BAVC
WordPress

Resources

http://codex.wordpress.org/

Lab Resources

MAMP
Git
Aptana Studio 3
Firefox with Firebug

Outline

I.   WordPress installation (Installing_WordPress)
    A.   Requirements
        1.   PHP >= version 5.2.4
        2.   MySQL >= version 5.0
        3.   Apache mod_rewrite installed
        4.   Use phpinfo and phpMyAdmin to check versions and mod presence
    B.   Download
    C.   Move download to Desktop and unzip
    D.   Create database and db user
        1.   phpMyAdmin
        2.   custom Web host interface
    E.   Configuration
        1.   gather db info
            a.   host
            b.   database
            c.   user
            d.   password
            e.   port (if not default)
        2.   duplicate and rename wp-config-sample.php => wp-config.php
        3.   open file
        4.   set the define values with the db info
            a.   note for MAMP: `define('DB_HOST', 'localhost:8889');`
        5.   generate secret keys: https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ and add to config file
        6.   add debug [optional]:

```php
if (WP_DEBUG) {
  @ini_set('error_reporting', E_ALL | E_STRICT);
  @ini_set('display_errors', 'on';
}
```

        7.   move/upload the files to the web server.
        8.   run the install script: `http://localhost:8888/blog/wp-admin/install.php`.
II.   First things … (First_Steps_With_WordPress)
    A.   Login to `http://localhost:8888/blog/wp-admin/`, which displays the Dashboard.
    B.   View the public front page—click "Demo Blog" in tool bar.
        1.   The layout is one of WP's themes (Twenty Eleven) with these parts:
            a.   header
                i.   blog title
                ii.   [search field]
                iii.   image
                iv.   nav bar
            b.   sidebar—Widgets
                i.   recent posts and comments
                ii.   archives
                iii.   categories

      iv. meta actions: admin, logout, RSS, and WP site
      v.   text: Dashboard > Appearance > Widgets
     c.   post
      i.   title
      ii.   date
      iii. body
      iv. meta data
     d.   footer
   2.   functionality
     a.   link style
     b.   hover states
 C.   Display the post page—click the post title.
   1.   The sidebar is hidden.
   2.   Comments are displayed.
   3.   Leave-a-reply form is displayed.
 D.   View Categories and Archives—go back to Home, click link under Categories or Archives in sidebar.
 E.   Back to Admin …
   1.   Left column links
     a.   review menu items … popup reveal quick-links
     b.   fill out the User > Profile and save
     c.   change the look …
      i.   go to Appearance > Themes
      ii.   click activate on new theme
      iii. visit site …
 F.   Write a post … (Writing_Posts)
   1.   Posts > All Posts
   2.   Add New
     a.   title, content, and excerpt
     b.   Categories and Tags.
     c.   Screen Options—which fields are visible
     d.   Publish options
     e.   Permalink
     f.   headings in post start with `<h4>`.
     g.   quicktag buttons
     h.   WordPress tags: `<!--more-->`.
     i.   Post formats (Post_Formats)
      i.   standardized format types which may be used by a theme to alter the display
   3.   From the All-Posts list, hover over title then click Edit.
   4.   Make your edits (HTML ok).
   5.   Changing CSS
     a.   find the rule in Firebug
     b.   open styles.css
     c.   change and save
     d.   add a style attribute to an element
III. Install a theme (Using_Themes)
 A.   Dashboard > Appearance > Themes—Install Themes tab—Featured
 B.   Twenty Twelve—Install Now
 C.   Toolbox
 D.   Make a theme active: Manage Themes tab— Twenty Twelve—Activate
IV. Customizing a theme—(Child_Themes)
 A.   Create a folder with a style.css file in it
   1.   wp-content/themes/twentyeleven_child/style.css
 B.   Add the WP header to styles.css and import the parent.
   1.

```
@charset "UTF-8";
/*
Theme Name:  Twenty Eleven Child
Theme URI:   http://localhost:8888/blog/
Description: Child theme from twentyeleven
Author:      Richard Mitchell
```

```
                   Author URI:   http://www.urchard.com
                   Template:     twentyeleven
                   Version:      1
                   */
                   @import url("../twentyeleven/style.css");
```

        2.   Theme Name and Template fields are required.
        3.   If using @charset, place it on the first line.
        4.   Don't import the parent style sheet if you are replacing it.

C.   Go to Appearance > Themes and activate the new theme.

D.   Add custom php functions
        1.   add the file functions.php to the new child directory
        2.   add any code and variables you need, e.g.

```php
<?php
function show_unix_time() {
  printf('Unix timestamp: %s', time());
}

add_action('wp_footer', show_unix_time);
?>
```

        3.   handling includes:

```php
require_once(get_stylesheet_directory() . '/default.php');
```

E.   Add other files: default.php.
F.   Add templates: footer.php.

V.   Templates (Stepping_Into_Templates)
A.   Database for content, (X)HTML (PHP) file for structure, CSS file for presentation styles.
B.   Three basic templates:
        1.   header—document and blog
        2.   content—single-post and multi-post views
        3.   footer
C.   Master files like index.php or single.php display the templates using *template tags* (function calls):

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

D.   Blog content is retrieved using the so-called WordPress Loop (The_Loop).
E.   Sidebar template
F.   Comment form
G.   Templates may be included in other template files, e.g. a search form template in a sidebar
H.   The template hierarchy determines which views are displayed.
I.   Notes
        1.   HTML tags may start in one template and close in another. Use a validation service to check for compliance.
        2.   Test a new template in every view in which it appears.
        3.   Add comments to the file explaining what you are doing.
        4.   Follow the WordPress site architecture (Site_Architecture_1.5)

VI.   Template Tags (Stepping_Into_Template_Tags, How_to_Pass_Tag_Parameters)
A.   Escaped PHP, usually a function call, to do or display something.
B.   Use the PHP tag

```php
<?php bloginfo('name'); ?>.
```

C.   Functions may expect arguments

```php
the_title(before, after, display);.
```

D. For only setting a few of multiple parameters, some functions use the query-string style argument.

```php
<?php wp_list_authors('show_fullname=1&feed=rss&optioncount=1 '); ?>
```

E. Associative arrays may also be used.

```php
<?php wp_list_authors(
  'show_fullname' => 1,
  'feed' => 'rss',
  'optioncount' => 1
); ?>
```

F. See (Include_Tags)

VII. Overriding parent templates
   A. Save a copy of `footer.php` in the child theme folder.
   B. Add HTML comment for `__FILE__`.
   C. Core structure—default
      1. body
         a. div#page
            i. div#header
            ii. div#content
            iii. div#sidebar
            iv. div#footer

VIII. Pages (Pages)
   A. For displaying non-blog content, e.g. About or Contact.
   B. To edit, click Pages > All.
      1. Edit existing page title and text; update.
      2. Note that the menu bar is updated with new title.
      3. Pages have no category or tags.
   C. Add a sub-page.
   D. Use wp_list_pages() to display the pages (in functions.php).

IX. Images in posts and pages (Using_Images)
   A. Insert an image in a post or page (Inserting_Images_into_Posts_and_Pages)
      1. Edit the post or page.
      2. Click the place in your post you want the image.
      3. Click Add Media button.
      4. From the popup you can
         a. drag and drop a file or choose a file from the local file system to add an image,
         b. choose one from the media gallery,
         c. or enter a URL.
      5. Attachment details
         a. edit or delete
         b. add title, caption, etc.
      6. Attachment display settings
         a. alignment
         b. link to
         c. size
      7. Insert into post
   B. The Media Library—click Media > Library (Edit_Media)
      1. shows previously uploaded images;
      2. is the place to edit the image and its meta data;
      3. makes uploading easy—click Add New
         a. From the popup you can
            i. drag and drop a file or choose a file from the local file system
            ii. after upload, edit the image and its meta data.
   C. Media refinement
      1. choose a value right or left in the media meta data
      2. fix the CSS if necessary, e.g. for images interacting with an h4 heading: