Build and Manage Websites with CMS

Session 1:

Introduction to CMS and WordPress

Objectives

➢ Define CMS and its purpose

➢ List and compare popular CMS platforms

➢ Describe basic content creation and management in CMS

➢ Explain user roles and permissions in CMS

➢ Outline the evolution and key features of WordPress

Overview of CMS

Software for creating, managing, and modifying digital content

Enables Website building without extensive technical knowledge
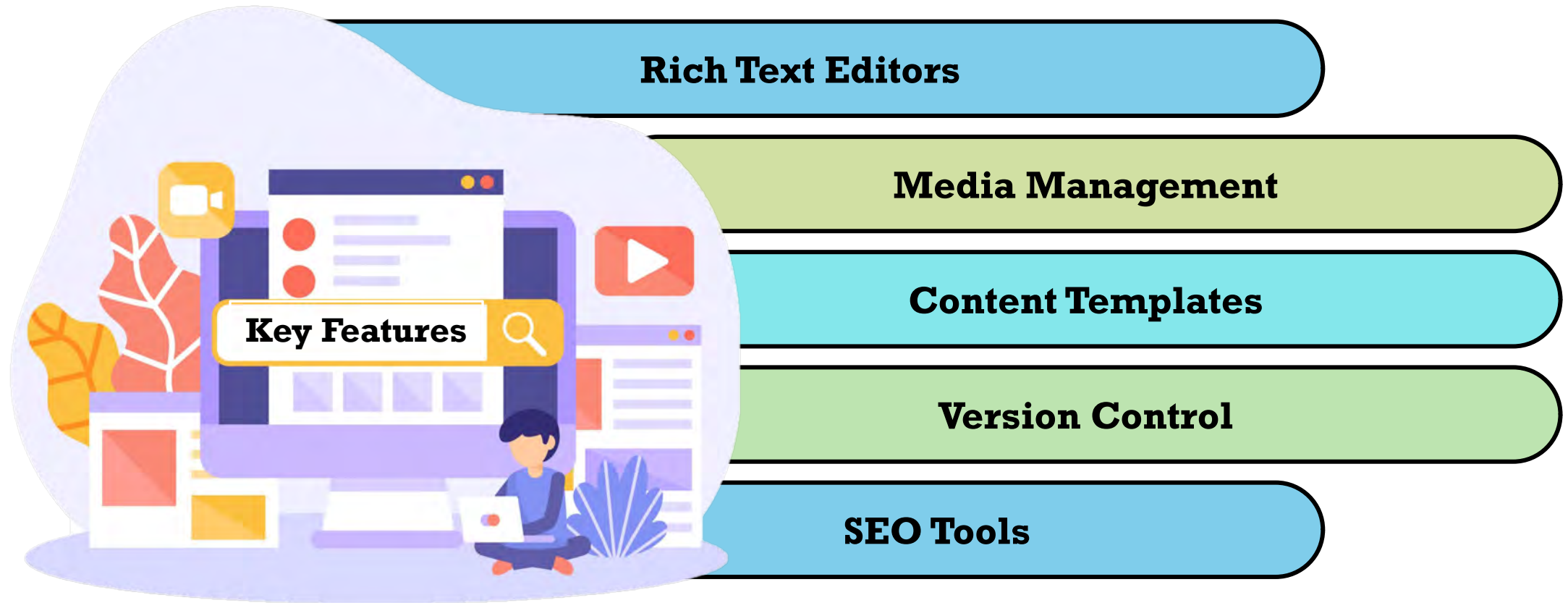
Popular CMS Platforms

Popular CMS Platforms

WordPress

Joomla

Drupal

Basic Components of a CMS [1-4]

Content Creation

Key Features

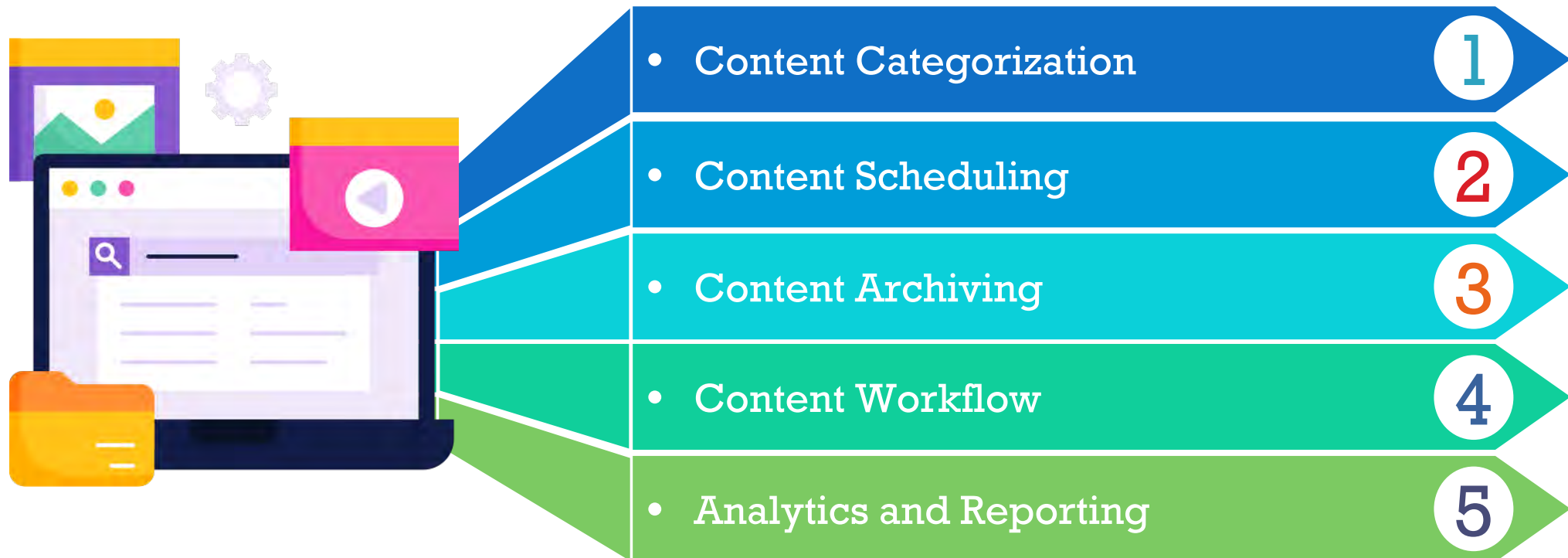- Rich Text Editors
- Media Management
- Content Templates
- Version Control
- SEO Tools

Basic Components of a CMS [2-4]

Content Management

➤ Key features that support content management include:

- Content Categorization **1**
- Content Scheduling **2**
- Content Archiving **3**
- Content Workflow **4**
- Analytics and Reporting **5**

Basic Components of a CMS [3-4]

User Roles

Editor Roles

Admin Roles

Subscriber Roles
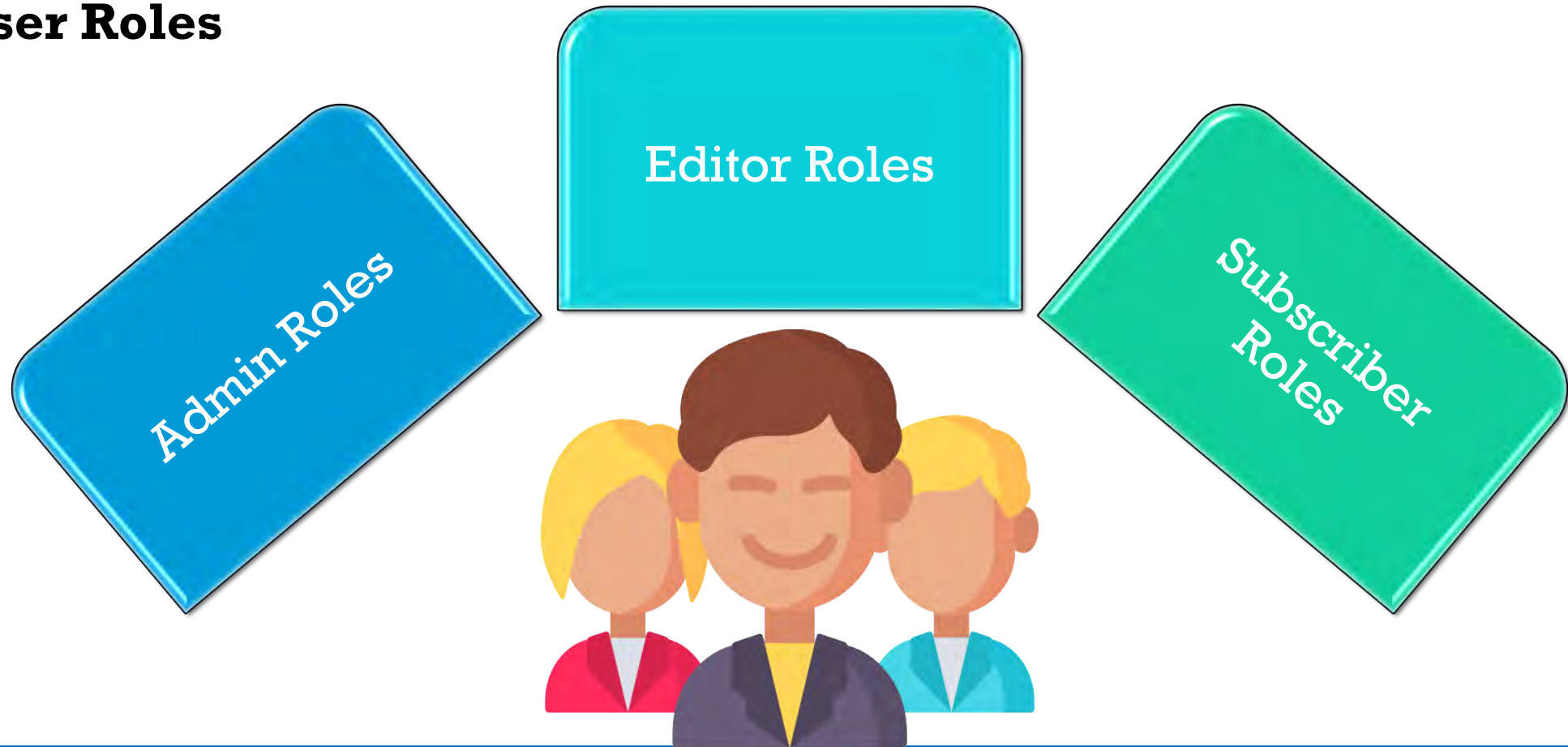
Basic Components of a CMS [4-4]

User Permissions

Read Permission

Write Permission

Delete Permission

Publish Permission

Moderation Permission

Administrative Permission

Role-Specific Permission

Custom Permission

WordPress [1-2]

Overview

WordPress started as a simple blogging platform and has evolved into a leading CMS.

It supports a wide range of Websites including personal blogs, portfolios, e-commerce Websites, and corporate portals.

It offers a vast selection of themes and plugins, allowing users to customize their Websites' appearance and functionality without coding.

WordPress [2-2]

Features

User-Friendly Interface	Customization Options	Content Management	SEO Capabilities
User Management	Security Features	E-Commerce Integration	Performance Optimization
Mobile Responsiveness	Multilingual Support	Community and Support	

Summary [1-2]

➢ A CMS is software that simplifies Website creation and content management with user-friendly tools, requiring minimal technical expertise.

➢ A CMS streamlines digital content management with intuitive interfaces, WYSIWYG editors, organizational tools, version control, SEO integration, and security features.

➢ WordPress is the most popular open-source CMS, powering over 40% of Websites, and offers a flexible and scalable solution for diverse Website types.

➢ Joomla is an open-source CMS that balances ease of use and flexibility, making it ideal for users seeking more functionality than basic platforms without extensive developer customization.

➢ Drupal is a highly customizable, developer-focused CMS renowned for its robustness and security, designed for complex and large-scale Websites.

Summary [2-2]

➢ Creating and managing content in a CMS involves generating, organizing, editing, and maintaining digital assets such as articles, images, and videos to ensure relevance and accessibility.

➢ User roles in a CMS help set access levels: Admins control all functions, Editors handle content creation and review, while Subscribers access and interact with published content.

➢ Permissions define user actions such as viewing, creating, editing, deleting, publishing, and moderating content, plus managing users and settings.

➢ WordPress, with its robust features and versatility offers easy content management, extensive customization, and ongoing updates from an active community.

**Build and Manage Websites with CMS**

Session 2:

Setting Up WordPress Environment

Objectives

➢ List and explain WordPress 6.5 installation setup essentials

➢ Describe the installation and configuration of WordPress 6.5

➢ Illustrate the creation of a WordPress database

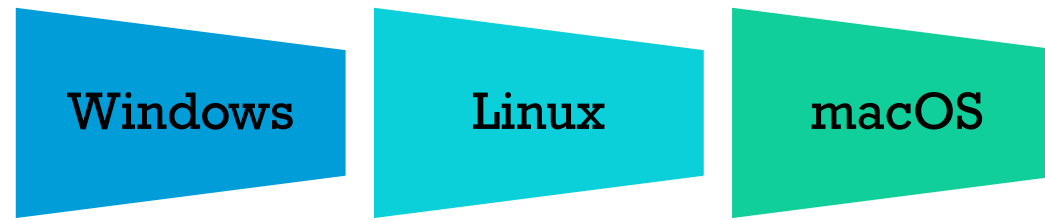➢ Outline the steps to set up basic settings and the admin account
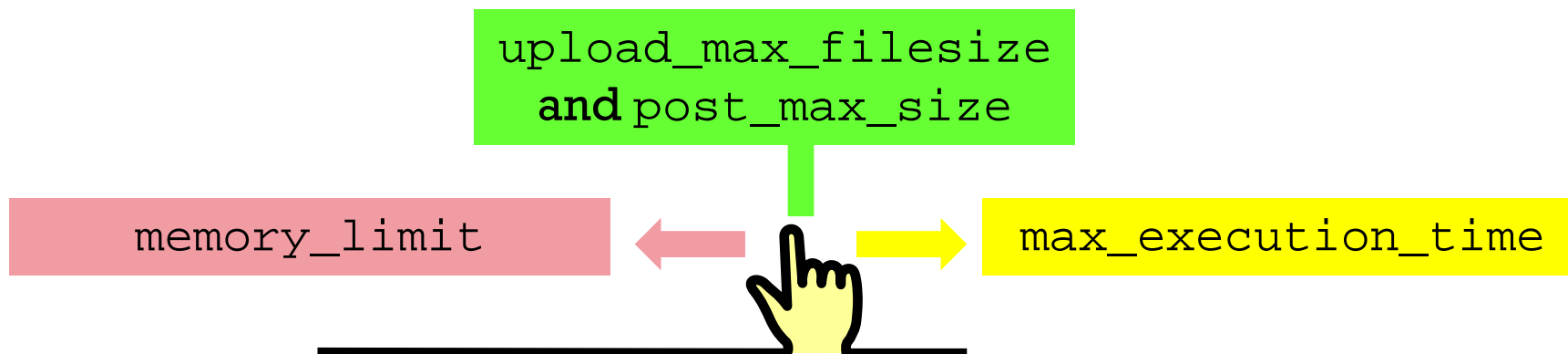
Environment Setup Essentials

Installation and Configuration

PHP

MySQL

Web Server (Apache or Nginx) with HTTPS Support
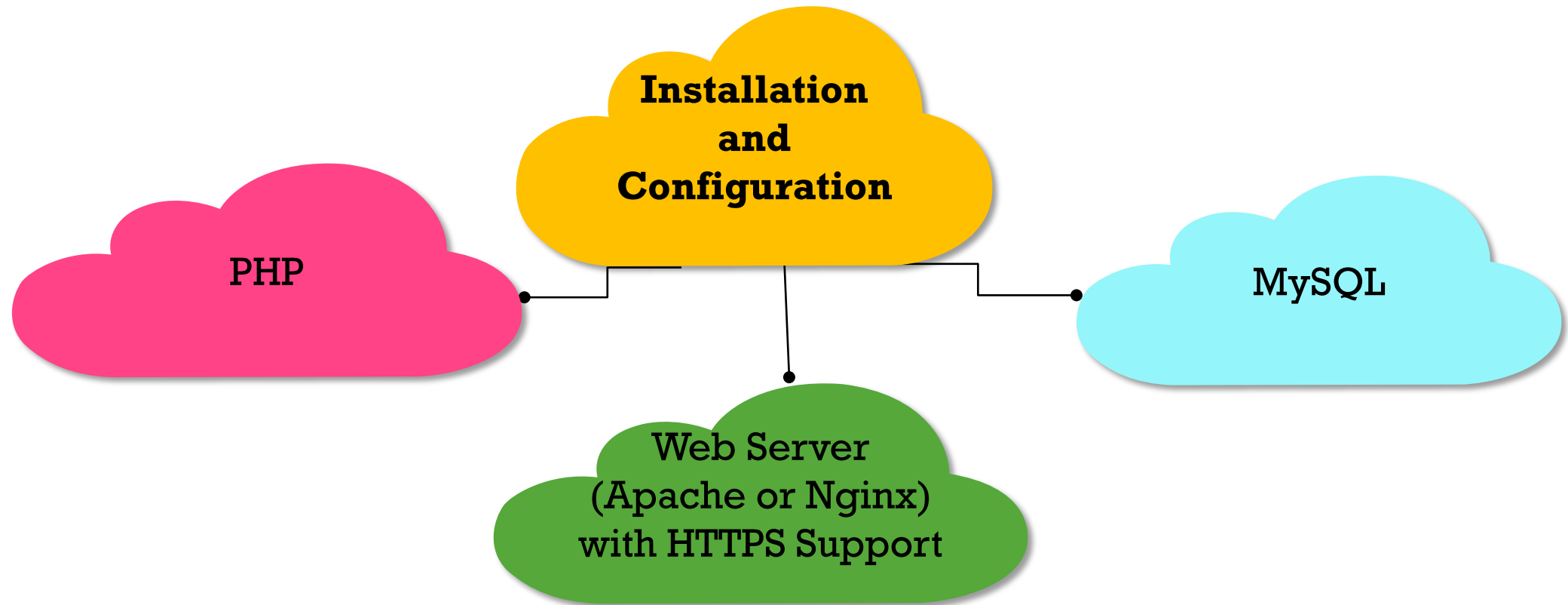
PHP 8.3 Installation

➤ PHP can be downloaded in various operating systems, which include:

Windows   **Linux**   **macOS**

➤ Key settings for configuring PHP include:

```
upload_max_filesize
and post_max_size
```

`memory_limit`   `max_execution_time`

MySQL 8.4.x Installation

➢ Various setup types of MySQL are as follows:

Developer Default
Server Only
Client Only
Full
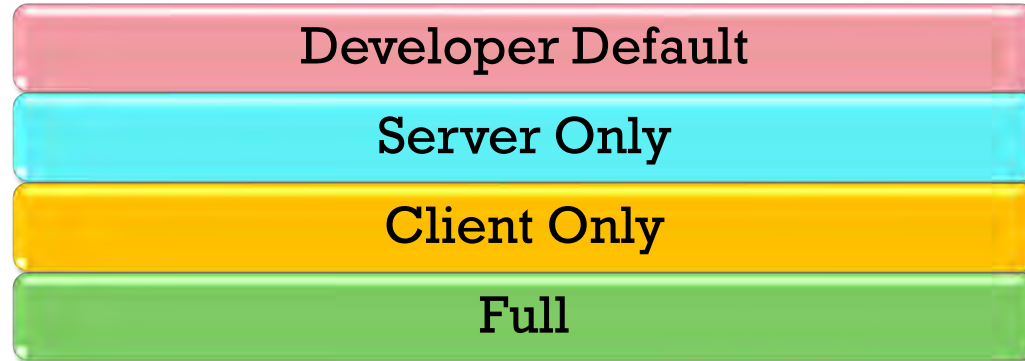
➢ The process of setting up MySQL includes:

Running the Installer

Creating a Database and a User for WordPress
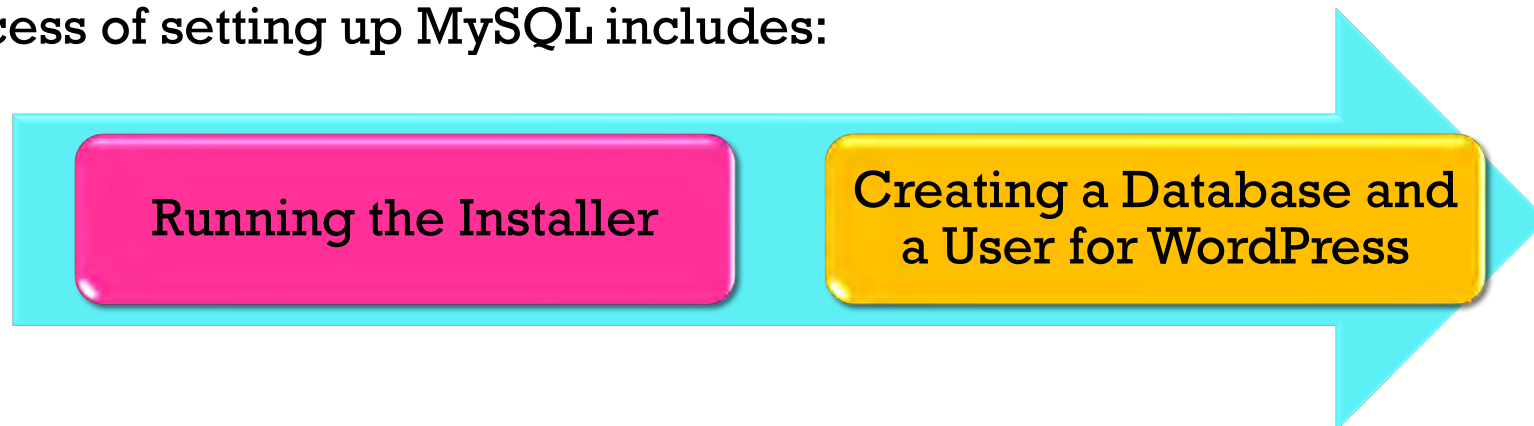
Web Server Setup (Apache/Nginx) with HTTPS Support

➤ Steps for Apache installation with HTTPS support are as follows:

Download and Install Apache

Configure Apache for HTTPS
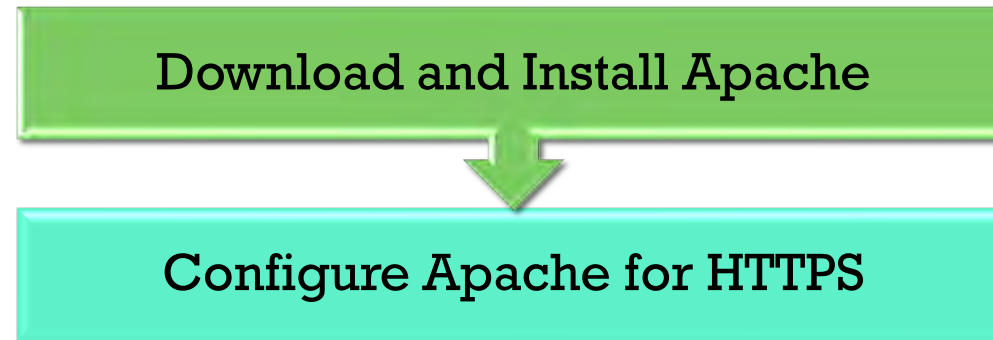
➤ Steps for Nginx installation with HTTPS support as follows:

01   Download and Install Nginx

Configure Nginx for HTTPS   02

Installing WordPress 6.5

➤ Steps for downloading WordPress package are as follows:

| Visit the Official WordPress Website | Download Latest Version |

➤ Steps for using MySQL command line are as follows:

Locate ZIP File

Extract ZIP File
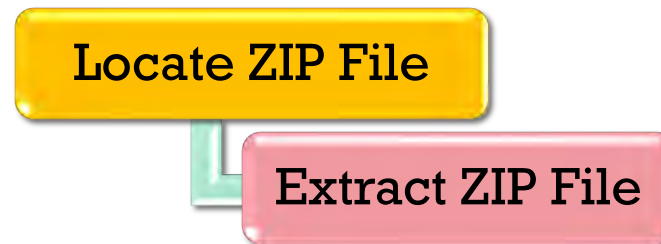
➤ Steps for downloading and installing XAMPP are as follows:

| Download XAMPP | Install XAMPP | Start XAMPP |
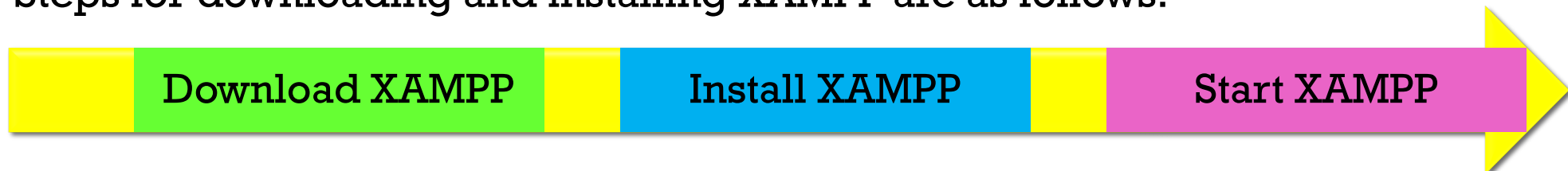
Creating a Database for WordPress

➢ Steps for using phpMyAdmin are as follows:

> Open phpMyAdmin

> Create a New Database
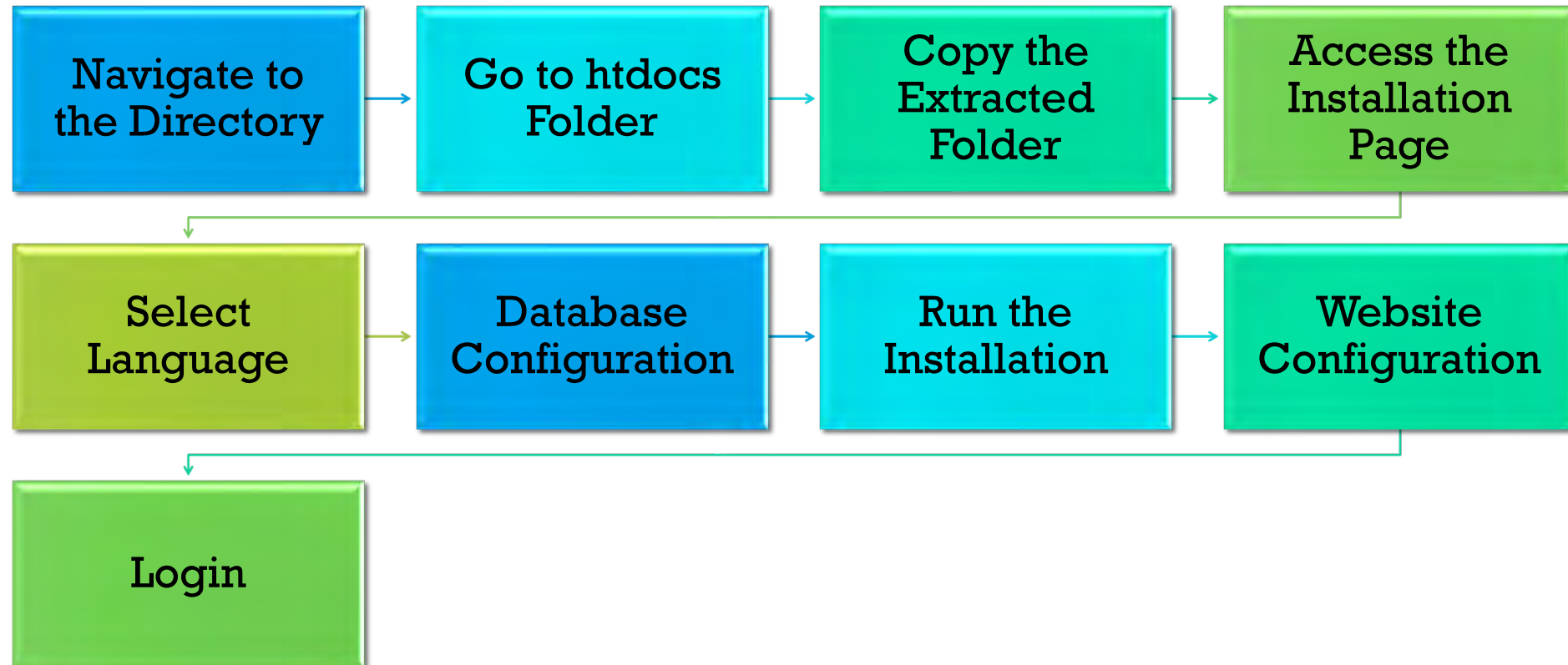
➢ Steps for using MySQL command line are as follows:

> Open MySQL Command Line

> Create a New Database
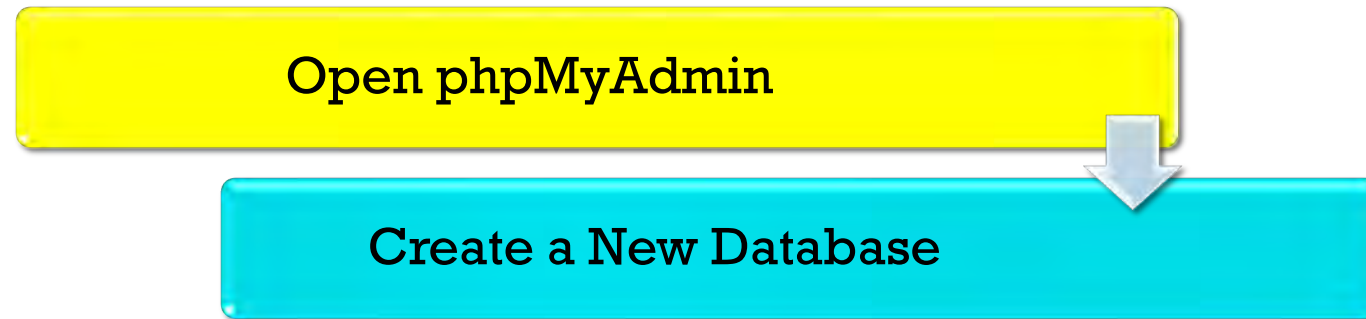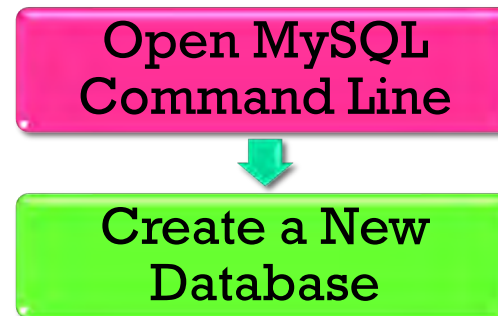
Executing the WordPress Installer

➤ Steps for configuring the wizard and finalizing installation are as follows:

Configuring Basic Settings

➤ Steps for configuring Site Title and Tagline are as follows:

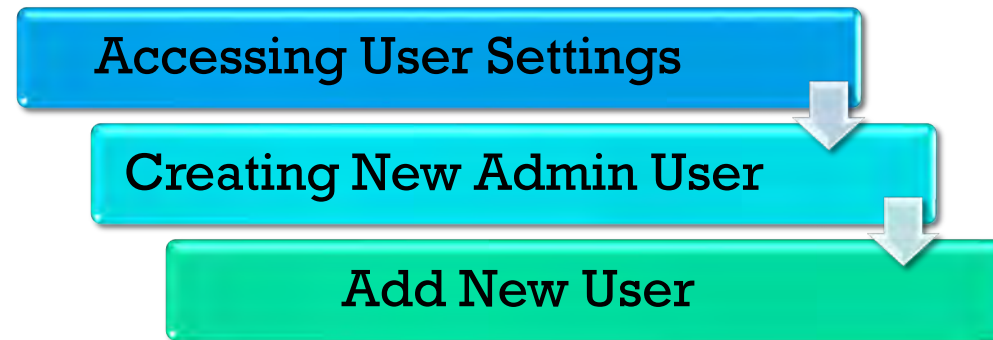| Accessing Base Settings | Configuring Site Title | Configuring Tagline | Save Changes |

➤ Steps for configuring the Timezone and Date Format are as follows:

| Accessing Timezone Settings | Setting Timezone | Configuring Date Format | Save Changes |

Setting Up Admin Account

➤ Steps for creating an admin account are as follows:

Accessing User Settings

Creating New Admin User

Add New User

➤ Steps for assigning roles are as follows:

Managing User Roles → Assigning Roles → Update User

Summary [1-2]

➢ Environment setup for WordPress includes installing PHP 8.3, MySQL 8.4.x, and a Web server (Apache or Nginx) with HTTPS support.

➢ PHP 8.3 installation involves downloading from official sources, configuring php.ini, and enabling necessary extensions.

➢ MySQL 8.4.x setup requires downloading the installer, choosing the setup type, and creating a database and the user for WordPress.

➢ Web server setup (Apache/Nginx) includes installation, configuration for HTTPS, and obtaining/configuring SSL certificates.

➢ WordPress 6.5 installation involves downloading the package, extracting files, and using XAMPP for the local development environment.

➢ Creating a database for WordPress can be done by using phpMyAdmin or MySQL command line interface.

Summary [2-2]

➢ The WordPress installer guides through language selection, database configuration, and initial Website setup.

➢ Initial WordPress configuration includes setting up basic Website information (title, tagline, and timezone) and creating/managing admin accounts and user roles.

Build and Manage Websites with CMS

Session 3:

Exploring WordPress Themes

Objectives

➢ Explain the purpose and functionality of WordPress themes

➢ Identify default WordPress themes and their features

➢ Describe the process to install and activate themes

➢ Illustrate methods to upload and install custom themes

➢ Explain the process of customizing themes using the WordPress customizer and custom CSS

Themes Functionality

Themes play a key role in how a WordPress Website looks and works.

They affect both the Website's appearance and layout, shaping the overall user experience.
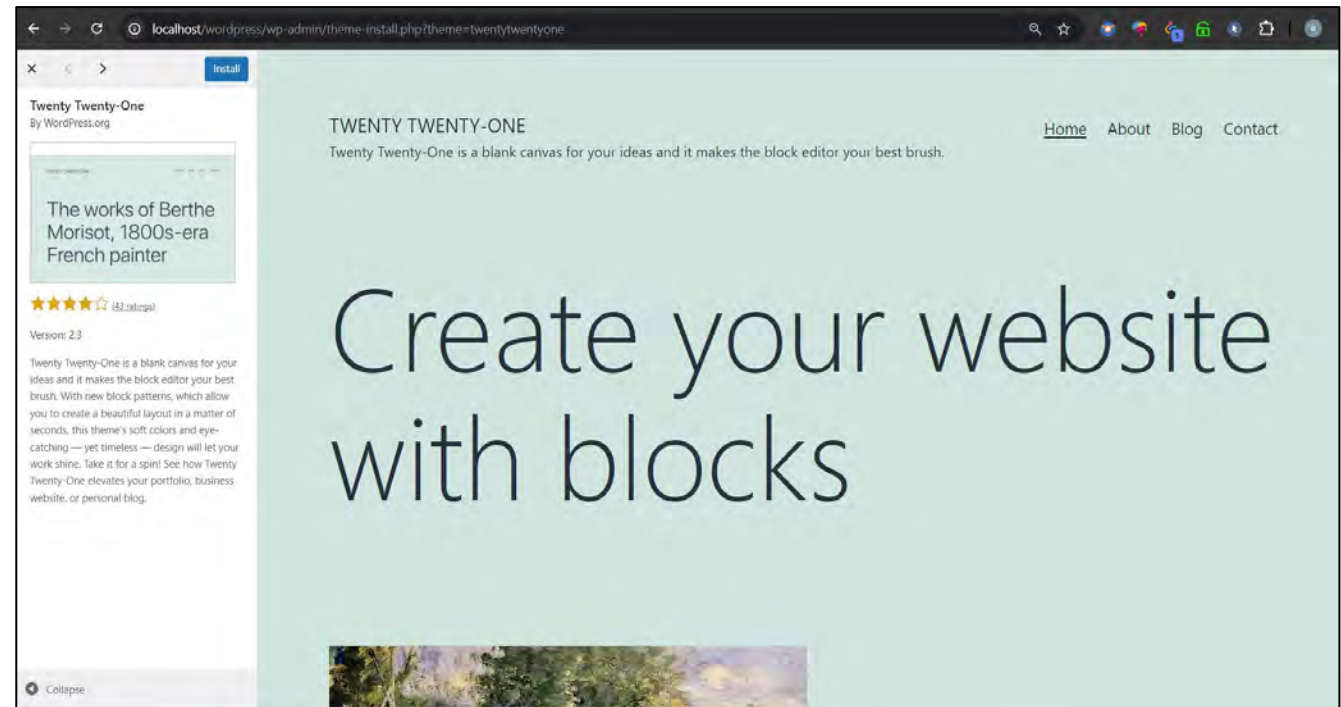
They form the foundation of a Website's design and structure.
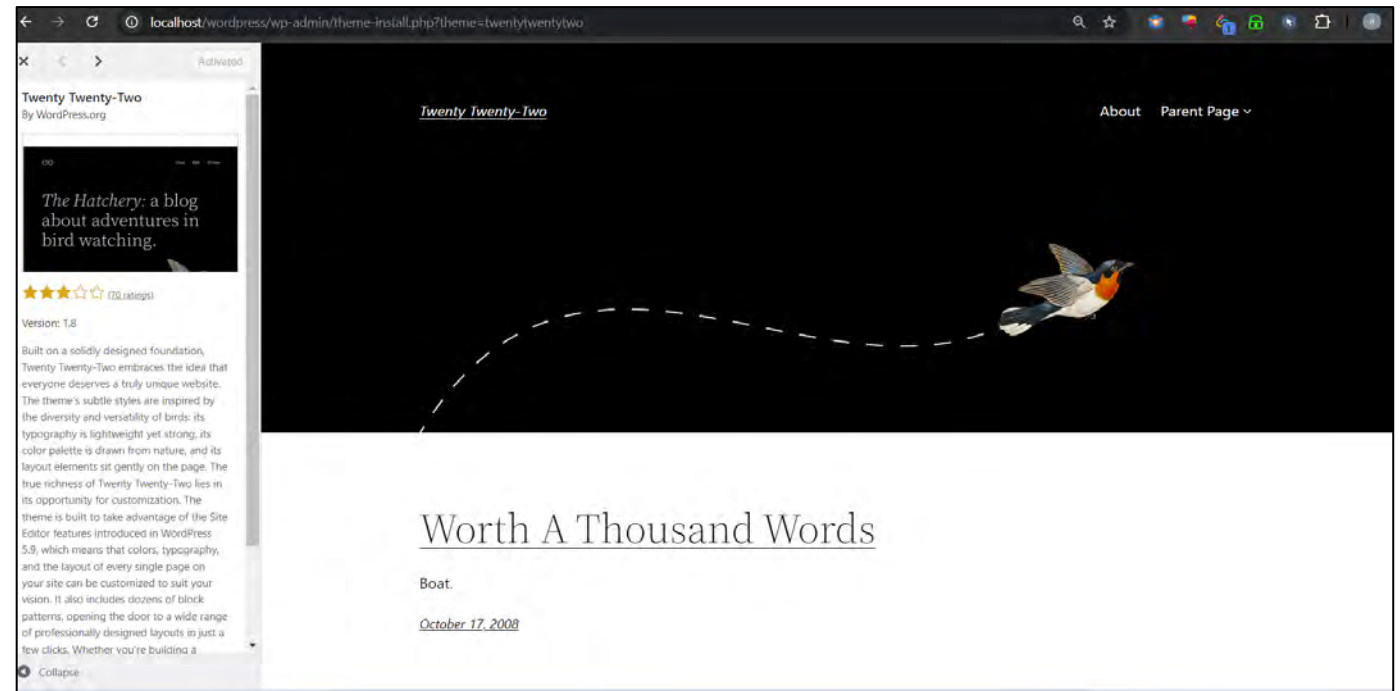
Default WordPress Themes [1-2]

Twenty Twenty-One

- Minimalist Design
- Block Editor Support
- Pre-designed Block Patterns
- Accessibility Features

Default WordPress Themes [2-2]

Twenty Twenty-Two
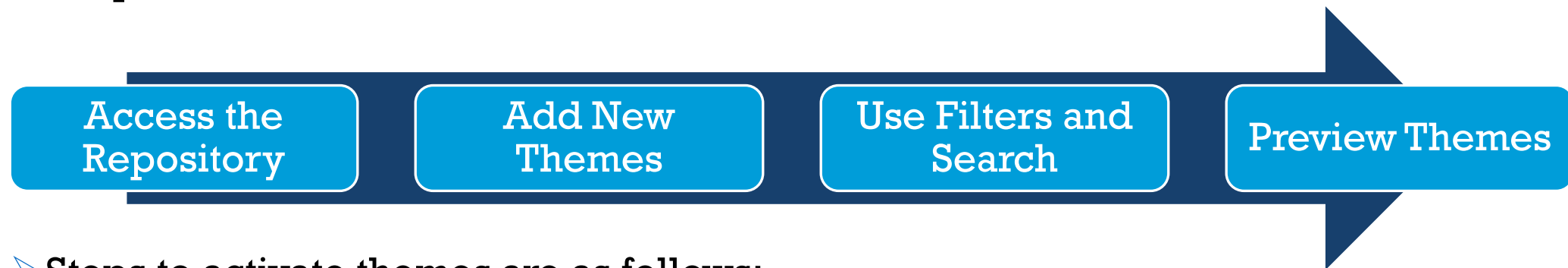
- FSE
- Customization Flexibility
- Performance Optimization
- Theme Variations and Styles
- Using Template Parts

Installing and Activating Themes [1-2]

Using Theme Repository

➢ Steps to browse themes are as follows:

| Access the Repository | Add New Themes | Use Filters and Search | Preview Themes |

➢ Steps to activate themes are as follows:

| Select | Install | Activate |

Installing and Activating Themes [2-2]

Uploading Custom Themes

Navigate to the Upload Section

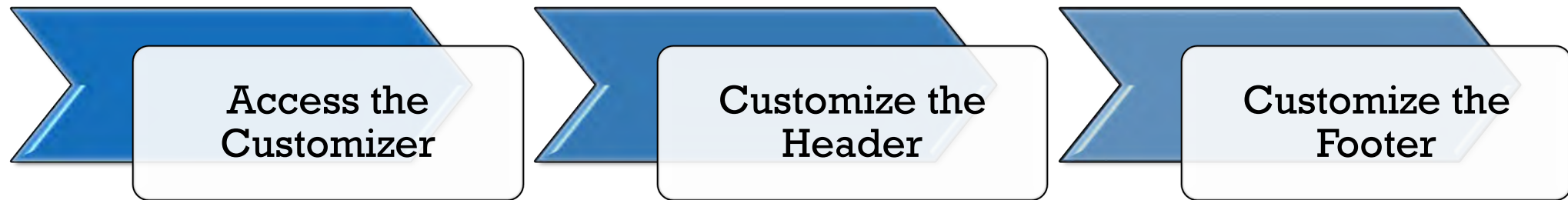Upload the Theme

Choose the File

Install the Theme

Activate the Theme

Customizing Themes [1-2]

Using the WordPress Customizer

➢ Steps to customize header and footer are as follows:

| Access the Customizer | Customize the Header | Customize the Footer |

➢ Steps to customize color schemes and fonts as follows:

Step 1: Adjust Colors in the **Color Scheme** section of the Customizer

Step 2: Change Colors in **Typography** or **Fonts** section
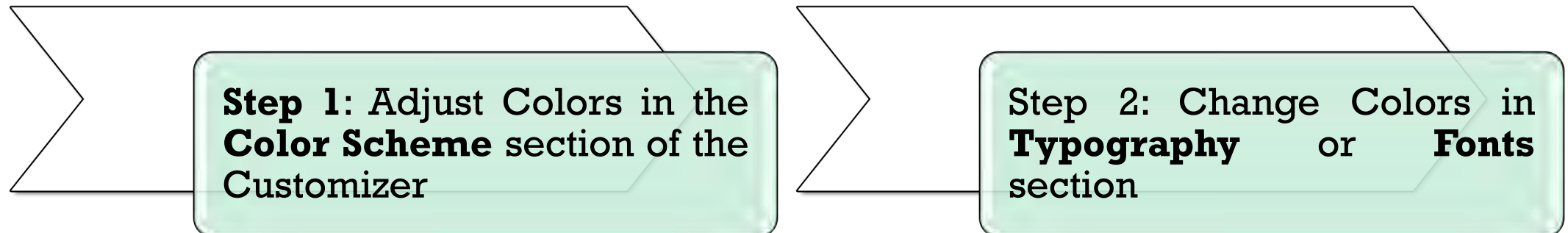
Customizing Themes [2-2]

Using Custom CSS

Access the CSS Editor

Add CSS

Save Changes
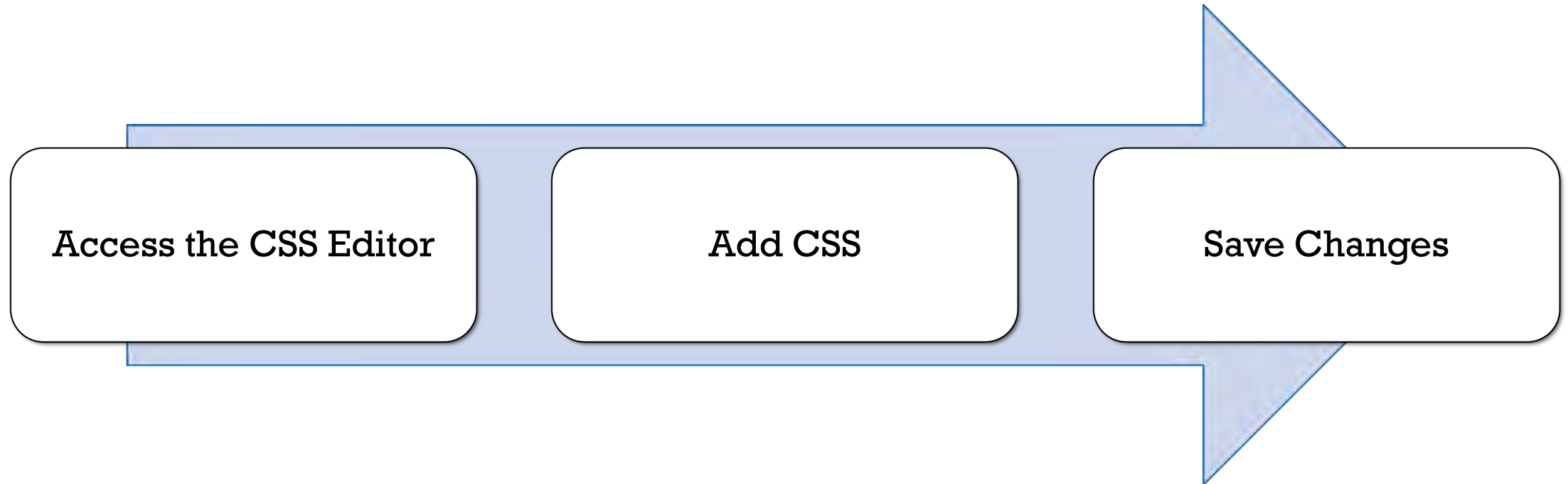
Summary [1-2]

➢ WordPress themes determine a Website's aesthetic appeal, layout, and user experience, providing a framework for design elements and content display.

➢ Themes offer both aesthetic design control (color schemes, typography, and graphics) and layout control (arrangement of headers, footers, sidebars, and content areas).

➢ Default themes such as Twenty Twenty-One and Twenty Twenty-Two showcase the latest features, with Twenty Twenty-Two fully embracing block-based FSE.

➢ Themes can be installed from the WordPress Theme Repository or by uploading custom themes, with the repository offering thousands of free and reviewed options.

Summary [2-2]

➢ The WordPress Customizer allows real-time preview of theme modifications, including header/footer customization, color schemes, and font adjustments.

➢ Custom CSS can be used for more precise or advanced design changes beyond the options available in the Customizer.

➢ Advanced CSS customization techniques include targeting specific elements with selectors, using media queries for responsive design, and implementing custom stylesheets.

➢ Best practices for theme customization include backing up the Website before making changes and keeping Themes and Plugins Updated.

Build and Manage Websites with CMS

Session 4:

Working with Plugins and Widgets

Objectives

➢ Identify common types of WordPress plugins

➢ Describe the process to install and manage plugins

➢ Illustrate methods to upload and activate custom plugins

➢ List and explain the types of widgets

➢ Outline the steps to add and configure widgets

Introduction to Plugins

➢ Plugins add specific features or functions to a WordPress Website.

➢ Various types of plugins include:

SEO Plugins

Security Plugins

E-Commerce Plugins

Backup and Restoration Plugins

Contact Management Plugins
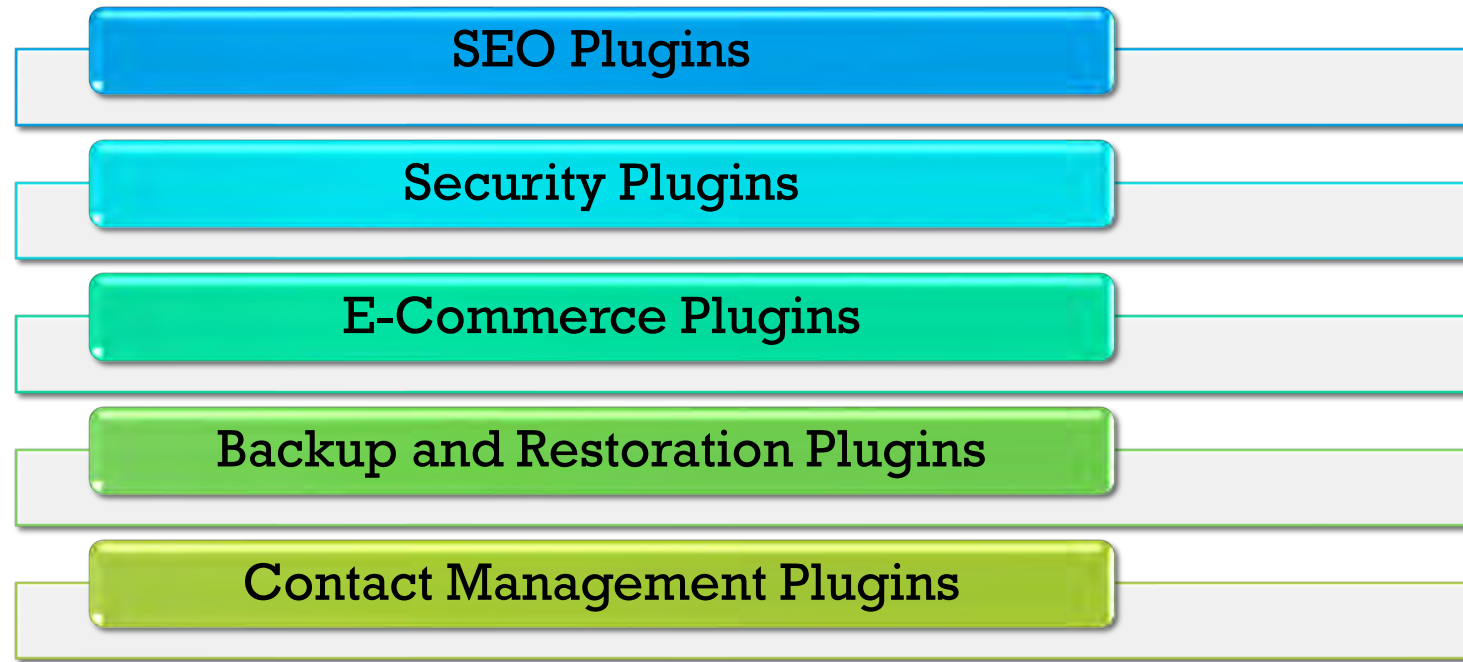
Installing and Managing Plugins

➢ Managing WordPress plugins is key to enhancing Website functionality.

➢ Plugin Repository, an online directory:

Offers vast collection of premium and free plugins

Covers a wide range of functionalities

Provides a variety of solutions for developers
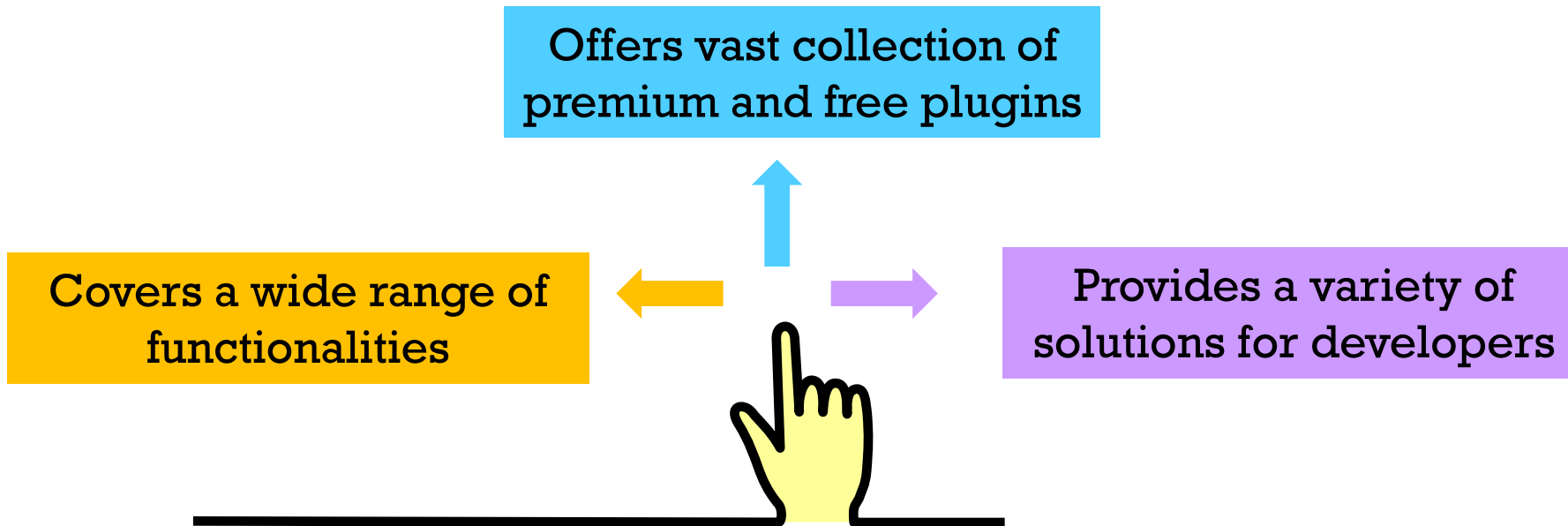
Uploading Custom Plugins

Custom Plugins

Adds special functionalities

Enables personalized features

Managing Plugins
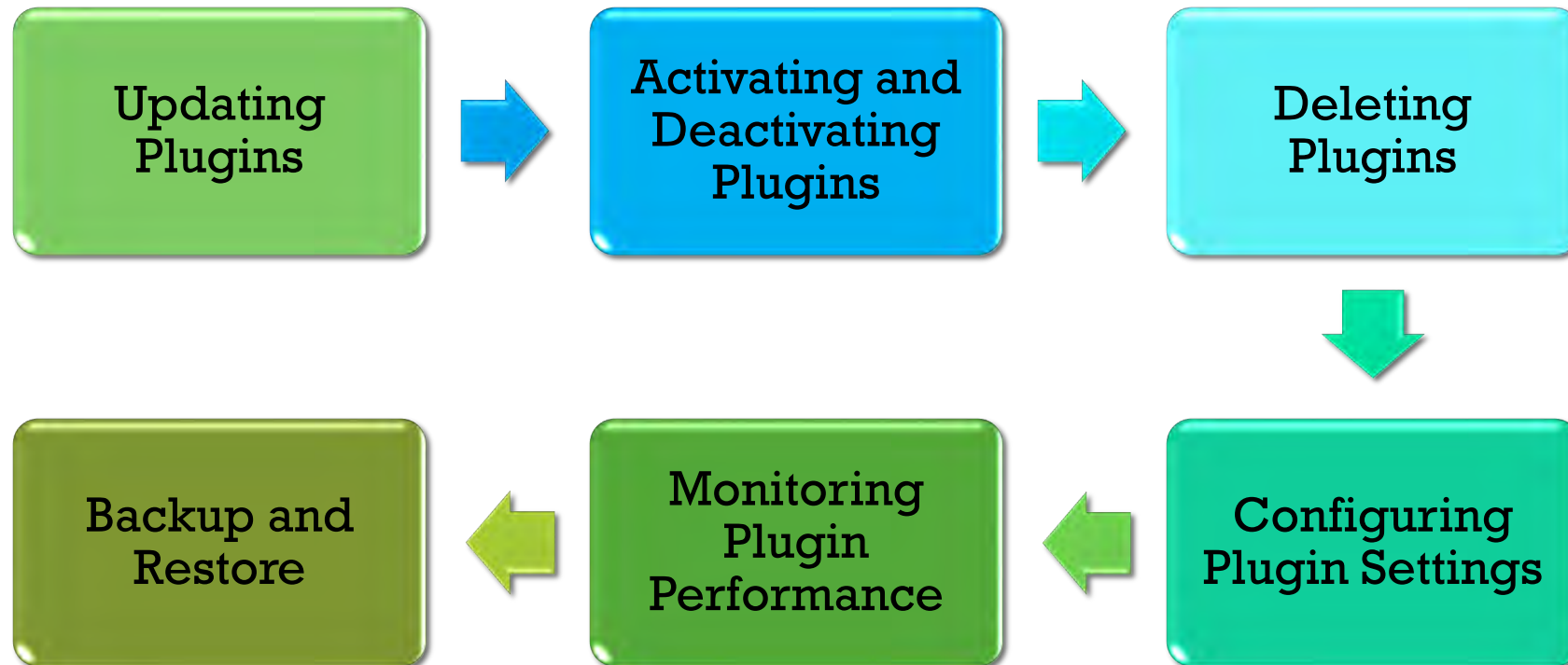
➤ Key steps for managing plugins are as follows:

```
┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
│  Updating    │ ───▶ │ Activating   │ ───▶ │  Deleting    │
│  Plugins     │      │ and          │      │  Plugins     │
│              │      │ Deactivating │      │              │
│              │      │ Plugins      │      │              │
└──────────────┘      └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘
                                                    │
                                                    ▼
┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
│  Backup and  │ ◀─── │  Monitoring  │ ◀─── │ Configuring  │
│  Restore     │      │  Plugin      │      │ Plugin       │
│              │      │  Performance │      │ Settings     │
└──────────────┘      └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘
```
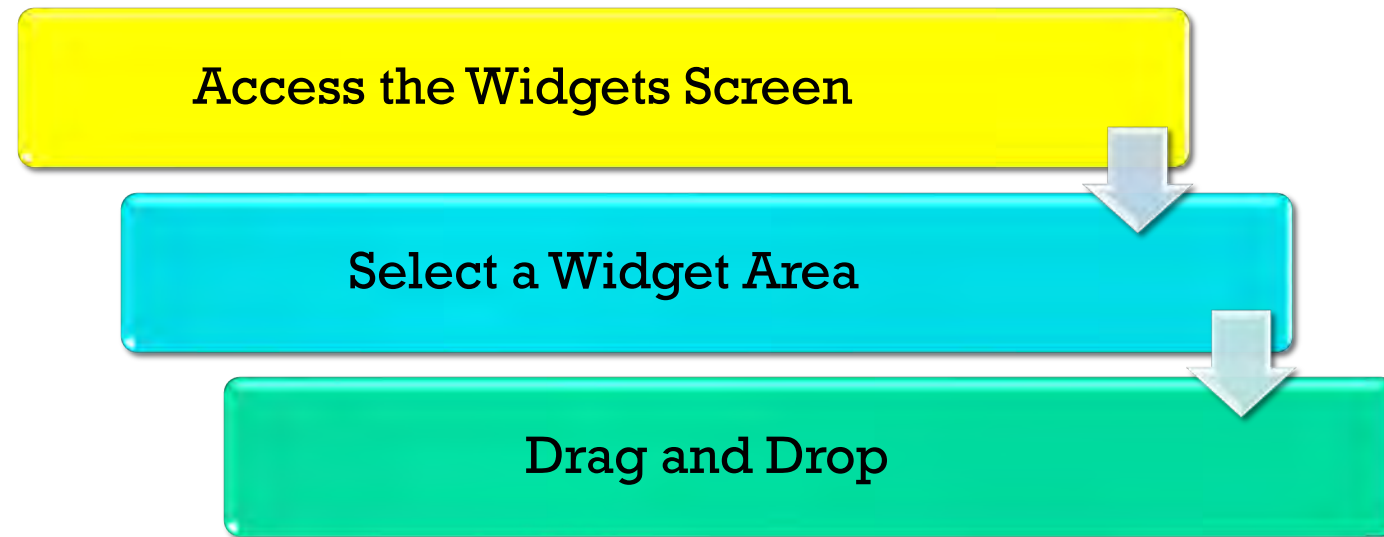
Comprehending Widgets

➢ Widgets in WordPress enable adding content or features to sidebars, footers, and headers.
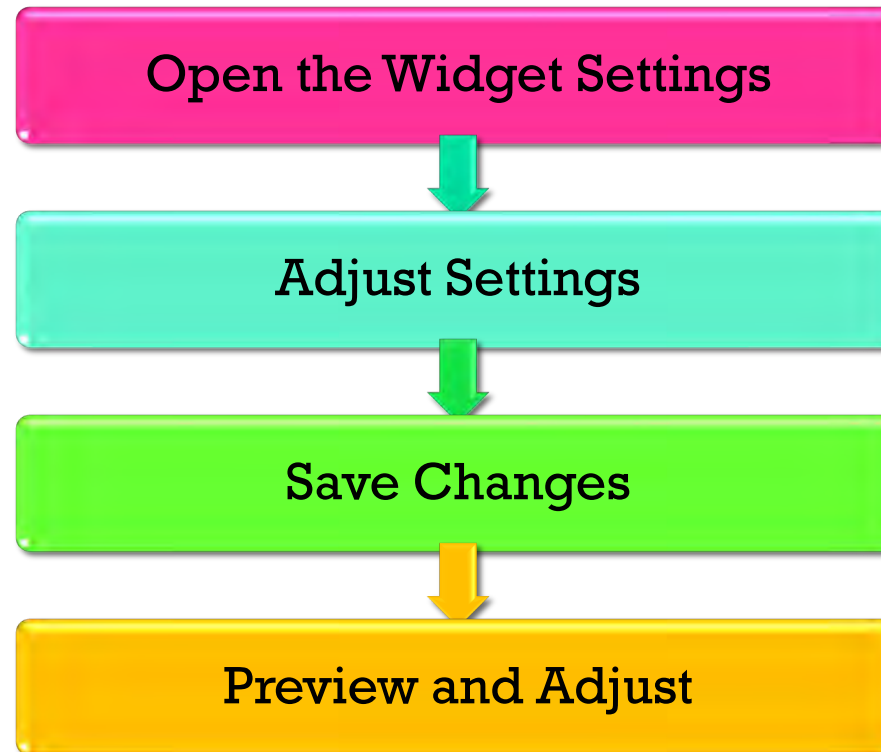
➢ Various types of widgets include:

| Default Widgets | Custom Widgets | Plugin-Specific Widgets | Theme-Specific Widgets |
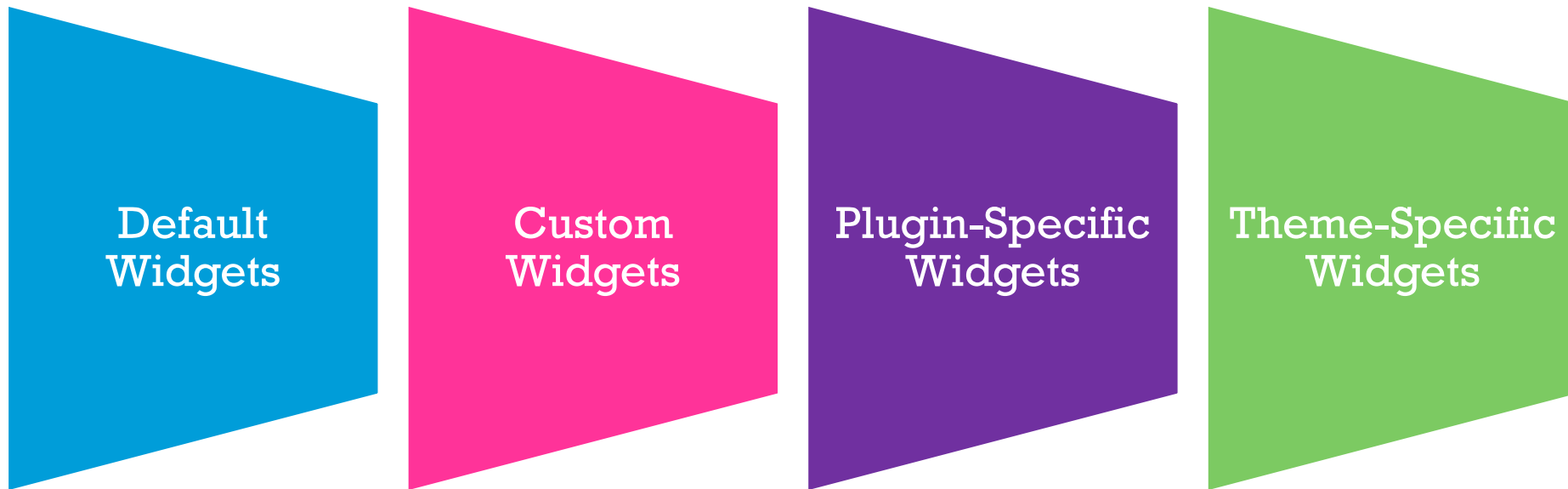
Adding and Configuring Widgets [1-2]

➢ Steps for adding widgets are as follows:

Access the Widgets Screen

Select a Widget Area

Drag and Drop

Adding and Configuring Widgets [2-2]

➢ Steps for configuring widgets are as follows:

Open the Widget Settings

Adjust Settings

Save Changes

Preview and Adjust

Summary [1-2]

➢ Plugins add specific features to a WordPress Website, enhancing its capabilities without the requirement for custom coding. They can address various requirements, such as SEO, security, and e-commerce.

➢ The WordPress Plugin Repository offers a large collection of both free and premium plugins for various functionalities such as SEO, security, and e-commerce.

➢ Custom plugins can provide specialized features not available in the official repository.

➢ Widgets in WordPress are flexible components used to add content and features to widget-ready areas such as sidebars and footers, enhancing Website functionality without coding knowledge.

Summary [2-2]

➢ Widgets are broadly classified as default and custom widgets based on configuration. Custom widgets offer advanced functionalities that can be configured for specific requirements.

➢ Adding and configuring widgets involves using the Widgets Screen or Customizer, where widgets can be dragged to areas, adjusted for settings, and previewed prior to publishing.

Objectives

- ➤ Compare WordPress posts and pages

- ➤ Describe the process of creating and managing posts and pages effectively

- ➤ Summarize creating and managing media galleries

- ➤ Illustrate methods to embed YouTube videos in WordPress

- ➤ Explain the process of implementing contact forms using popular plugins

- ➤ Outline the steps to use custom page templates
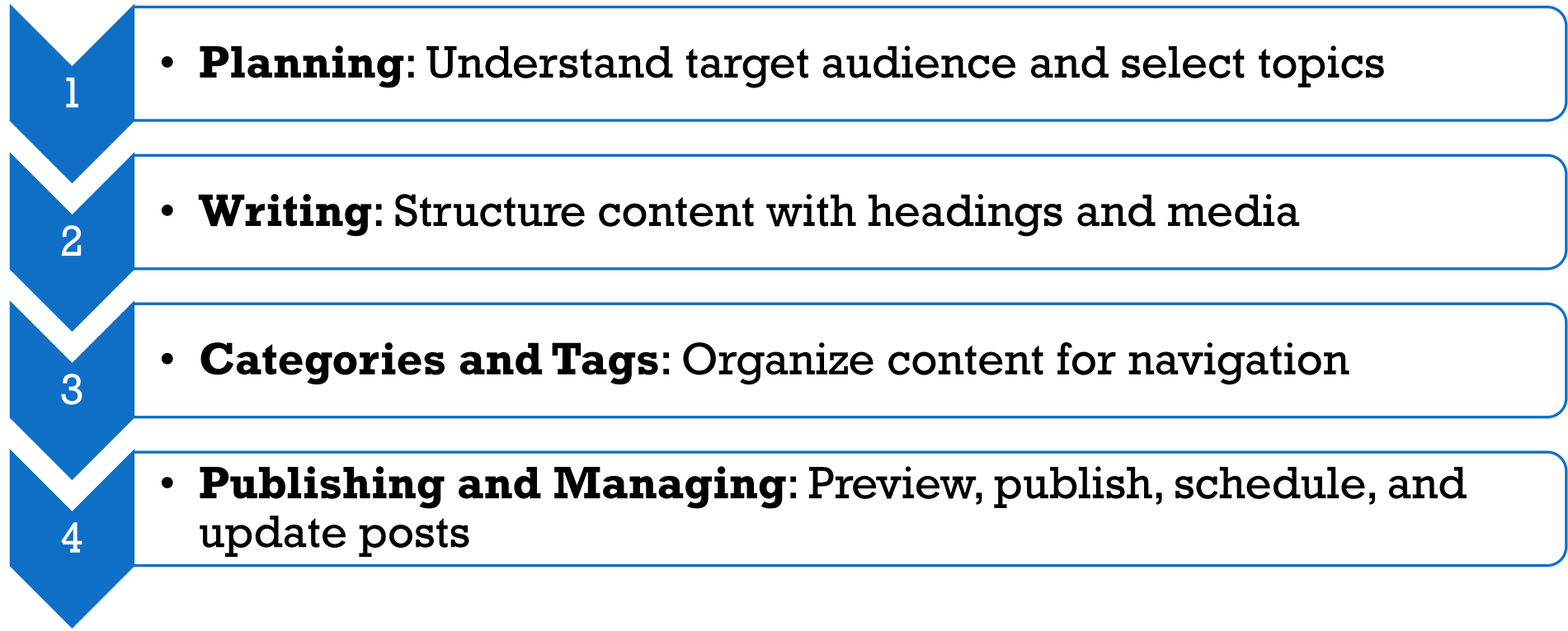
Introduction to Posts and Pages
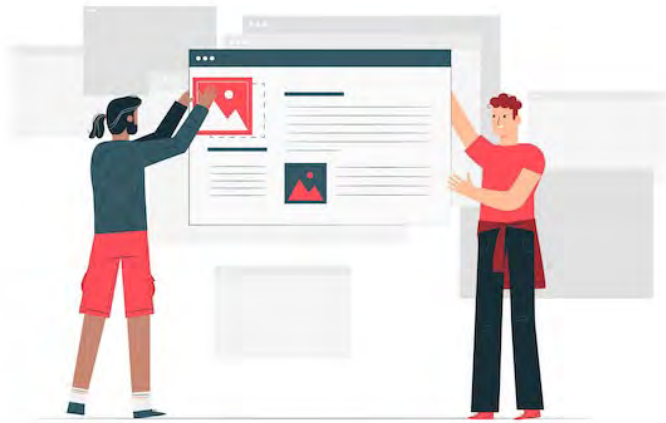
Posts
Dynamic content for blogs and updates
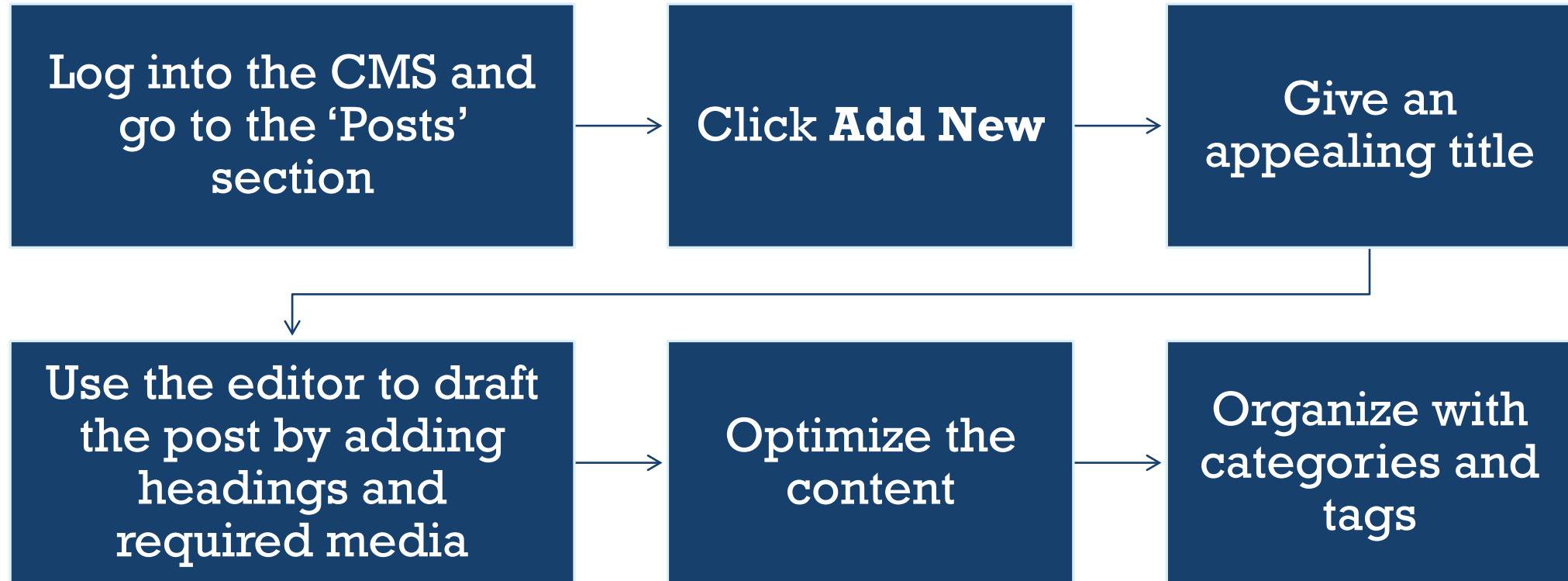
Pages
Stable content for About or Contact pages

Creating and Managing Posts

➤ Creating and managing posts involves following steps:

1	• **Planning**: Understand target audience and select topics
2	• **Writing**: Structure content with headings and media
3	• **Categories and Tags**: Organize content for navigation
4	• **Publishing and Managing**: Preview, publish, schedule, and update posts

Creating a Post in CMS

➤ Creating a post in CMS involves following steps:

Log into the CMS and go to the 'Posts' section	Click **Add New**	Give an appealing title
Use the editor to draft the post by adding headings and required media	Optimize the content	Organize with categories and tags

Creating and Managing Pages

➤ Creating and managing pages involves following steps:

1. **Planning**: Define purpose and content

2. **Page Hierarchy**: Organize content with parent-child relationships
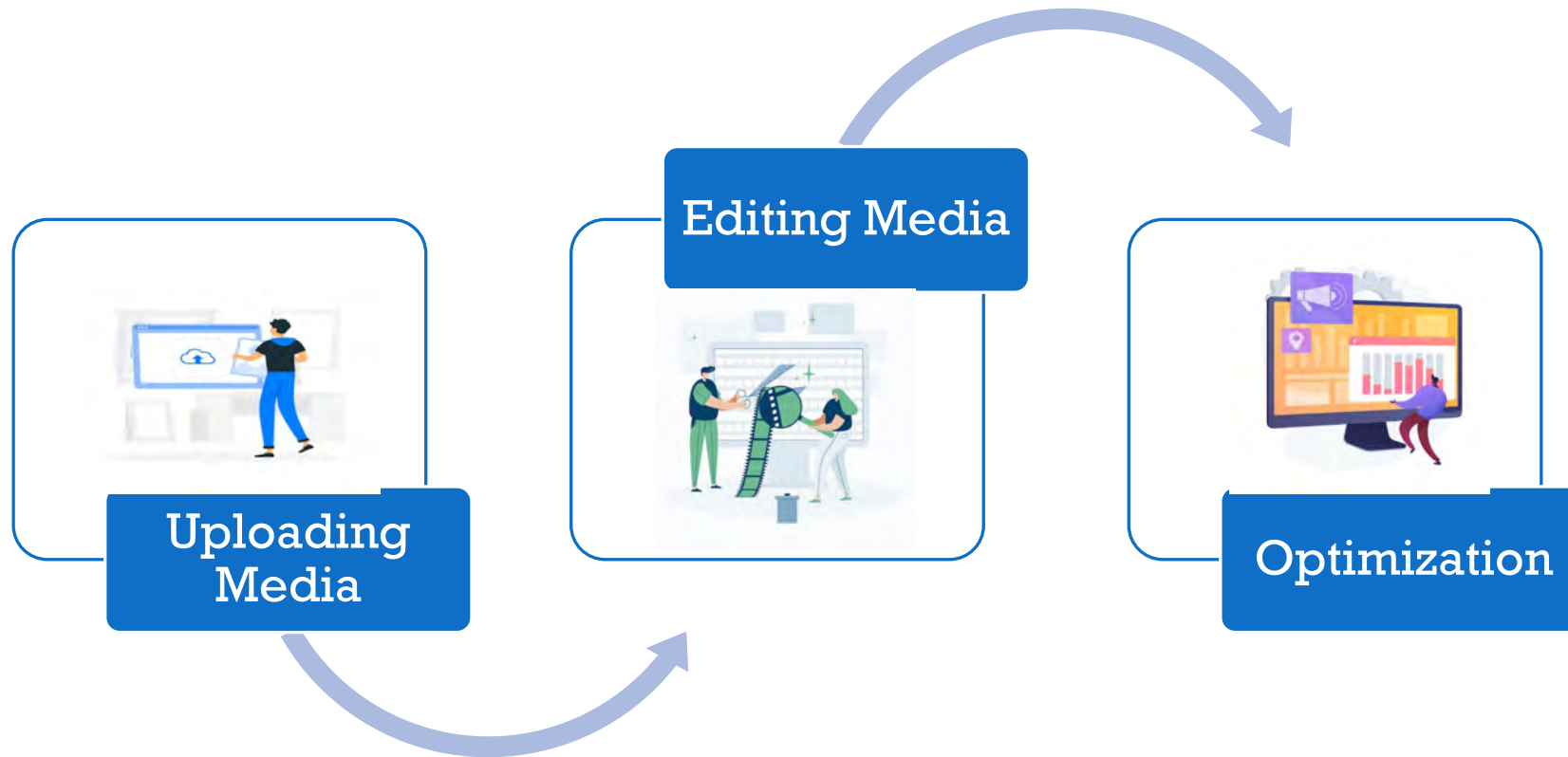
3. **Creating a Page**: Add title, content, SEO, and hierarchy

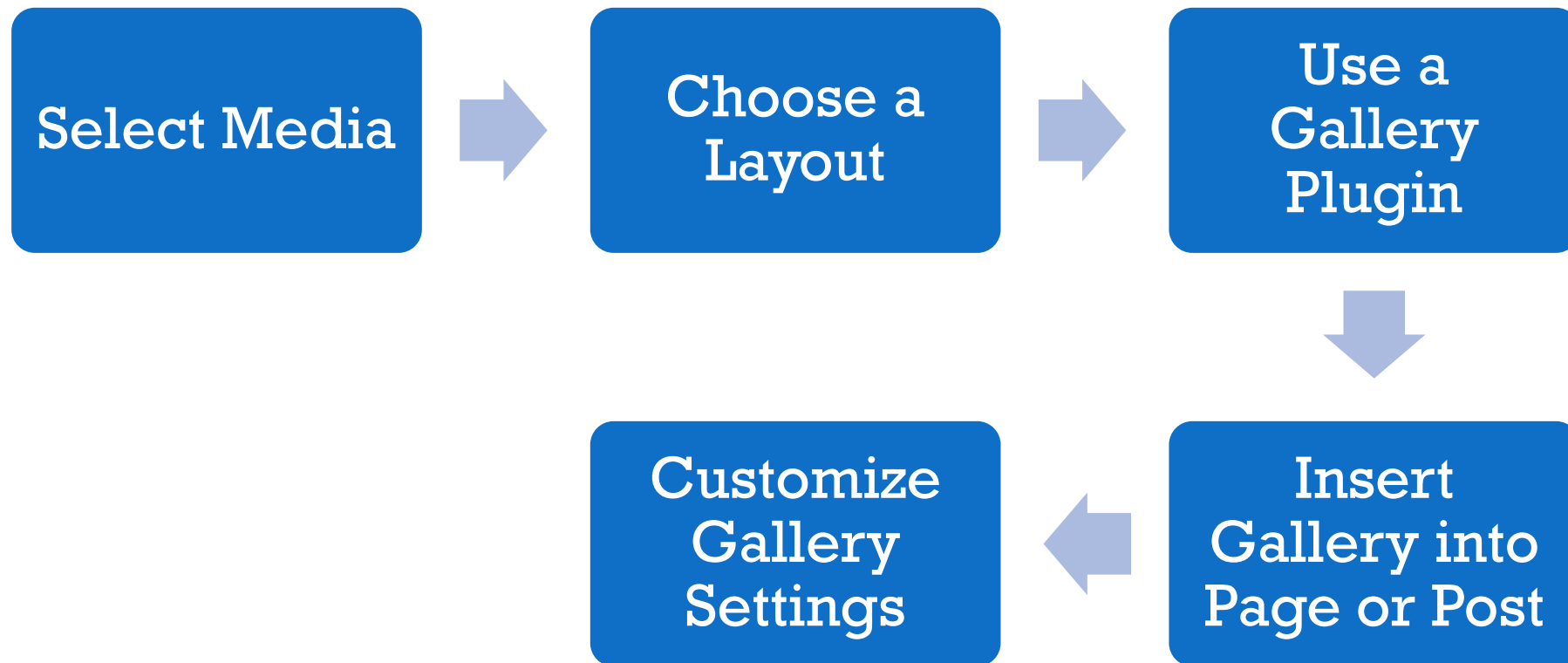4. **Publishing and Managing**: Preview, publish, update, and add to menus

Working with Media

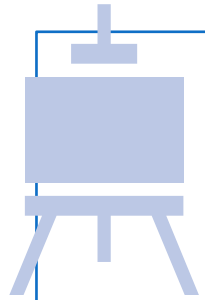➢ Handling media on a Website involves following steps:

Uploading Media

Editing Media

Optimization

Creating and Managing Media Galleries

➢ Creating media galleries involves following steps:

Select Media	→	**Choose a Layout**	→	**Use a Gallery Plugin**

Customize Gallery Settings ← **Insert Gallery into Page or Post**

Embedding Media in Posts and Pages

Insert images from the media library.
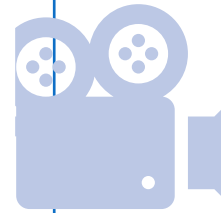
Embed videos from YouTube or Vimeo.

Include audio files from the media library.

Block Editor

➤ A Block Editor is characterized by following features:

Block-Based Structure	Block Variety	Reusable Blocks	Customization Options	Visual Editing Highlights
Rearrange and customize blocks	Use different block types for content	Save time by creating reusable blocks	Adjust style, alignment, color, and more	Preview the content in detail

Embedding YouTube Videos

➢ Integrating YouTube videos into a Website enhances user engagement and deliver content in a more dynamic way.

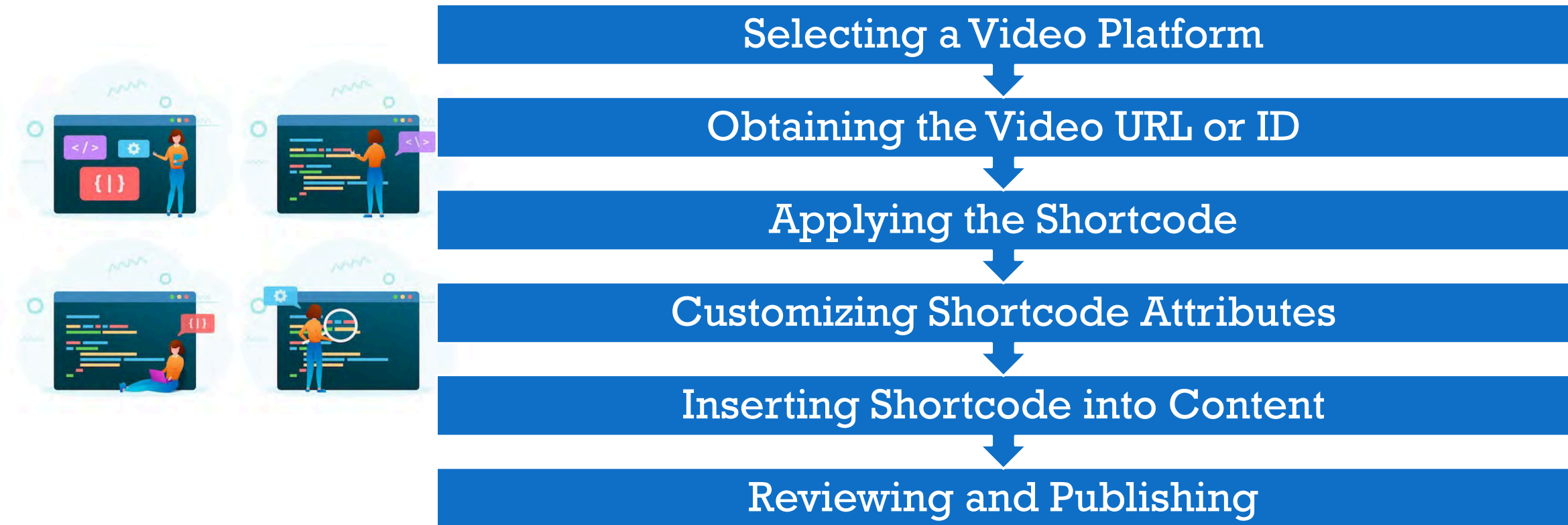## Methods for embedding YouTube videos in WordPress

Direct embedding

Using the YouTube block in various Block Editors

Shortcodes

Embedding with Shortcodes

➢ Embedding videos with shortcodes involve following steps:

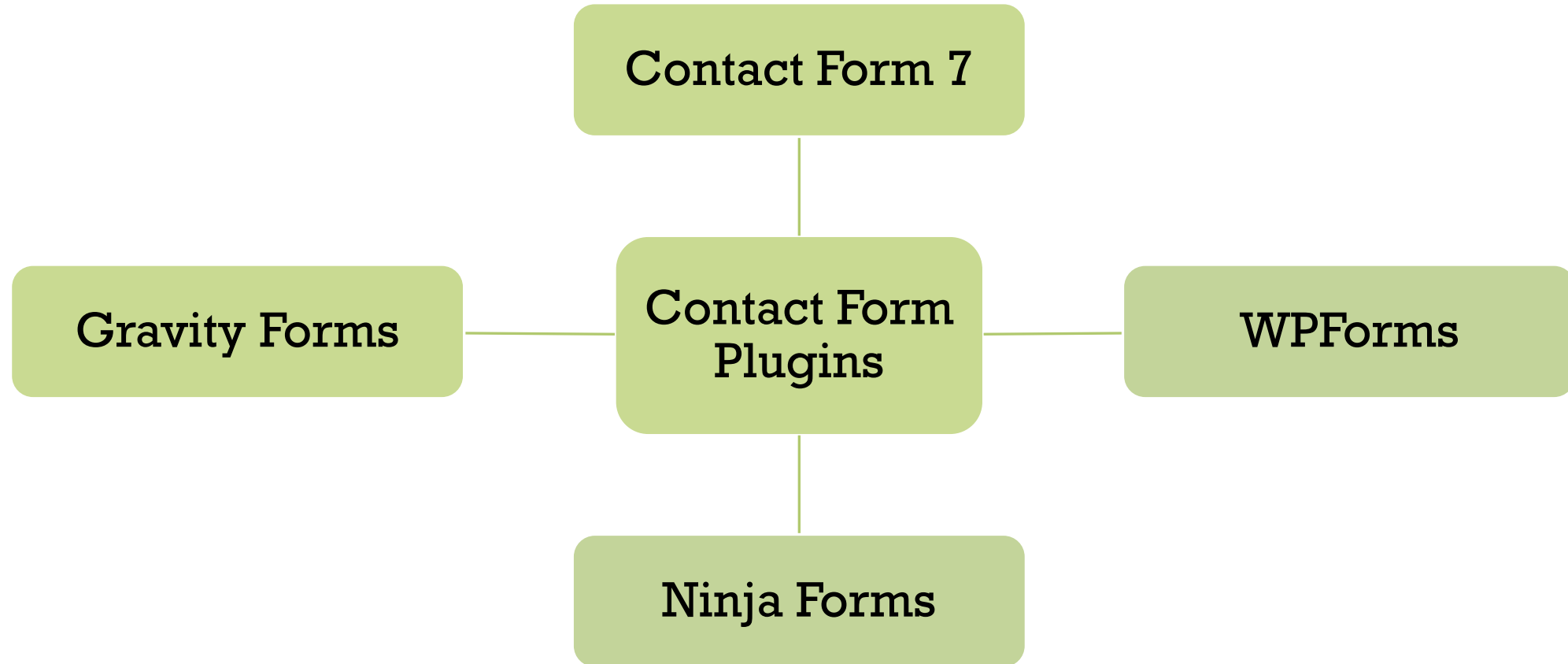| Selecting a Video Platform |
| Obtaining the Video URL or ID |
| Applying the Shortcode |
| Customizing Shortcode Attributes |
| Inserting Shortcode into Content |
| Reviewing and Publishing |

Designing Forms and Templates

Forms

- Prioritize user-friendly design with minimal fields and clear labels.
- Ensure forms are responsive for different devices.
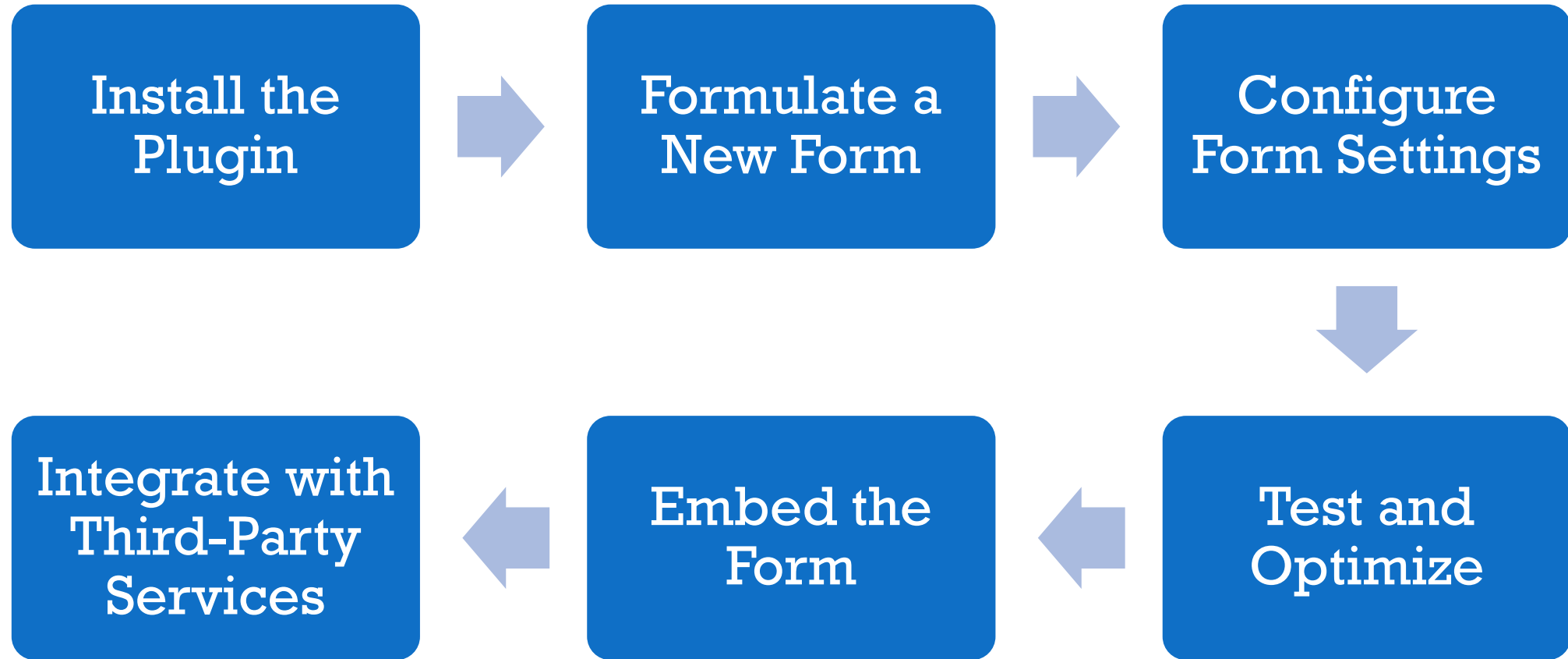- Implement real-time validation and secure data with CAPTCHA and validation checks.

Templates

- Ensure consistency in layout and design across the Website.
- Use modular templates with reusable components.
- Allow customization while maintaining overall uniformity.

Contact Form Plugins

Contact Form 7

Gravity Forms

Contact Form Plugins

WPForms

Ninja Forms

Setting up a Form

Install the Plugin → Formulate a New Form → Configure Form Settings

↓

Integrate with Third-Party Services ← Embed the Form ← Test and Optimize

Custom Page Templates

➤ Customizing page templates involves steps as follows:

Creating a Custom Template

Applying Templates to Pages

Assigning a Template

Testing and Validation

Optimization

Summary

➢ Posts are frequently updated and categorized for blog content, whereas pages are static and serve as permanent content with a hierarchical structure.

➢ Posts and pages are created and managed through the WordPress dashboard, allowing for drafting, categorizing, tagging, and organizing content, including hierarchical options for pages.

➢ Media galleries are handled through the Block Editor, allowing users to add video blocks and adjust settings for optimal display and playback.

➢ The Block Editor allows for embedding YouTube videos by adding a YouTube block, or alternatively, using shortcodes for direct video integration into posts and pages.

➢ Contact forms are set up using plugins that offer customizable fields and integration options, simplifying form creation and management.

➢ Custom page templates are utilized by creating specific template files within a theme and applying them to pages through the WordPress dashboard for tailored design.

Build and Manage Websites with CMS

Session 6:

Optimizing and Enhancing WordPress Website

Objectives

➢ Describe the basics of SEO

➢ Explain the installation and configuration of popular SEO plugins

➢ Describe caching and its benefits for WordPress Websites

➢ Identify caching plugins to optimize WordPress performance

➢ List and explain methods to implement mobile responsiveness in WordPress themes

SEO

➢ SEO boosts a Website's search engine ranking by optimizing various factors.

➢ Key factors of SEO include:

SEO

On-page Optimization

Meta Tags

Quality Content

Off-page Optimization

Installing and Configuring SEO Plugins

➢ SEO plugins are vital for optimizing WordPress Websites for search engines.

➢ Two of the most popular plugins are as follows:

Yoast SEO

All in One SEO Pack
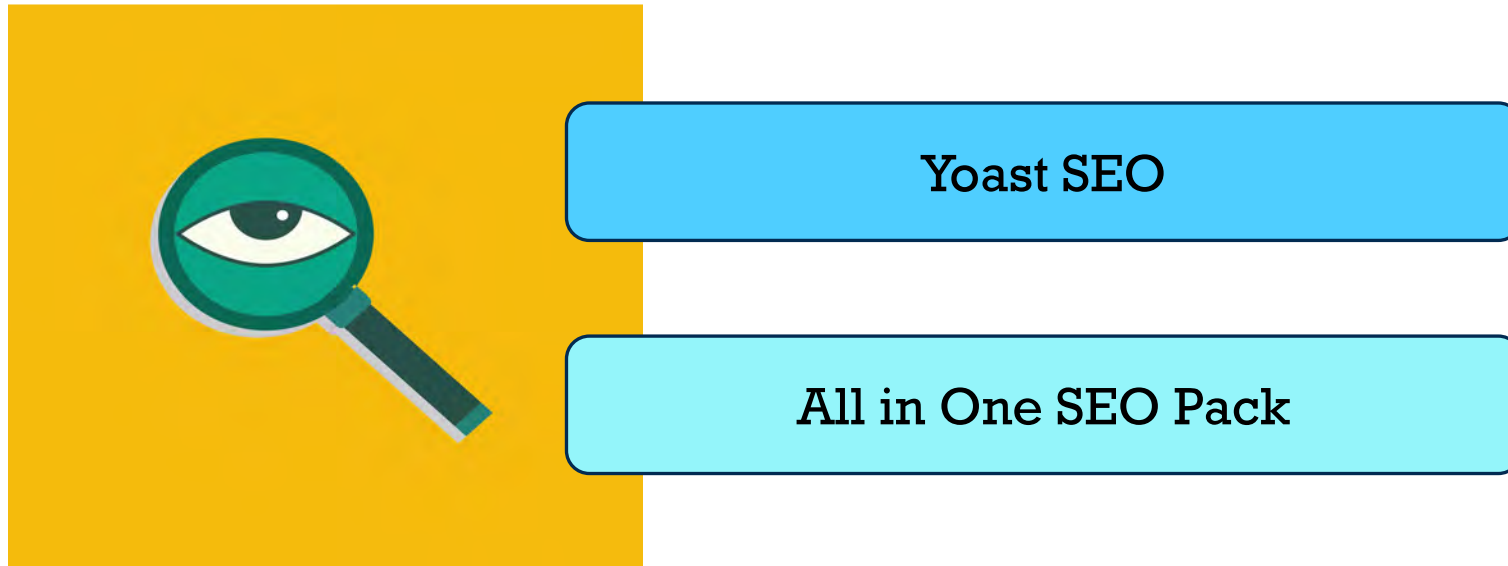
Caching

➢ Caching stores copies of frequently accessed data to improve Website performance and reduce load times.

➢ Benefits of caching are as follows:

Speed	Cost Effective

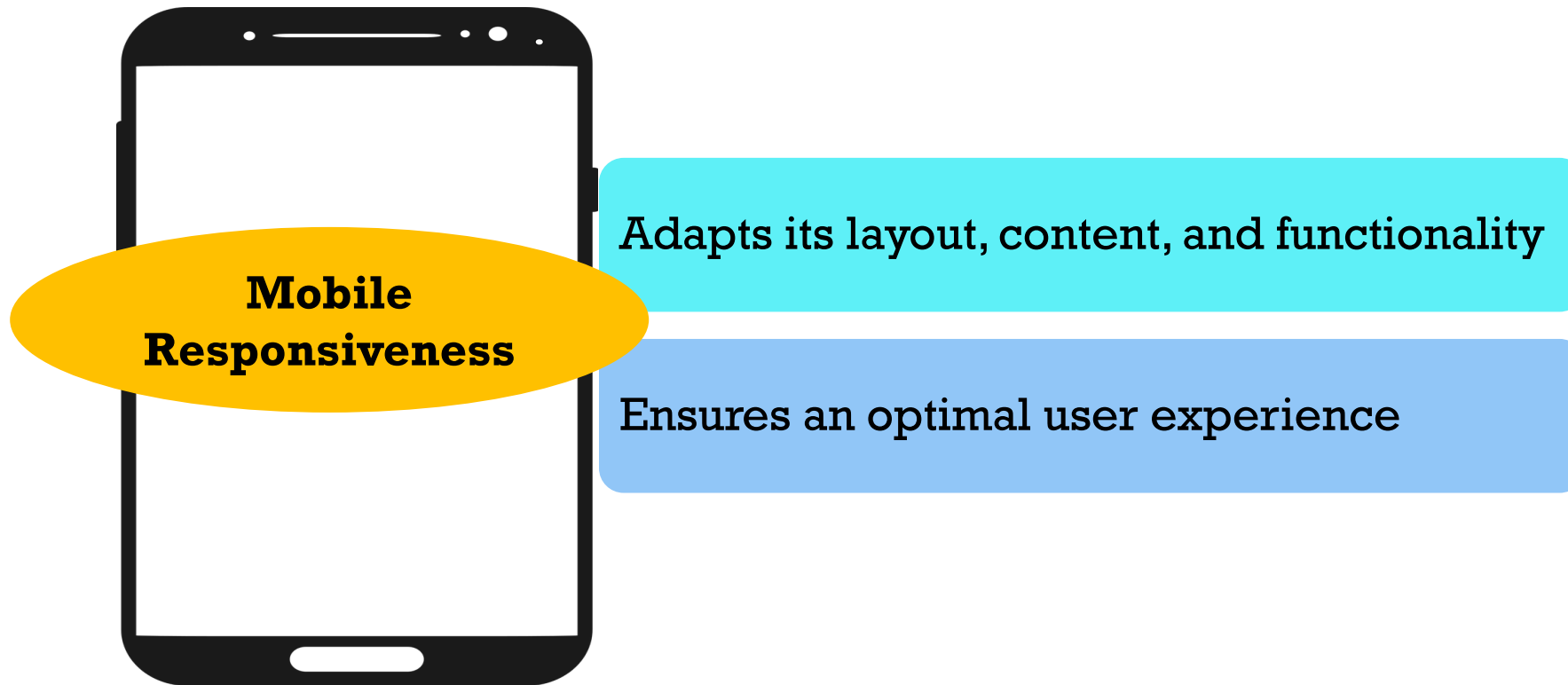| Website Performance	Manage Resources
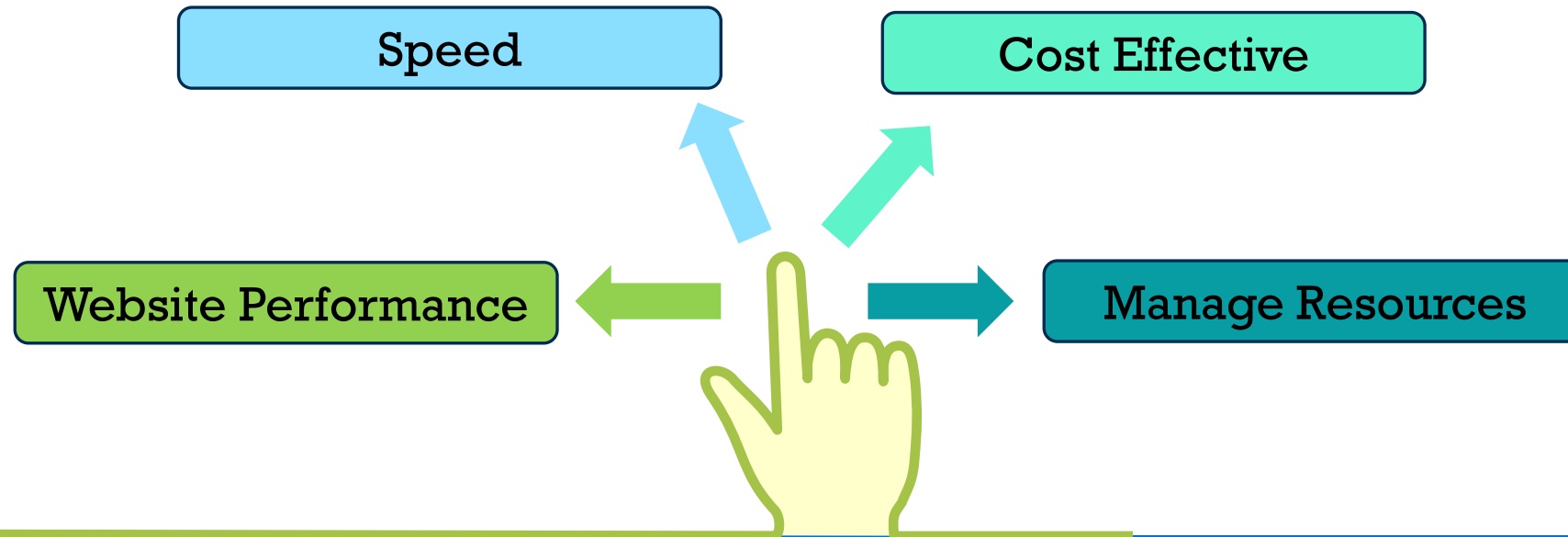
Caching Plugins

➢ Caching plugins significantly boost the performance of WordPress Websites.

➢ Popular caching plugins are as follows:

WP Super Cache

WP Total Cache

Mobile Responsiveness

Mobile Responsiveness

Adapts its layout, content, and functionality

Ensures an optimal user experience

Responsive Themes

Adapts its layout and content to fit the screen size and orientation of the device

Ensures that the Website looks and works perfectly on all devices without separate design
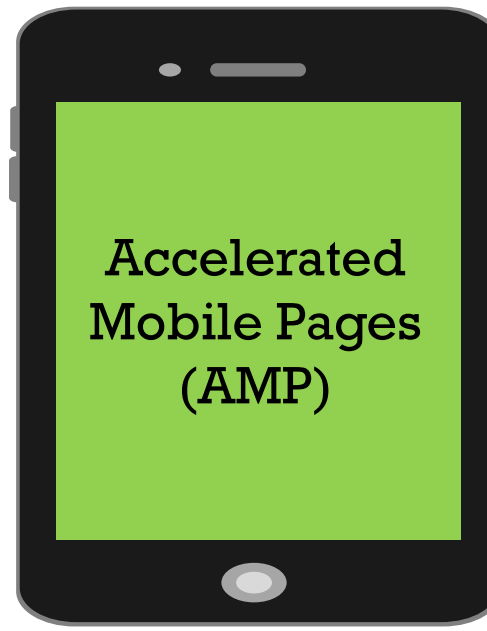
Ensures that the Website is readable and accessible on any device

Responsive Themes

Plugins for Mobile Optimization

➢ Mobile optimization plugins boost the performance, usability, and appearance of WordPress Websites on mobile devices.

➢ Popular mobile optimization plugins are as follows:

WPtouch

Accelerated Mobile Pages (AMP)

Summary [1-2]

➢ SEO is a way of enhancing a Website's ranking and visibility on SERPs to generate more organic traffic.

➢ Caching is a way to store frequently accessed data temporarily to improve retrieval speed and reduce load times.

➢ Mobile responsiveness is the design approach that ensures a Website displays and functions optimally across various screen devices and sizes.

➢ SEO plugins are tools that enhance a Website's search engine optimization by offering features such as keyword analysis, meta tags management, and sitemaps creation.

➢ Cache plugins improve Website performance by storing and serving static versions of Web pages to reduce server load and speed up page loading times.

Summary [2-2]

➢ A responsive theme automatically adjusts a Website's content and layout to fit various devices and screen sizes for optimal viewing.

➢ A mobile optimization plugin enhances a Website's performance and user experience on mobile devices through features such as responsive design adjustments and speed improvements.

Build and Manage Websites with CMS

Session 7:

Analytics and Performance

Objectives

➤ Explain the steps to set up Google Analytics for a WordPress Website

➤ Describe the process of integrating Google Analytics tracking code into WordPress

➤ Identify and explain WordPress Website performance metrics using speed testing tools

➤ Summarize the best practices to optimize WordPress Website performance

➤ List and describe the essential security measures and plugins for WordPress
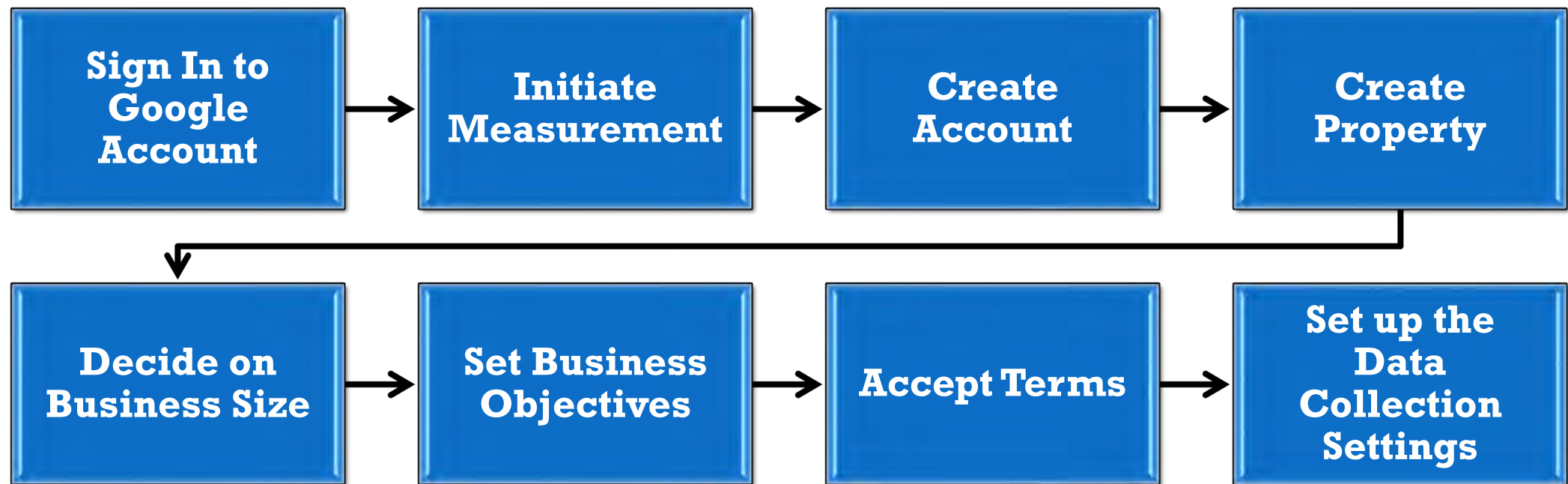
Google Analytics Integration

Google Analytics is a powerful and popular tool that tracks and reports Website traffic, user activities, and overall Website performance. Integrating Google Analytics with a WordPress Website is crucial for getting a full view of user interactions.
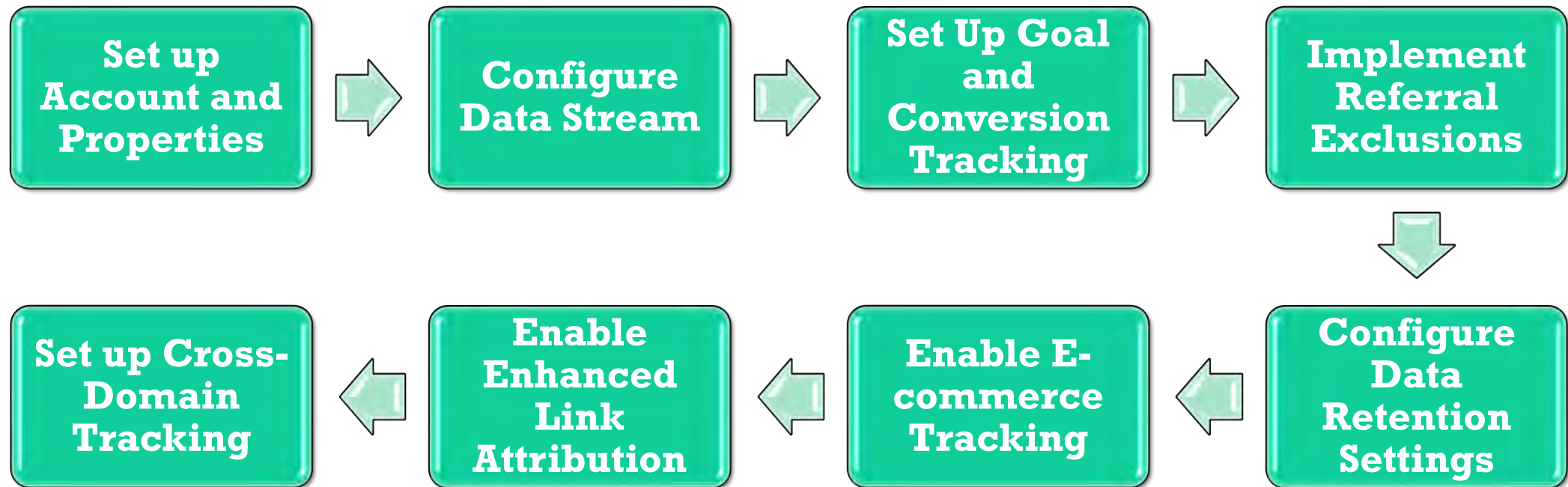
Setting Up Google Analytics [1-2]

Creating a Google Analytics Account

Setting Up Google Analytics [2-2]

Configuring Analytics Settings

| Set up Account and Properties | → | Configure Data Stream | → | Set Up Goal and Conversion Tracking | → | Implement Referral Exclusions |

| Set up Cross-Domain Tracking | ← | Enable Enhanced Link Attribution | ← | Enable E-commerce Tracking | ← | Configure Data Retention Settings |

Adding Tracking Code to WordPress [1-2]

Manual Integration

Get the Tracking Code → Access WordPress Theme Editor → Add the Tracking Code → Save Changes

Adding Tracking Code to WordPress [2-2]

Using a Plugin

Install and Activate GA Google Analytics Plugin

Access Plugin Settings

Enter Google Analytics Tracking ID

Save Changes
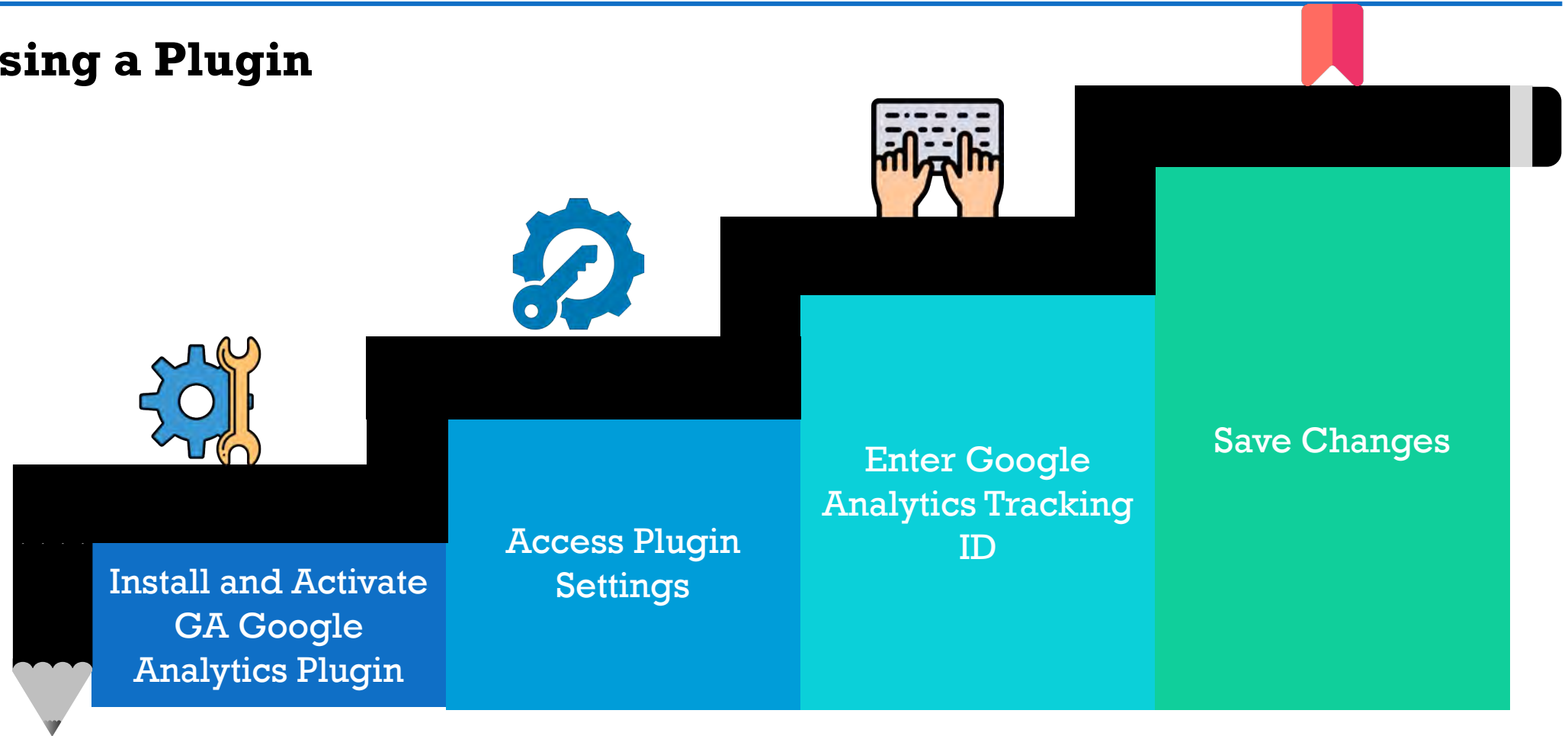
Performance Optimization [1-2]

Speed Testing Tools

Google PageSpeed Insights

GTmetrix

Performance Optimization [2-2]

Best Practices for Performance

Minimizing HTTP Requests

Techniques to minimize HTTP requests are as follows:

- Combine and Minify Files
- Utilize CSS Sprites
- Load Scripts Strategically

Optimizing Images

Steps to maximize images are as follows:

- Resize for Display
- Compress Images
- Leverage Modern Formats
- Implement Lazy Loading

Security Measures [1-3]

Importance of Security

➤ Website security is crucial and the key reasons are as follows:

Safeguarding Private Data

Building and Maintaining User Confidence

Avoiding Operational Disruptions

Security Measures [2-3]

Common Security Threats

1 Malware Attacks

2 SQL Injection

3 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

4 Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks

Security Measures [3-3]

Essential Security Plugins

- Wordfence Security
- Sucuri Security
- iThemes Security
- All In One WP Security and Firewall
- WPScan

Summary

➢ Google Analytics offers necessary tools to monitor and examine Website visitor behavior, giving insights into the tastes and activities of the audience.

➢ Website owners can obtain data for content optimization, user experience improvement, and performance enhancement by integrating Google Analytics and utilizing tools such as GTmetrix and Google PageSpeed Insights.

➢ Website speed can be improved by optimizing images and reducing HTTP requests, which are essential for enhancing user satisfaction and engagement.

➢ Website security should be prioritized for three key reasons: safeguarding user data, upholding confidence, and avoiding disruptions.

➢ Common threats include malware injection, SQL injection, XSS, and DoS attacks.

➢ It is essential to update Website software regularly to take advantage of new security features and patch vulnerabilities in themes, plugins, and core files.

➢ Security is enhanced by installing and setting up security plugins, adding an extra layer of defense to protect Websites against various attacks.

Build and Manage Websites with CMS

Session 8:

**Advanced Customization and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools**

Objectives

➤ Describe the process of integrating AI tools and Chatbots into WordPress Websites

➤ Explain the process of creating and managing custom post types and taxonomies

➤ Define the regular update strategy for WordPress

➤ List and explain backup solutions to protect WordPress Websites

➤ Identify the common WordPress issues and resolve using debugging tools

Using AI Tools in WordPress [1-2]

➤ Some widely used AI tools include:

ChatGPT

Divi AI

ClickUp

Rank Math

Squibler

Akismet
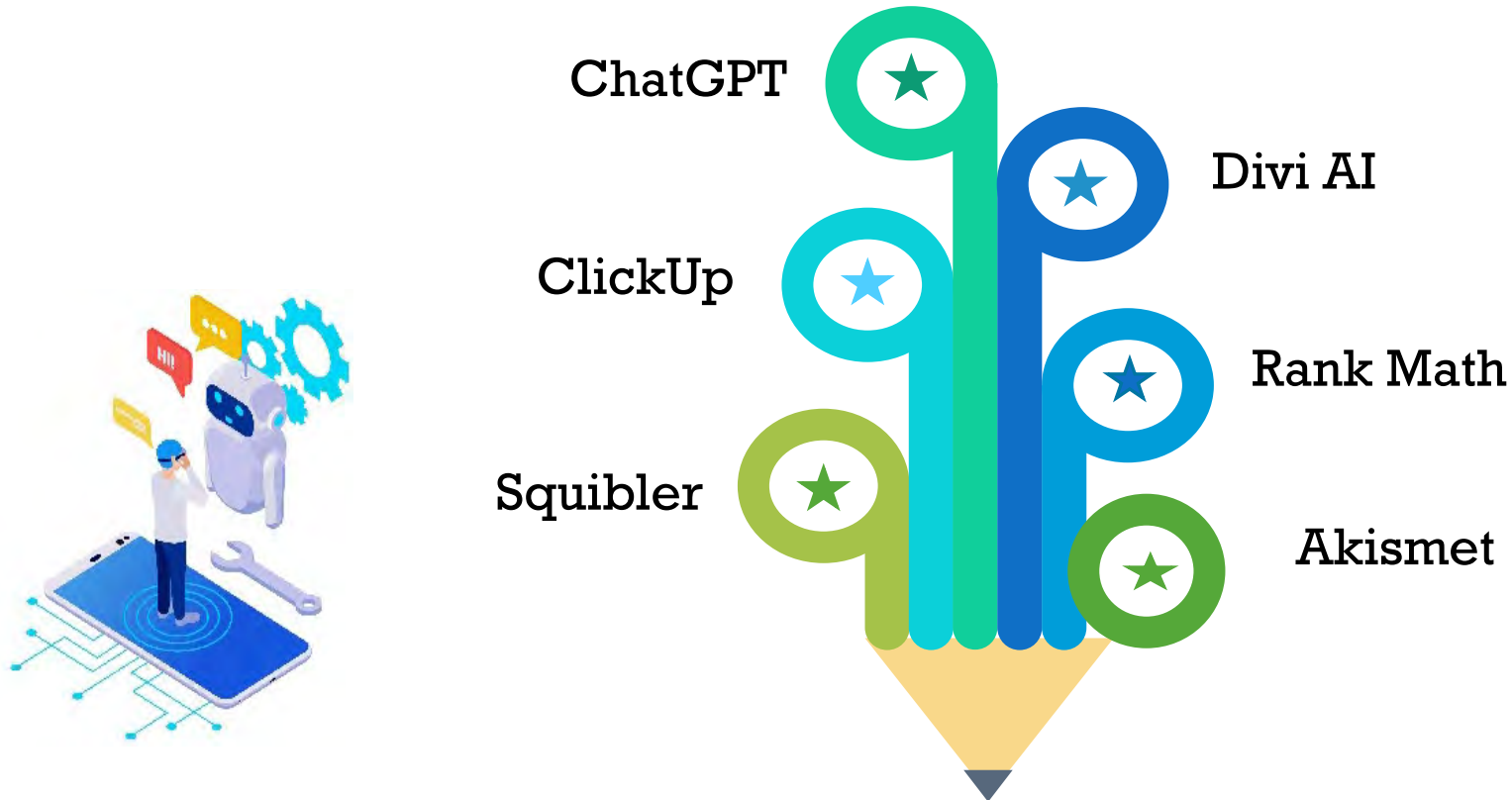
Using AI Tools in WordPress [2-2]

➢ Steps for integrating an AI tool into WordPress include:

1	• Search Appropriate AI Plugin in the WordPress Repository
2	• Install and Activate the AI Plugin
3	• Train and Customize the AI Model
4	• Analyze and Monitor the AI Performance

Chatbots and Virtual Assistants [1-2]

➤ Some free and paid chatbot plugins include:

TIDIO	Smartsupp
Chatra	Botsify
HubSpot	Joinchat
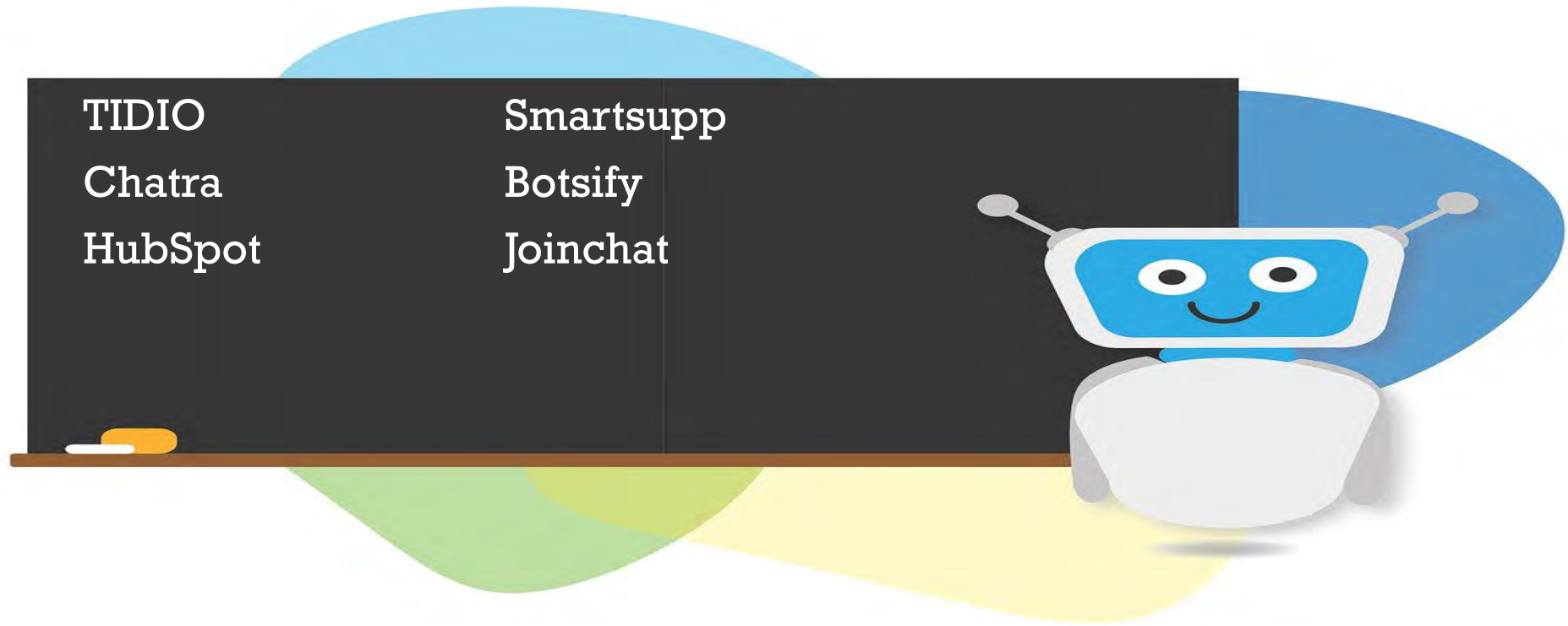
Chatbots and Virtual Assistants [2-2]

➤ Steps to integrate a chatbot on WordPress are as follows:

Find the OpenAI plugin in WordPress. → Install and activate the plugin. → Enter the Application Programming Interface (API) key to connect to the chatbot. ↓ Customize the chatbot. ← Test it on the ChatGPT Website. ← Add the chatbot widget to the site.
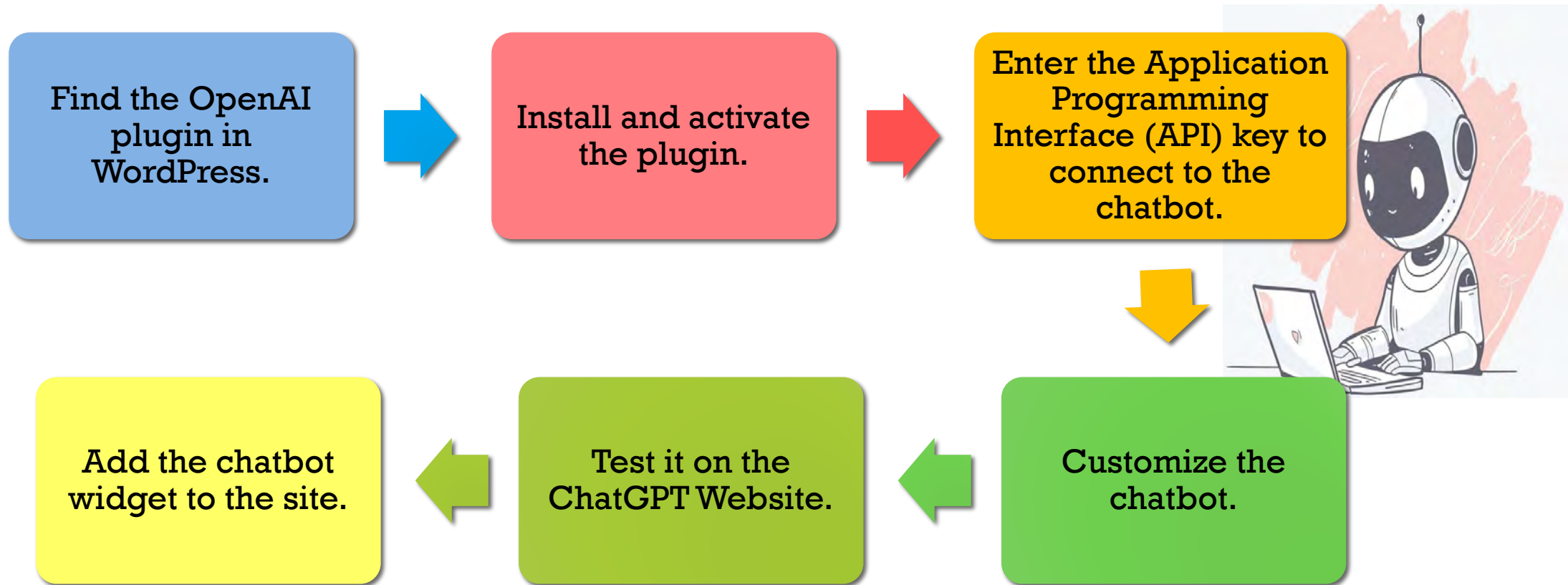
Advanced Customization [1-3]
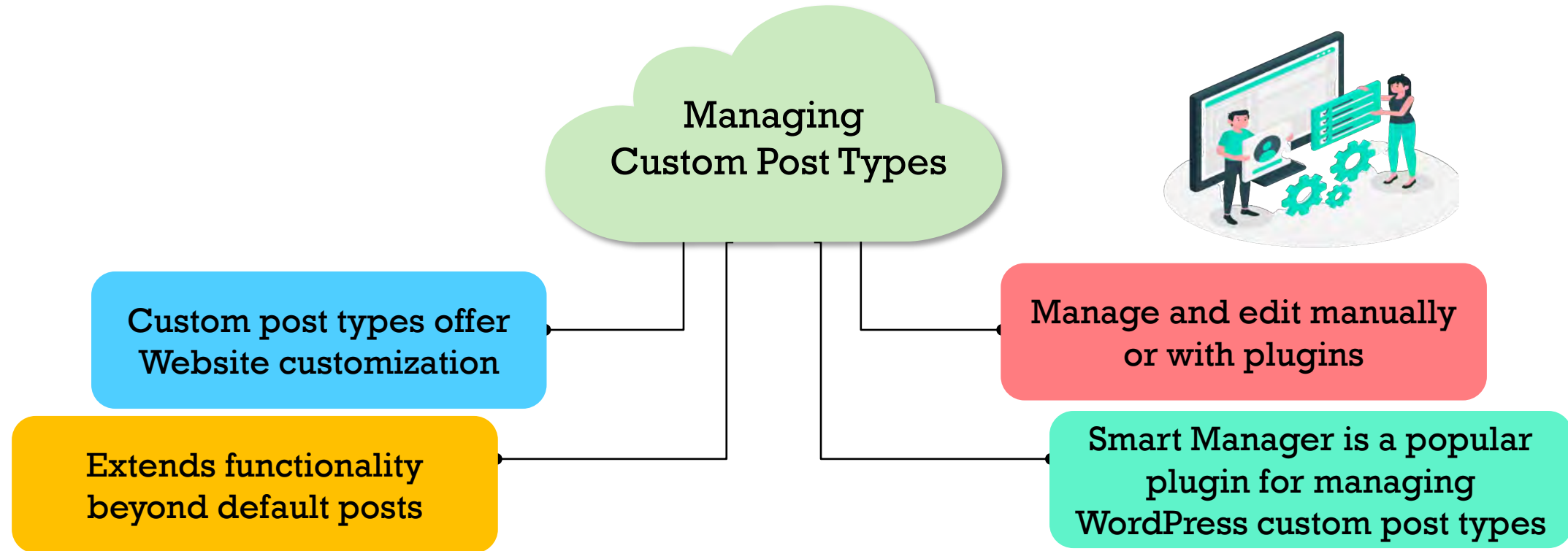
➢ Methods for creating custom post types in WordPress include:


Employing a Normal Plugin

Altering `functions.php` File

Creating a Plugin

Advanced Customization [2-3]

Managing Custom Post Types

Custom post types offer Website customization

Extends functionality beyond default posts

Manage and edit manually or with plugins

Smart Manager is a popular plugin for managing WordPress custom post types

Advanced Customization [3-3]

➤ Key aspects of custom taxonomies are:

Creating Custom Taxonomies

Applying Custom Taxonomies
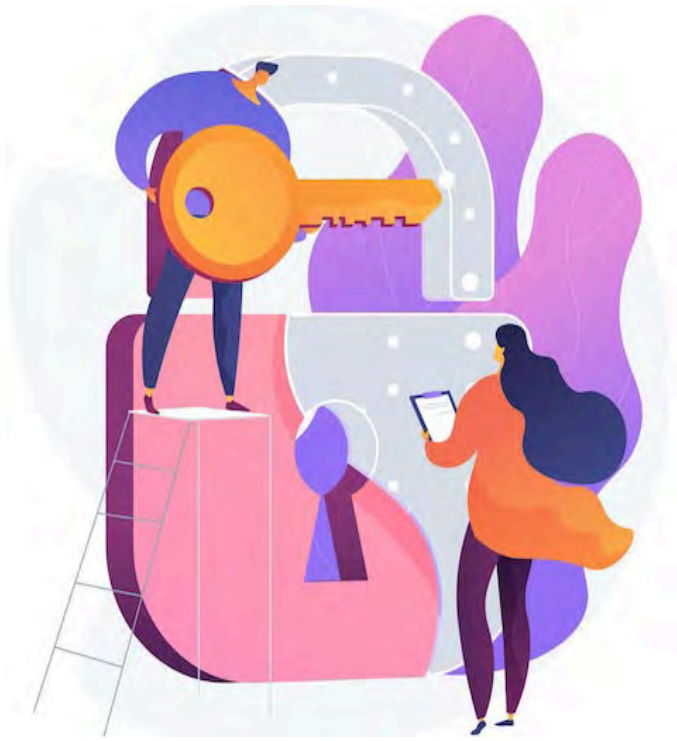
Managing and Maintaining WordPress

➢ Common ways to implement updates in WordPress Websites are:
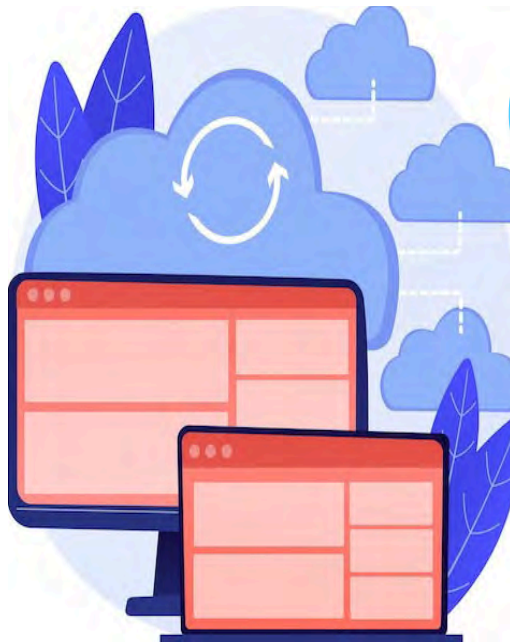
Automatic Updates

Manual Updates

Compatibility

Backup Solutions

➤ Conventions for WordPress Backups are:

Regular Backups

Remote Storage

Test Restores

Multiple Backup Solutions

Troubleshooting Common Issues

➢ Some popular WordPress debugging tools include:

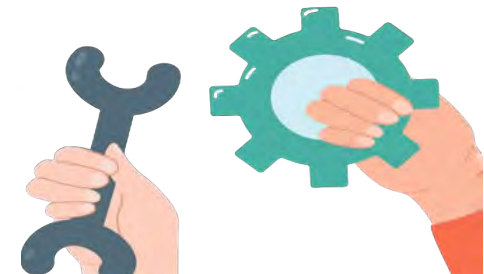|	
Query Monitor	Debug Bar
Log Deprecated Notices	Error Log Monitor
WP Debugging	Health Check and Troubleshooting
Developer Tools in Browsers	WP-CLI
New Relic	

Summary [1-2]

- AI tools add special capability to automate tasks, enhance content creation, and improve user engagement in WordPress.

- WordPress AI content generators, Chatbots, and Virtual Assistants enhance a Website's functionality and user experience.

- WordPress offers numerous customization options for custom post types.

- WordPress custom taxonomies offer greater classification and flexibility to organize content in a logical and well-structured manner.

- WordPress regular update releases keep the Website's software, plugins, and themes up-to-date.

Summary [2-2]

➢ WordPress backup solution helps users to restore a Website in case of any error or cyberattack.

➢ WordPress errors come in all different shapes and sizes. Many debugging tools are available to troubleshoot and fix errors.