will either download a new theme, purchase one, or have one custom designed and built. There are hundreds of places where themes can be downloaded for free and/or for a small fee. One of the best places to start looking for themes is in the official WordPress [Themes Directory](#).

Clicking on the *Appearance* menu option will default you at the Themes screen. The theme that is currently active is shown at the top left of the screen. The other themes shown are ones that are installed, but not currently in use. To see a preview of your site in another theme (that isn't currently active), you can click the *Live Preview* button associated with each theme. While the preview screen is displayed, you're able to click your site links to view your various pages in the new theme layout as well as make various theme changes. To change your site to another Theme, hover your cursor over the theme you'd like to activate and click the *Activate* button that appears underneath the Theme. Alternatively, if the preview window is displaying, you can click the *Save & Activate* button in the top left corner of the window to activate the theme.

Clicking on the *Add New* button at the top of the page allows you to upload a new theme to your site as well as search the WordPress Themes Directory for new themes and install them directly from within your Dashboard.

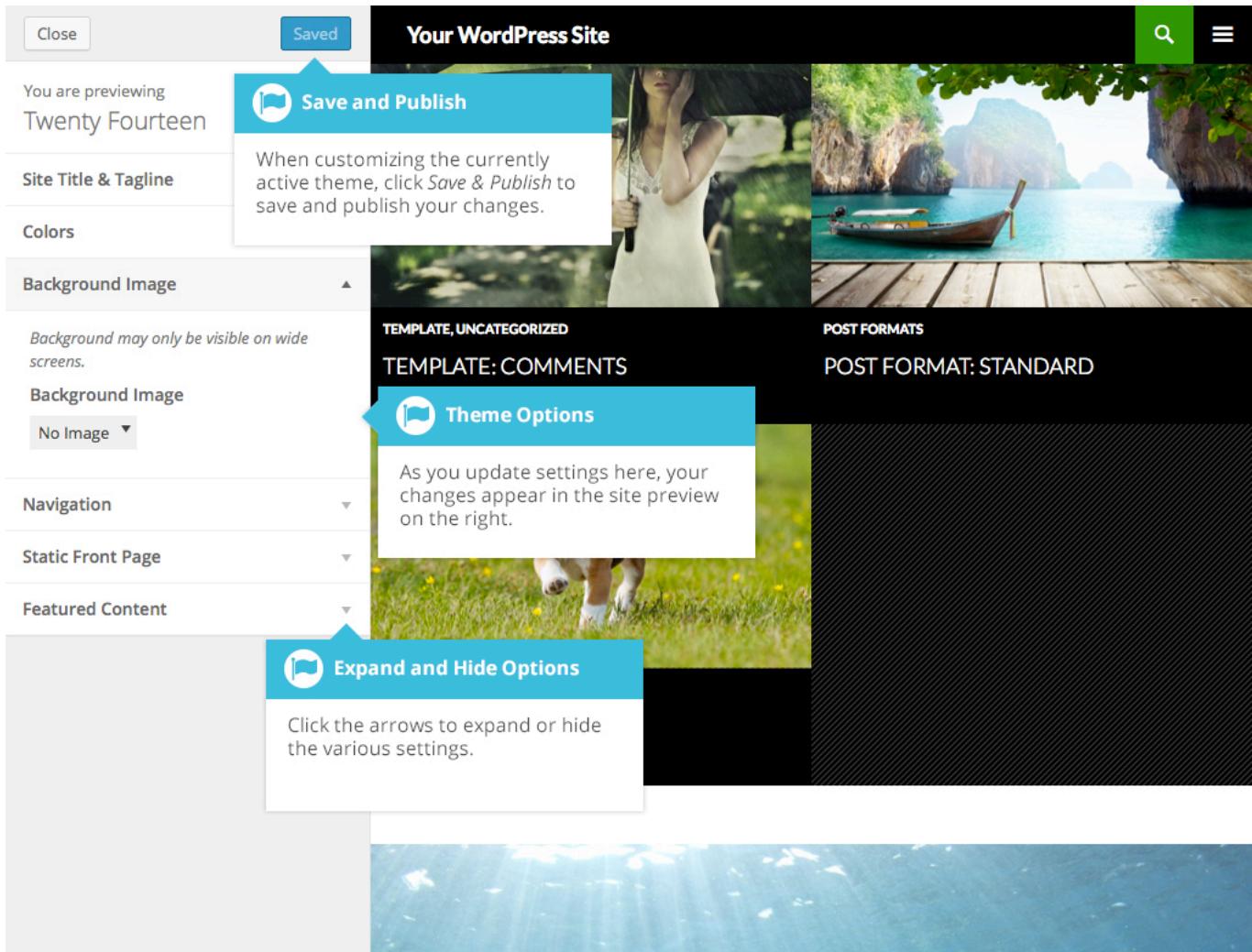


Previewing and Customizing your Theme

As well as the ability to preview a theme, you can also update various theme settings all while previewing the changes live. The options that you can change will be dependent on the individual theme.

For the currently active theme, clicking the *Customize* button allows you to update various settings whilst also previewing those changes. Until you click the *Save & Publish* button, only the theme preview window is updated, not the theme on your live site.

For all other installed themes that are not currently active, click the *Live Preview* button to preview the theme, update its settings and activate the theme. Until you click the *Save & Activate* button, only the theme preview window is updated, not the theme on your live site.



Widgets

Widgets are independent sections of content that can be placed into any widgetized area provided by your theme. Although these widgetized areas are commonly called 'Sidebars' and are quite often located in the left or right hand column, they can be also located anywhere within your site and are entirely dependent on the current theme as to their location. There are numerous widgets available by default which allow you to add extra content to your site, such as Recent Comments, Categories or Custom Menus, just to name a few. New Widgets can also be installed via Plugins and again, depending what the plugin is used for the extra functionality it brings to your site will vary.

Available Widgets

The Available Widgets section contains all the widgets you can choose from.

Adding Widgets

Once a widget is added to the sidebar, it will expand to show available options (if any). Click the Save button to save your changes.

Deleting Widgets

Click the Delete link to delete the widget from the sidebar. Click the Close link to close the widget panel.

Content Sidebar

Additional sidebar that appears on the right.

Footer Widget Area

Available Sidebars

These are the available sidebars for the current theme. Click the title bar to expand them.

Inactive Widgets

If you want to remove a widget from a sidebar but keep its settings, drag it to the Inactive Widgets section.

Widgets

Available Widgets

To activate a widget drag it in. To deactivate a widget drag it back.

Archives

A monthly archive of your site's Posts.

Calendar

A calendar of your site's Posts.

Categories

Meta

Recent Comments

Your site's most recent comments.

Recent Posts

Recent posts

Recent Comments

Recent Comments

Search

Archives

Categories

Title:

Display as dropdown
 Show post counts
 Show hierarchy

[Delete](#) | [Close](#) [Save](#)

Meta

Content Sidebar

Additional sidebar that appears on the right.

Footer Widget Area

Available Sidebars

These are the available sidebars for the current theme. Click the title bar to expand them.

Inactive Widgets

If you want to remove a widget from a sidebar but keep its settings, drag it to the Inactive Widgets section.

Recent Posts: Recent posts

Recent Comments: Recent Comments

The *Available Widgets* section contains all the widgets you may choose from. To populate one of your Sidebars, drag and drop a widget to the desired location. Once the Widget is dragged to the Sidebar, it will open up to allow you to configure its settings. Click the *Save* button within the Widget to save your settings.

If you want to remove a widget from a Sidebar but save its settings for future use, just drag it into the *Inactive Widgets* section. If you simply want to delete the Widget from your Sidebar, click the *Delete* link within the Widget.

Updating the Menu

If your theme supports custom menus, you can make modifications to them from the *Menus* option. Menus can contain links to Pages, Posts, Categories, Custom Links or other content types.

Howdy, Joe Blogg

Dashboard Posts Media Pages Comments Appearance Themes Customize Widgets Menus Header Background Editor Plugins Users Tools Settings Collapse menu

Edit Menus Manage Locations

Select a menu to edit: Short (Top primary menu) Select or [create a new menu.](#)

Add Menu Item

Add a menu item by ticking the appropriate checkbox & then clicking the **Add to Menu** button.

Sample Page
 Page B
 Page A
 Blog
 Front Page
 About The Tests
 Page Markup And

[Select All](#) [Add to Menu](#)

Select Menu

If your Theme supports multiple menus, choose one from the dropdown and click the **Select** button to edit it. Alternatively, click [create a new menu](#) to create a new menu.

Menu Drag to re-order the item

Home Custom ▾
About The Tests Page ▾

Moving Menu Items

To move the menu options, you can use the provided links or simply drag 'n drop each one to a new position.

Move [Up one](#) [Down one](#) [Out from under](#) [About The Tests](#) [Under](#) [Clearing Floats](#)

Original: [Page with comments](#)

[Remove](#) | [Cancel](#)

Removing Menu Items

Click the **Remove** link to delete the menu item. Click the **Cancel** link to cancel your changes to that menu item.

Contributors sub item Page ▾

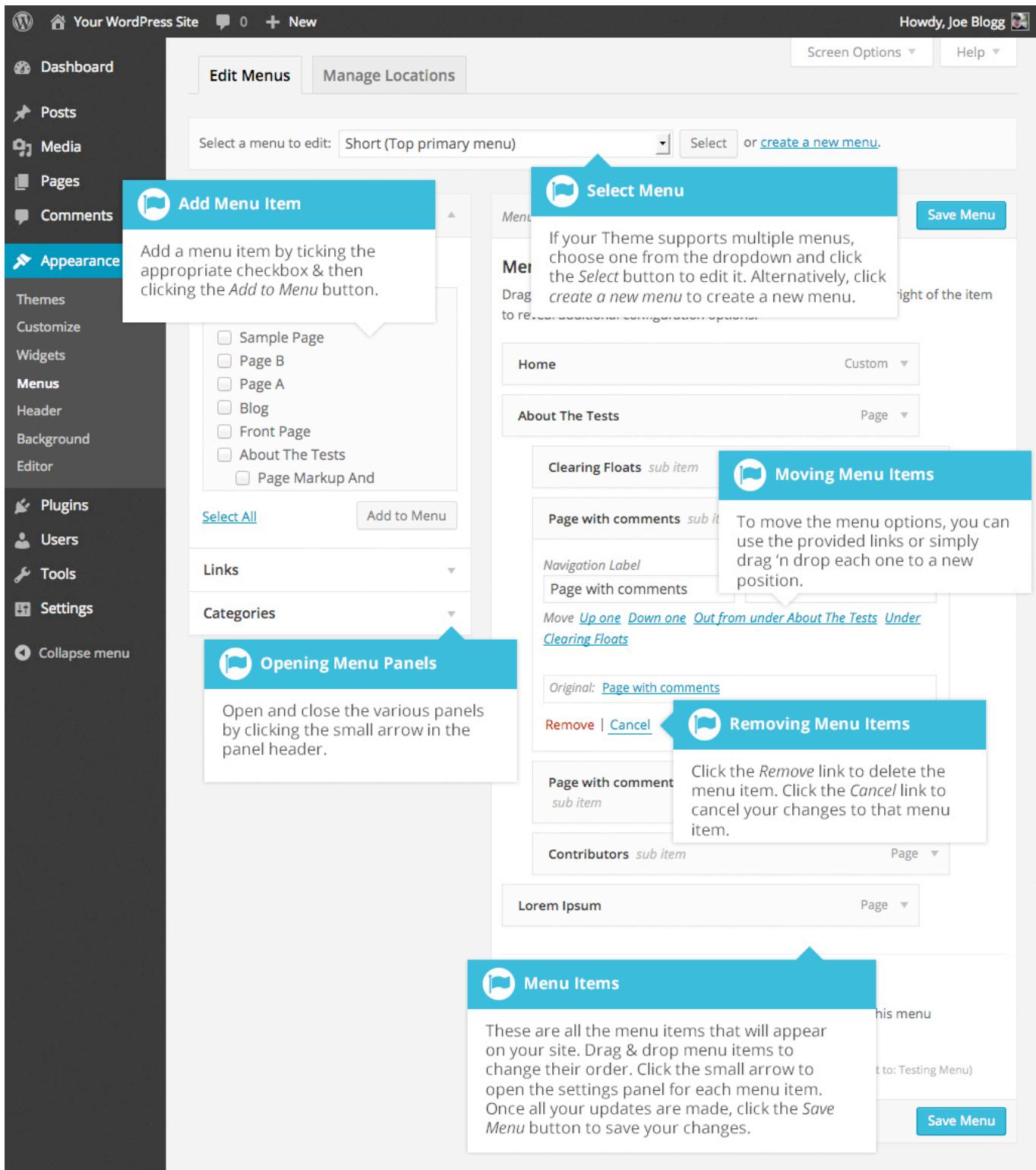
Opening Menu Panels

Open and close the various panels by clicking the small arrow in the panel header.

Menu Items

These are all the menu items that will appear on your site. Drag & drop menu items to change their order. Click the small arrow to open the settings panel for each menu item. Once all your updates are made, click the **Save Menu** button to save your changes.

Save Menu



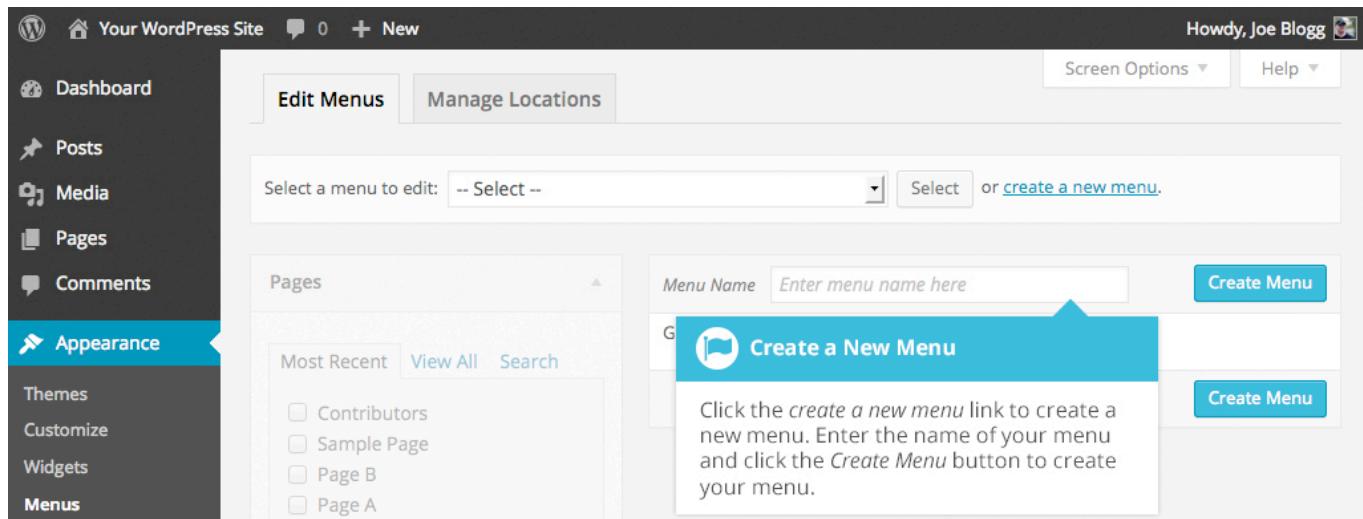
Adding a New Menu

Depending on the current Theme being used, your site may make use of more than one navigation menu. Sometimes you might have multiple menus in your site header, other times you may even have menus located in the sidebar or footer of your site.

To add a new menu, hover your cursor over the *Appearance* menu option in the left hand navigation menu and in the fly-out menu, click the *Menus* link.

Alternatively, click the *Appearance* menu option and then click the *Menus* link underneath.

On the screen that's displayed, click the *create a new menu* link. You'll be presented with a screen similar to below. Enter a name for your new menu in the *Menu Name* input field. Click the *Create Menu* button to create your new menu.



Editing an Existing Menu Item

Your current list of menu items resides in the right hand column on the menu screen. If there are multiple menus on your site, there will be a dropdown list displayed at the top of the page that enables you to select the menu that you would like to edit. Simply select the menu you would like to edit from the *Select a menu to edit* dropdown list and then click the *Select* button. The menu items for your selected menu will then be displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Menus' page in the WordPress admin dashboard. The left sidebar has 'Appearance' selected under 'Menus'. The main area shows a list of menu items: 'Sample Page', 'Page B', 'Page A', 'Blog', 'Front Page', 'About The Tests', and 'Page Markup And'. Below this is a 'Select All' button and an 'Add to Menu' button. To the right, there's a 'Select Menu' section with instructions for selecting a theme's multiple menus. Further right is an 'Updating Menu Items' section with fields for 'Navigation Label' and 'Title Attribute', and buttons for 'Move Up one', 'Move Down one', and 'Move Out from under About The Tests'. At the bottom right is a 'Save Menu' button.

The items in this right-hand column on the *Menus* page will match the menu items that appear on your website. Clicking on the down arrow next to each menu item name will show an options panel for that particular menu item. In this options panel, there are several items that can be updated/changed. You can show or hide extra fields such as *Link Target*, *CSS Classes*, *Link Relationship (XFN)* or *Description* using the *Screen Options* tab at the very top-right of the screen.

- **URL** – Used within Custom Links and will contain the URL to navigate to when that menu item is clicked
- **Navigation Label** – This is the label that will display within the actual menu on your website
- **Title Attribute** – This is the tooltip that appears when the mouse cursor hovers over the menu item

- **Link Target** – (Hidden by default) You can set the menu item to open in the Same window or tab (which is the default) or in a New window or tab
- **CSS Classes** – (Hidden by default) Optional CSS Classes to add to this menu item
- **Link Relationship (XFN)** – (Hidden by default) Allows for the generation of XFN attributes so you can show how you are related to the authors/owners of site to which you are linking
- **Description** – (Hidden by default) The description for the link. This may or may not appear, depending on the theme

Each menu item can be moved to a new location in the menu hierarchy by using either the links underneath the *Navigation Label* input field or by clicking on the title area of the menu item and dragging ‘n dropping the menu to new location. If you choose to drag ‘n drop your menu items, the cursor will turn into a four-pointed arrow when you’re hovering over the correct area.

After making updates to your menu items, click the *Save Menu* button at the top or bottom of the screen.

Adding a New Menu Item

By default, only the Pages, Links and Categories panels are shown. If you’d like to add Posts, Tags or Post Formats as menu items, you simply use the *Screen Options* tab at the top-right of the screen to enable these panels as well.

To add a new Page as a menu item, tick the checkboxes in the *Pages* panel, next to each of the Pages that you’d like to add. You can select one Page at a time or multiple. After selecting your Pages, click the *Add to Menu* button. The new menu items will append to the bottom of the current list of menu items. The menu item name will default to the Page name. To change this, simply click on the down arrow next to the menu item name to view the options panel and then update the *Navigation Label* to your preferred name. After making your updates, click the *Save Menu* button at the top or bottom of the screen. The steps to add a Post, Post Format, Category or Tag as a menu item are exactly the same as adding a Page.

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Menus' screen. The left sidebar is dark with white text, showing the 'Appearance' section selected. The main area has a light background. At the top, there are tabs for 'Edit Menus' and 'Manage Locations'. Below that, a search bar says 'Select a menu to edit: Short (Top primary menu)'. A large blue callout box labeled 'Add Menu Item' contains the text: 'Add a menu item by ticking the appropriate checkbox & then clicking the Add to Menu button.' It lists several items with checkboxes: Sample Page, Page B, Page A, Blog, Front Page, About The Tests, and Page Markup And. Buttons for 'Select All' and 'Add to Menu' are at the bottom. To the right, there's a 'Menu Structure' section with a table showing 'Home' under 'About The Tests'. A 'Save Menu' button is at the top right. A note says: 'After making updates to your menu items, click the Save Menu button to save your changes.'

To change the order that the menu options appear in, simply place your cursor over the title area of the menu item you'd like to move. When the cursor changes to a four-pointed arrow, click and drag the menu item to its new location. Depending on how your menu is configured within your theme, it's even possible to create the multi-level hierarchy required for dropdown menus. After moving your menu items around, don't forget to click the *Save Menu* button at the top or bottom of the screen to save your changes.

Adding a Custom Link Menu Item

Use the *Links* panel to add a custom link to your menu, such as a link to an external website. Simply type in the website URL in the *URL* field and the menu name in the *Link Text* field. Click the *Add to Menu* button when done. Use the same steps outlined previously to adjust the order of the menu item and click the *Save Menu* button at the top or bottom of the screen to save your changes.

The screenshot shows the WordPress admin interface under the 'Appearance' section. The 'Menus' tab is selected. A modal dialog titled 'Add Custom Link' is open, prompting the user to enter a URL and link text. The main menu structure on the right lists 'Home', 'About The Tests', 'Clearing Floats sub item', and 'Page with comments sub item'. Buttons for 'Save Menu' and 'Screen Options' are visible at the top.

Deleting a Menu Item

To delete a menu item click on the down arrow next to the menu item name to view the options panel for that item and then click the *Remove* link. After making your updates, click the *Save Menu* button at the top or bottom of the screen.

Managing Menu Locations

After you create a menu, you also need to tell WordPress where to use it. This is where the *Manage Locations* tab on the *Menus* page comes in.

After clicking the *Manage Locations* tab on the *Menus* page, you will be shown a page similar to below, with a list of the various menu locations used in your Theme. You may have one menu location or you may have multiple, depending on the Theme currently in use. Your menu wont necessarily be called 'Navigation Menu' either, as shown below. Again, that will depend entirely on your Theme.

Assign an existing menu to the appropriate location by selecting it from the dropdown list. Click the *Save Changes* button to save your changes.

Alternatively, you can choose to create a new menu and automatically assign it to the location by clicking the *Use new menu* link.

The screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard with the 'Appearance' menu selected. Under 'Menus', the 'Assign Menus' section is active. It displays two menu locations: 'Top primary menu' assigned to 'Short' and 'Secondary menu in left sidebar' assigned to 'Testing Menu'. Both dropdown menus have 'Edit' and 'Use new menu' options. A large blue button at the bottom right says 'Assign Menus'.

Theme Location	Assigned Menu
Top primary menu	Short
Secondary menu in left sidebar	Testing Menu

Save Changes

Assign Menus

Assign a menu to each menu location by selecting it from the dropdown. Click the *Save Changes* button to save your changes.

Header

The *Header* menu option will only be available if your current Theme is making use of this option. It allows you to choose an image to display in the header area. You can choose one of the images that comes with the theme or you can upload your own image. You can also choose to display a static image or a random image. The Site Title and Tagline in the header area can be turned on or off using the *Show header text with your image* option on this page. Again, depending on the theme you're using you may or may not have this, or a similar option.

Background

The *Background* menu option is another theme specific menu. It allows you to choose a background image and the background colour for the theme. Again, depending on the theme you're currently using you may or may not have this, or a similar option.

Editor

The Editor menu allows you to edit the individual [CSS](#) and [PHP](#) files which make up your Theme. Normally once a theme is installed and configured on your site,

there's no need to make any changes within here. Extreme care should be taken with this option to avoid making changes to files that will affect how your site is displayed. Incorrectly modifying any files within this section can cause your site to display incorrectly or at worst, not at all. Extra caution must be taken if you intend to make any changes here.



It cannot be stressed enough how dangerous this option is if you know nothing about HTML, CSS or PHP. Modifying your theme files can drastically change how your site displays and depending on what gets changed, can even stop your site from displaying altogether.

Plugins

Plugins extend and expand the functionality of WordPress. Once a Plugin is installed, you may activate it or deactivate it here. There are thousands of plugins available that provide a huge range of functionality. The easiest place to find them is within the official WordPress [Plugin Directory](#). You can search and install new plugins by clicking on the *Add New* button at the top of the page or the *Add New* link in the left hand navigation menu.

Once a plugin has been added to your site, it needs to be ‘turned on’. To do this, click the *Activate* link to activate it. Depending on the plugin, you might also find that there are settings that need to be configured.

Activated plugins will be displayed with a different coloured background within your list of plugins. They will also be highlighted with a blue vertical bar down the left side of the row. If an activated plugin also has an updated version available, the background colour will change and the vertical bar will be red.

If any of your installed Plugins have available updates, a small number will appear next to the *Plugins* menu option. The number will advise you as to how many Plugins have updates available. A message will also be displayed just below the plugin name and description, advising that it has an update. Prior to updating a Plugin, it’s wise to verify that the Plugin functionality hasn’t changed significantly as to adversely affect your site. It’s also recommended to check that the Plugin and your site still works as expected, once it has been updated.

If you have plugins that have been deactivated because you’re no longer using them, it’s good practice to remove them from your site. You can do this by clicking the *Delete* link underneath the plugin name.

Howdy, Joe Blogg

Dashboard Posts Media Pages Comments Appearance Plugins 1

Plugins Add New

All (4) Bulk Ac Add new Plugins

P Click the *Add New* button to search the WordPress Plugin Directory and install new plugins.

A net is quite possibly the best way in the world to protect your blog from tick spam. It keeps your site protected from spam even while you sleep.

D To get started: 1) Click the "Activate" link to the left of this description, 2) [Sign up for an Akismet API key](#), and 3) Go to your [Akismet configuration](#) page, and save your API key.

Version 2.5.4 | By [Automatic](#) | [Visit plugin site](#)

There is a new version of Akismet available. [View version 2.5.9 details or update now.](#)

B BackupBuddy The most complete WordPress solution for backing up and restoring your site. Activate | Edit | Delete

C Activate Plugin If a plugin has a newer version available, a message will be displayed prompting you to update it.

D WordPress Importer Import posts, pages, comments, custom fields, categories, tags and more from a WordPress export file. Deactivate | Edit

E Deactivate Plugin

To deactivate an active plugin, click the *Deactivate* link.

4 items

This screenshot shows the 'Plugins' screen in the WordPress admin dashboard. The sidebar on the left includes links for Dashboard, Posts, Media, Pages, Comments, Appearance, Plugins (with 1 new item), Installed Plugins, Add New, Editor, Akismet Configuration, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main content area displays four plugin cards: 'Akismet' (highlighted in blue), 'BackupBuddy', 'WordPress Importer', and 'Deactivate Plugin'. Each card contains a brief description, activation/deactivation/edit links, and a 'Visit plugin site' link. A message for the Akismet plugin indicates a new version is available. The top right corner shows the user 'Howdy, Joe Blogg' and navigation links for Screen Options and Help.

Users

This screen lists all the existing users for your site. Users with roles other than Administrator will see fewer options when they are logged in. Depending on your Role, you can also add new users as well as manage their Roles.

At the top of the screen there are links that allow you to filter the list of Users based on the User Roles. The number in brackets will advise how many there are for that particular type.

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Users' screen. The left sidebar is dark grey with white text, showing 'Dashboard', 'Posts', 'Media', 'Pages', 'Comments', 'Appearance', 'Plugins', 'Users' (which is highlighted in blue), 'All Users', 'Add New', 'Your Profile', 'Tools', 'Settings', and 'Collapse menu'. The main area has a light grey header with 'Howdy, Joe Blogg' and 'Screen Options' and 'Help' buttons. Below the header is a table with three columns: 'E-mail', 'Role', and 'Posts'. There are four items listed:

E-mail	Role	Posts
chewie@rebel-base.com	Author	1
ishotfirst@rebel-base.com	Editor	0
joe@your-wordpress-site.com	Administrator	36
luke@aol.com	Author	2

Two callout boxes with blue flags point to specific areas:

- A box above the first two rows says: "Allows you to filter the list of users based on the Roles."
- A box above the last two rows says: "Hovering the cursor over each row will show you various options you can perform."

When hovering your cursor over each row in the list of Users, links will appear beneath the user name.

- **Edit** – Allows you to edit the user profile
- **Delete** – Allows the User to be deleted. This link won't be available for your own profile

A User can have one of five defined roles as set by the site admin: Site Administrator, Editor, Author, Contributor, or Subscriber.

- **Super Admin** – (Only relevant when running multiple sites from one WordPress installation). Someone with access to the blog network administration features controlling the entire network.
- **Administrator** – Somebody who has access to all the administration features
- **Editor** – Somebody who can publish and manage posts and pages as well as manage other users' posts, etc.
- **Author** – Somebody who can publish and manage their own posts
- **Contributor** – Somebody who can write and manage their posts but not publish them
- **Subscriber** – Somebody who can only manage their profile

When WordPress is first installed, an Administrator account with all capabilities is automatically created.

The [avatar](#) that is displayed in the list of Users is using what's called a Gravatar. A Gravatar is a Globally Recognized Avatar. Gravatars are currently used by a huge number of blogs, forums, chat sites and the like. Rather than having to upload an avatar on each and every system you sign up to, Gravatars allow you to have one avatar that is viewable everywhere. To create a Gravatar, simply go to [gravatar.com](#) and sign up. To use your Gravatar within WordPress, simply add an email address to your Profile that you've configured within the Gravatar site and it will automatically display.

Adding a New User

To add a new user, click on the *Add New* link in the left hand navigation menu or the *Add New* button at the top of the page.

Add New User

Create a brand new user and add them to this site.

Username *(required)*

E-mail *(required)*

First Name

Last Name

Website

Password *(required)*

Repeat Password *(required)*

Send Password?

Role

Add New User

Save New User Details

After filling in all the relevant fields, click the *Add New User* button to save their details.

Fill in the various fields for the new user. The *Username, E-mail & Password* fields are mandatory.

Once the above page is displayed, simply fill in the various fields and click the *Add New User* button.

- **Username** – (mandatory) Enter the username of the new user here. This will also be used as the Login name for the user. Once saved, the Username can't be changed
- **E-mail** – (mandatory) Enter a valid email address of the new user here. The email address must be unique for each user. If a published Post or Page is

authored by this user and approved comments are made to that post or page, a notification email is sent to this email address

- **First Name** - Enter the first name of the new user here
- **Last Name** – Enter the last name of the new user in this text box
- **Website** – You may enter the new user's website URL in this text box
- **Password** – (mandatory, twice) Enter a password for the new user twice here, once in each text box.
- **Strength indicator** – This indicates if the password you entered is Very Weak, Weak, Medium, or Strong (displayed in green). The stronger the password the more secure the login. *Hint:* The password should be at least seven characters long. To make it stronger, use upper and lower case letters, numbers and symbols like ! " ? \$ % ^ &)
- **Send Password?** – Check the box to send this password to the new user by email
- **Role** – Select the desired Role for this user from the dropdown list

Deleting a User

To delete a user, click on the *Delete* link that appears beneath the user name when hovering your cursor over each row. The *Delete* link wont appear for the user that is currently logged in.

The screenshot shows the WordPress Admin interface under the 'Users' section. A user named 'Chewbacca' is selected for deletion. The 'Delete User' button is highlighted with a blue arrow pointing to it. A tooltip provides instructions: 'Select what you would like done with this User's content then click the Confirm Deletion button.'

Along with deleting the user you will be given the choice of what to do with all the content currently assigned to that User. The available choices are:

- **Delete all posts** – This will delete all the content which this user created.
- **Attribute all posts to** – This will assign all the content currently linked to this User, to another User of your choosing. Simply select the User from the dropdown list

After making your selection, click the *Confirm Deletion* button to remove the User.

Editing your Profile

To edit your profile details, simply click on your user name, when viewing the list of Users or click on the *Edit* link that appears beneath your user name when hovering your cursor over each row. Alternatively, click on the *Your Profile* link in the left hand navigation.

Edit your Profile

Update the various fields for your profile. The *Username* field can't be changed.

Disable the visual editor when writing

Default Light Blue Coffee
 Ectoplasm Midnight Ocean Sunrise

Enable keyboard shortcuts for comment moderation. [More information](#)

Show Toolbar when viewing site

Name

Username: joe Usernames cannot be changed.

First Name: Joe

Last Name: Blogg

Nickname (required): joe

Display name publicly as: Joe Blogg

Contact Info

E-mail (required): joe@your-wordpress-site.com

Website: <http://easywpguide.com>

About Yourself

Biographical Info

Share a little biographical information to fill out your profile. This may be shown publicly.

New Password

If you would like to change the password type a new one. Otherwise leave this blank.

Repeat New Password

Type your new password again.

Strength indicator Hint: The password should be at least seven characters long. To make it stronger, use upper and lower case letters, numbers and symbols like ! ? \$ % ^ & .

Save Updated Profile

After updating your profile, click the *Update Profile* button to save your changes.

Update Profile

If you're an Administrator and would like to edit someone else's profile, click on their user name when viewing the list of Users or click on the *Edit* link that appears beneath their user name when hovering your cursor over each row.

Update the appropriate fields and then click the *Update Profile* button to save all your changes.

Personal Options

- **Visual Editor** – Checking this box disables the visual editor when writing and uses the plain html editor
- **Admin Color Scheme** – Check this radio button next to the colour scheme desired for the administrative panels. You have the choice of eight different color schemes
- **Keyboard Shortcuts** – Checking this box Enables keyboard shortcuts for comment moderation. Keyboard shortcuts are designed to allow you to rapidly navigate and perform actions on comments
- **Toolbar** – Checking this box will display the Admin Bar at the very top of your website (only for the person who is currently logged in)

Name

- **Username** – You cannot edit your Username because it is used as your Username during the login process. Even an Administrator cannot change your Username. Usually, no one else ever needs to see your Username
- **First name** – Enter your first name in this text box
- **Last name** – Enter your last name in this text box
- **Nickname** – (mandatory) The nickname is a requirement for every user. It may be the same as your Username or it can be different. If you don't supply a Nickname, then the Username will be placed in this field
- **Display name publicly as** – Select how your name is cited on your blog, from the dropdown list. You can choose from several choices: Nickname, Username, First Name, Last Name, 'First Last', or 'Last First'. If you prefer 'Last First', insert a comma after your last name in the *Last Name* text field

and choose the last option from the dropdown list. For security reasons, it's a good idea to keep this different from your Username

Contact Info

- **E-mail** – (mandatory) All users are required to list an email address in their respective Profiles. The email address must be unique for each user. Your blog will use this address to notify you of new comments to your posts and for other administrative purposes. Only other registered users of your blog will have access to this email address. It is never sent anywhere
- **Website** – Enter your website address

About Yourself

- **Biographical Info** – Enter a short description or profile of yourself here. Depending on your theme, this optional information may be displayed when creating new Posts
- **New Password** – Enter your new password. Leaving this input field and the *Repeat New Password* field blank will keep the password you are currently using
- **Repeat New Password** – Enter your password a second time to confirm it
- **Strength Indicator** – This indicates if the password you entered is Very Weak, Weak, Medium, or Strong (displayed in green). The stronger the password the more secure your login. *Hint:* The password should be at least seven characters long. To make it stronger, use upper and lower case letters, numbers and symbols like ! " ? \$ % ^ &)

Tools

The *Tools* menu provides some handy administration tools. Most of the time though, they're used when setting up or configuring your WordPress site and so as such, they won't be covered here in great detail.

Press This

Press This is a bookmarklet: a little app that runs in your browser that lets you grab bits of the web. It provides you with a handy shortcut within your browser to creating new Posts. Simply Drag-and-drop the *Press This* link to your bookmarks bar or right click it and add it to your browser favourites for a posting shortcut.

Categories and Tags Converter

The *Categories and Tags Converter* is a tool to convert existing Categories to Tags or Tags to Categories. Before it can be used it must be installed via the *Import* menu option.

Import

The *Import* option provides you with various tools for importing content from other blogging systems. You can import content from Blogger, LiveJournal, Moveable Type, TypePad and Tumblr. You can also import content from Blogrolls that use the [OPML Format](#), posts from an RSS feed or content from other WordPress sites. To import content from another WordPress site you first need to install the [WordPress Importer](#) plugin.

Export

The *Export* option is used to export your data in XML format, from your WordPress site. The export format is called *WordPress eXtended RSS* or WXR and will contain your posts, pages, comments, custom fields, terms, navigation menus and custom posts. Once you've saved the download file, you can use the *Import* function on another WordPress site to import the content from this site.

Settings

The various *Settings* screens are used to configure your WordPress site. Normally, once your WordPress site is set up there's no reason to change any of these settings. These *Settings* options will only be touched upon very briefly. You can find out lots more information in regards to configuring your site within the [WordPress Codex](#).

General

The *General* settings configure your basic site preferences such as the Site Title and Tag Line, the WordPress Address and Site Address, the administrators email address and the date and time format, among other things.

The *WordPress Address (URL)* is the location of your main WordPress core files.

The *Site Address (URL)* is the address you want to use for your site homepage.

Usually these two URL's are the same but they can be different if, for example, you have your WordPress files stored in a subdirectory.

Howdy, Joe Blogg 

[Help ▾](#)

General Settings

Site Title Your WordPress Site

Tagline Just another WordPress site
In a few words, explain what this site is about.

WordPress Address (URL) <http://your-wordpress-site.com>

Site Address (URL) <http://your-wordpress-site.com>
Enter the address here if you want your site homepage [to be different from the directory](#) you installed WordPress.

E-mail Address support@maddisondesigns
This address is used for admin

Membership Anyone can register

New User Default Role Subscriber

Timezone Melbourne UTC time is 2013-12-26 12:43:52 Local time is 2013-12-26 23:43:52
Choose a city in the same timezone as you.

This timezone is currently in daylight saving time.
Standard time begins on: April 6, 2014 3:00 am.

Date Format December 26, 2013
 2013/12/26
 12/26/2013
 26/12/2013
 Custom: F j, Y December 26, 2013
[Documentation on date and time formatting.](#)

Time Format 11:43 pm
 11:43 PM
 23:43
 Custom: g:i a 11:43 pm

Week Starts On Monday

Save Changes

 **General Settings**
 Configure your Site Title, Tagline, WordPress Address (URL) and Site Address (URL).

 **General Settings**
 Select the correct Timezone for your site along with the Date Format and Time Format.

Writing

The *Writing* settings configure various options with regards to your site content. Settings include defining the *Default Post Category*, *Default Post Format* (if supported by your Theme) and if the Link Manager plugin is installed, the *Default Link Category*.

Howdy, Joe Blogg 

Help ▾

Writing Settings

Formatting

Convert emoticons like `:)` and `:-P` to graphics on display
 WordPress should correct invalidly nested XHTML automatically

Default Post Category Uncategorized

Default Post Format Standard

Press This

Press This is a bookmarklet: a little app that runs in your browser and lets you grab bits of the web.

Use Press This to clip text, images and videos from any web page. Then edit and add more straight from Press This before you save or publish it in a post on your site.

Drag-and-drop the following link to your bookmarks bar or favorites for a posting shortcut.

 [Press This](#)

Post via e-mail

To post to WordPress by e-mail you must set up a secret e-mail account with POP3 access. Any mail received at this address will be posted, so it's a good idea to keep this address very secret. Here are three random strings you could use: `hi79U9g5`, `FXDK6S7S`, `Um4lu7MW`.

Mail Server mail.example.com **Port** 110

Login Name login@example.com

Password password

Default Mail Category Uncategorized

Update Services

When you publish a new post, WordPress automatically notifies the following site update services. For more about this, see [Update Services](#) on the Codex. Separate multiple service URLs with line breaks.

`http://rpc.pingomatic.com/`

Save Changes

Reading

The *Reading* settings configure how your site is viewed. You can define whether your front page displays a static Page or your blog Posts, how many blog posts are displayed by default as well as Syndication/RSS options. If you configure your site to display a static front page, you can set which page to display and also which page will show your blog posts.

The *Search Engine Visibility* setting enables you to block your site from search engines or allow it to be visible.

The screenshot shows the 'Reading Settings' page in the WordPress admin. The left sidebar is the 'Settings' menu. The main area has three callout boxes:

- Front page displays:** A callout box with a blue header 'Reading Settings' and a light blue body. It says: 'Define whether your front page displays a static Page or your blog Posts.' It includes radio buttons for 'Your latest posts' (selected) and 'A static page (select below)', and dropdown menus for 'Front page:' and 'Posts page:' both set to 'Select'.
- Blog pages show at most:** A callout box with a blue header 'Reading Settings' and a light blue body. It says: 'Configure the default number of Posts to show on your blog page and within your feed.' It includes a text input field with '5' and dropdown menus for 'Syndication feeds show the most recent' (set to '5 items') and 'For each article in a feed, show' (radio buttons for 'Full text' (selected) and 'Summary').
- Search Engine Visibility:** A callout box with a blue header 'Reading Settings' and a light blue body. It says: 'The Search Engine Visibility setting enables you to block your site from search engines.' It includes a checkbox for 'Discourage search engines from indexing this site' with the note 'It is up to search engines to honor this request.'

At the bottom left is a 'Save Changes' button.

Discussion

The *Discussion* settings define how your readers interact with your site and how your site interacts with other blogs. You can configure [Pingbacks](#) and [Trackbacks](#), whether readers can post Comments or not and if so, how those Comments are moderated and displayed on your site.

This screen also lets you configure whether the Post Author should be emailed whenever someone posts a comment on your site. If you are receiving emails whenever someone posts a comment, simply uncheck the box next to *Anyone posts a comment* within the *E-mail me whenever* section on this screen and then save your changes.

If you would like to be notified whenever a comment is held for moderation, it can be configured on this screen as well within the *E-mail me whenever* section. The email notification is sent to the email address listed on the *Settings > General* page.

Your WordPress Site 0 + New

Howdy, Joe Bloggs

Help ▾

Discussion Settings

Default article settings

- Attempt to notify any blogs linked to from this post
- Allow link notifications from other blogs (pingbacks and trackbacks)
- Allow people to post comments on new articles

(These settings may be overridden for individual posts and pages.)

Other comment settings

- 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:
- Enable threaded (nested) comments 5 levels deep
- Break comments into pages with 50 pages

last page displayed by default

Comments should be displayed with the comments at the top of each page

E-mail me whenever

- Anyone posts a comment
- A comment is held for moderation

Before a comment appears

- Comment must be manually approved
- Comment author must have a previously approved comment

Comment Moderation

Hold a comment in the queue if it contains 2 or more links. (A common characteristic of comment spam is a large number of hyperlinks.)

When a comment contains any of these words in its content, name, URL, e-mail, or IP, it will be held in the [moderation queue](#). One word or IP per line. It will match inside words, so "press" will match "WordPress".

Comment Blacklist

When a comment contains any of these words in its content, name, URL, e-mail, or IP, it will be marked as spam. One word or IP per line. It will match inside words, so "press" will match "WordPress".

Avatars

An avatar is an image that follows you from weblog to weblog appearing beside your name when you comment on avatar enabled sites. Here you can enable the display of avatars for people who comment on your site.

Avatar Display

Show Avatars

Maximum Rating

G — Suitable for all audiences

PG — Possibly offensive, usually for audiences 13 and above

R — Intended for adult audiences above 17

X — Even more mature than above

Default Avatar

For users without a custom avatar of their own, you can either display a generic logo or a generated one based on their e-mail address.

- Mystery Man
- Blank
- Gravatar Logo
- Identicon (Generated)
- Wavatar (Generated)
- MonsterID (Generated)
- Retro (Generated)

Discussion Settings

Configure how your site interacts with other sites and whether visitors can post comments.

Discussion Settings

Configure how your visitors interact with your site and how comments are displayed.

Discussion Settings

Configure when you get notification emails and how visitor comments are handled.

Save Changes

Media

The *Media* settings define the default image sizes that are created when an image is uploaded.

You can also configure whether your uploaded media files are stored in folders based on the year and the month of the upload.

The screenshot shows the 'Media Settings' page in the WordPress admin. On the left, the 'Settings' menu is open, with 'Media' selected. The main area has two tabs: 'Media Settings' (active) and 'Uploading Files'. Under 'Media Settings', there's a section for 'Image sizes' with three size definitions: 'Thumbnail size' (Width 150, Height 150, checked for crop), 'Medium size' (Max Width 300, Max Height 300), and 'Large size' (Max Width 1024, Max Height 1024). A tooltip for 'Image sizes' explains that these determine the maximum dimensions for resized images. Under 'Uploading Files', there's a checkbox for 'Organize my uploads into month- and year-based folders' (checked) and a 'Save Changes' button. A tooltip for 'Uploading Files' explains that this configures media uploads in month & year based folders.

Permalinks

The *Permalink* settings enable you to configure the URL format that is displayed in the web browser when someone browses your site. By default WordPress uses web URLs which have question marks and lots of numbers in them however you can change this so that the URL is more user friendly. This also helps considerably with Search Engine Optimisation (SEO). To change the way your site URL is displayed simply select one of the radio button options within the *Common Settings* section on this screen. Next to each option is an example of how the URL would be displayed.

Howdy, Joe Blogg 

Help ▾

Dashboard Posts Media Pages Comments Appearance Plugins Users Tools Settings

General Writing Reading Discussion Media Permalinks

Collapse menu

Permalink Settings

By default WordPress uses web URLs which have the ability to create a custom URL structure for your compatibility of your links. A [number of tags are](#)

Common Settings

Default <http://your-wordpress-site.com/?p=123>

Day and name <http://your-wordpress-site.com/2013/12/26/sample-post/>

Month and name <http://your-wordpress-site.com/2013/12/sample-post/>

Numeric <http://your-wordpress-site.com/archives/123>

Post name <http://your-wordpress-site.com/sample-post/>

Custom Structure <http://your-wordpress-site.com/%postname%/>

Optional

If you like, you may enter custom structures for your category and tag URLs here. For example, using `topics` as your category base would make your category links like <http://example.org/topics/uncategorized/>. If you leave these blank the defaults will be used.

Category base

Tag base

Save Changes

Permalink Settings

WordPress allows you to configure a custom URL structure for your pages.

ever, WordPress offers you the aesthetics, usability, and forward-started.

Where To From Here?

If you're looking for more resources to further your WordPress knowledge the first place to check out is the [WordPress.org](#) website. There you'll find technical support and new resources like Plugins which are a fantastic way to add extra functionality to your site without having to modify your theme files. The [Plugin Directory](#) has over 28,000 different plugins that are available to download. Furthermore, if you want to change how your site looks, have a look in the WordPress [Themes Directory](#) which is also there on the WordPress site.

If you find you need more information on a particular topic, have a search through the [WordPress Codex](#) which goes into greater detail about how WordPress works. Not only will you find information about updating your site content but there is all sorts of other useful information that will help you with installing WordPress, Troubleshooting, Using Plugins & Themes and also Theme Development, for the more technically minded.

Once your website is humming along nicely, you might want to think about getting involved in the awesome WordPress community. One of the easiest ways to get involved is simply by helping others within the [WordPress Support Forums](#). There is always someone there who's newer to the learning curve than you, and learning is so much improved while you're teaching others! There are topics there for all ability levels, from installation issues, theme and template issues, and general troubleshooting all the way through to more advanced areas of theme and plugin development.

It's a great benefit not just for yourself, but for others as well in getting more involved in the WordPress community. This could be through core commits, UI design, testing beta releases or even just helping people on the WordPress forums. Or, how about getting along to Meetups where users and developers alike get together and learn from and teach each other, show off the projects they're working on and meet others to collaborate with. The more we work together to make WordPress great, the more robust the platform becomes. Everyone wins!

Last but not least, don't forget to keep in touch with us on the web;
<http://easywpguide.com>