WordPress 4.x Complete

With WordPress, anyone can build an optimized website with the least amount of effort possible and then make it available to the world in no time.

This book will serve as a practical guide for everyone who intends to become an online publisher, website owner, or even a website developer. Beginning with the basic features of WordPress, the book lays a solid foundation to deal with advanced and complex features. It then moves on to helping you choose and install various themes.

Gradually, with increasing complexity, the book goes into the development of your own themes, acting as a beginner's guide to theme and plugin development.

Concluding the learning curve with miscellaneous tasks such as community blogging and administering the established site, this book empowers you with the ability to maintain your site.

Who this book is written for

If you want a website at low cost, without the need to hire a team of developers and designers, then this book is for you. It will help you take your first steps into the world of website creation.

What you will learn from this book

- Launch your website quickly with the help of a quick WordPress installation guide
- Create content that is optimized for publishing on the Web
- Create a quality website with a proper assembly of important subpages
- Install and work with plugins and widgets
- Install and create attractive themes for your website
- Create custom menus to improve the user experience of your website
- Upload multimedia content such as images, audio, and video easily and effectively
- Build your first plugins and widgets to add features to your website
- Expand the features of WordPress for creating non-blogging websites and administer them


Get your website up and running and beautify it with WordPress

Karol Król

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Prices do not include local sales tax or VAT where applicable
In this package, you will find:

- The author biography
- A preview chapter from the book, Chapter 1 'Introducing WordPress'
- A synopsis of the book’s content
- More information on *WordPress 4.x Complete*

**About the Author**

**Karol Król** is a WordPress developer, PHP programming specialist, professional blogger, and writer. He has been building expertise in WordPress ever since his early years at Silesian University of Technology, Poland, where he graduated with a master's degree in computer science. Early in his career, he worked as a freelance website developer for several years. Later, he decided to shift his focus toward popularizing WordPress as the perfect solution for all web-based projects and devoted his time to developing his writing career. His articles have been featured on websites such as NewInternetOrder.com, About.com, MarketingProfs.com, SmashingMagazine.com, ProBlogger.net, Six Revisions, Web Design Ledger, and many more. Currently, Karol's two main projects are providing business advice to normal people online through his website at [http://newinternetorder.com/](http://newinternetorder.com/) (normal people who don't have hours upon hours of time to spend sitting on their computer, watching yet another business training and trying to figure things out in the middle of the night), and offering his writing services through his main hub at [http://karol.cc/](http://karol.cc/).
WordPress 4.x Complete

*WordPress 4.x Complete* will take you through the complete process of building a fully functional WordPress site from scratch. The journey goes all the way from teaching you how to install WordPress to the most advanced topics, such as creating your own themes, writing plugins, and even building non-blog websites. The best part is that you can do all of this without losing your shirt along the way. Moreover, once you get some practice, you will be able to launch new WordPress sites within minutes (not a metaphor, by the way; this is completely true).

This book guides you along the way in a step-by-step manner to explain everything there is to know about WordPress. We'll start by downloading and installing the core of WordPress, where you will learn how to choose the correct settings in order to guarantee a smooth experience for yourself and your visitors. After that, this book will teach you all about content management functionalities for your site, from posts and pages to categories and tags, all the way to links, media, menus, images, galleries, administration, user profiles, and more. Next, you will find out what plugins and themes are and how to use them effectively. Finally, you'll learn how to create your own themes and plugins to enhance the overall functionality of your website. Once you're done with *WordPress 4.x Complete*, you'll have all the knowledge required to build a professional WordPress site from scratch.

What This Book Covers

*Chapter 1, Introducing WordPress*, explains what makes WordPress an excellent software that can run your website (blog or not). WordPress is packed with excellent features and is so flexible that it can really do anything you want. It has a wealth of online resources. Additionally, it's super easy to use, and you need no special skills or prior experience to use it. Last but not least, it is free!

*Chapter 2, Getting Started with WordPress*, describes how to install WordPress on a remote server, change the basic default settings of your blog, write posts, and comment on those posts. This chapter also shows you how to work with sites hosted on WordPress.com, which is one of the branches of the WordPress world.

*Chapter 3, Creating Blog Content*, teaches you everything you need to know to add content to your blog and then manage that content, be it posts, categories, and comments, or tags, spam, and excerpts.

*Chapter 4, Pages, Menus, Media Library, and More*, explores all of the content WordPress can manage that's not directly about blogging. You also get to learn about static pages, menus, headers and backgrounds, the media library, image galleries, and more.
Chapter 5, *Plugins and Widgets*, discusses everything there is to know about finding the best plugins for WordPress and then using them effectively. Plugins are an integral part of every WordPress site's lifespan, so it's hard to find a successful site that isn't using any of them.

Chapter 6, *Choosing and Installing Themes*, describes how to manage the basic look of your WordPress website. You also get to learn where to find themes, why they are useful, and how to implement new themes in your WordPress website.

Chapter 7, *Developing Your Own Theme*, explains how to create your own theme. With just the most basic HTML and CSS abilities, you can create a design and turn it into a fully functional WordPress theme.

Chapter 8, *Feeds, Podcasting, and Social Media Integration*, explains what an RSS feed is and how to make feeds available for your WordPress blog. This chapter also explores how to syndicate an entire blog or just posts within a certain category, and how to create your own podcast with the help of plugins. Finally, it goes on to discuss social media integration and how it can help you build a popular website.

Chapter 9, *Developing Plugins and Widgets*, teaches you everything you need to know about creating basic plugins and widgets: how to structure the PHP files, where to put your functions, and how to use hooks. This chapter also teaches you to add management pages and a widget that is related to a plugin.

Chapter 10, *Community Blogging*, explains how to manage a group of users working with a single blog, which is a community of users. Community blogging can play an important role in a user group or a news website. This chapter also explains how to manage the different levels of privileges for users in the community.

Chapter 11, *Creating a Non-blog Website Part 1 – The Basics*, explores the endless possibilities of WordPress when it comes to using it to launch various types of websites. This chapter presents the first batch of our non-blog websites and explains in detail how to build them on top of a standard WordPress installation.

Chapter 12, *Creating a Non-blog Website Part 2 – Community Websites and Custom Content Elements*, goes through some additional types of non-blog websites and also presents some technical aspects of building them (caution—code talk inside!).

Chapter 13, *Administrating WordPress*, covers many of the common administrative tasks you may face when managing a WordPress website. This includes backing up your database and files, moving your WordPress installation from one server or folder to another, and doing general problem-solving and troubleshooting.
Introducing WordPress

Have you ever wanted to get yourself a shiny new website at a low cost, without the need to hire a team of developers and designers, without learning advanced PHP, and with almost unlimited extension possibilities? Or maybe you want to get into the world of website creation and becoming the next expert. If that's a yes to any of these questions, then WordPress is likely to be the platform you should look into.

These days, everyone has a good reason to have a website. It's not just large companies anymore. Individuals, families, freelancers, and small or independent businesses can all benefit from having one. Many individuals and small businesses may not have the financial resources to hire a website development company or a freelance web developer to create a website for them. This is where WordPress comes into play.

In short, WordPress is an open source web software application that you can use to create and maintain a modern website, even if you don't have any technical expertise. Since WordPress is a web application, it doesn't need to be installed on your home computer, or any other machine under your control. It can live on a server (a kind of computer) that belongs to your website hosting company. WordPress is free, easy to use, and packed with excellent features.

Originally, WordPress was an application meant to run a blog website. However, it has now evolved into a fully-featured Content Management System (CMS). Actually, at the time of writing, WordPress powers over 23 percent of the entire Internet. If that's not enough, the newest version of the platform has been downloaded over 25 million times (you can see the live numbers at https://wordpress.org/download/counter/). It seems that joining the craze is, indeed, a wise thing to do.
Introducing WordPress

In this chapter, we'll explore:

- The reasons that will make you choose WordPress to run your website
- The greatest advantages of WordPress
- Online resources for WordPress
- The complete list of features in the newest versions of WordPress

Getting into WordPress

WordPress is an open-source content management system. Open source means that the source code of the system is made available with a license, whereby the copyright holder provides the rights to study, change, and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose (as Wikipedia defines it). Content management system means a software application that can run a website (for example, a blog) and allows you to publish, edit, and modify the content. It's a piece of software that lives on the web server and makes it easy for you to add and edit posts, themes, comments, and all of your other content.

Even though WordPress was originally a blog engine—used primarily to run blogs—it's now being used by a number of big (by today's standards) online agencies to run their sites. Outlets such as The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, Forbes, and Reuters use WordPress as the base of their web publishing platforms.

Undoubtedly, the platform has evolved a lot over the years, and even though a large number of new functionalities have been introduced, WordPress still remains one of the easiest to use web publishing platforms out there.

Originally, WordPress was a fork of an older piece of software named b2/cafelog. WordPress was developed by Matt Mullenweg and Mike Little, but is now maintained and developed by a team of developers that includes Mullenweg.
Using WordPress for a blog or a website

There are generally two popular types of websites for which WordPress is meant to be used:

- A normal website with relatively static content—pages, subpages, and so on.
- A blog website—chronologically organized and frequently updated, categorized, tagged, and archived.

However, as experience shows, these days WordPress is successfully used to run a wide variety of other sites as well, such as:

- Corporate business sites
- E-commerce stores
- One-page profile sites
- Membership sites
- Video blogs
- Photo blogs
- Product sites
- Education sites (e-courses) and more

For those of you unfamiliar with blog websites and blogging terminology, let's take a look at the basics.

Starting the journey – what is a blog?

Originally, blog was short for weblog. According to Wikipedia, the term weblog was first used in 1997, and people started using blogs globally in 1999. The terms weblog, weblogging, and weblogger were added to the Oxford Dictionary in 2003, though these days most people leave off the "we" part.

Just to give you a more plain-English explanation, a blog is a website that usually contains regular entries made by an author. These entries can be of various types, such as commentary, descriptions of events, photos, videos, personal remarks, tutorials, case studies, long opinion pieces, political ideas, or whatever else you can imagine. They are usually displayed in a reverse chronological order, with the most recent additions at the top. Those entries can be organized in a variety of ways—by date, topic, subject, and so on.
Introducing WordPress

One of the main characteristics of a blog is that it's meant to be updated regularly. Unlike a site where the content is static, a blog behaves more like an online diary, wherein the blogger posts regular updates. Hence, blogs are dynamic with ever-changing content. A blog can be updated with new content and the old content can be changed or deleted at any time (although deleting content is not a common practice).

Most blogs focus their content on a particular subject—for example, current events, hobbies, niche topics, and technical expertise. This doesn't mean that blogs are meant to be published only by individuals sharing their personal opinions on given matters. On the contrary, these days, blogs have become a major part of the online presence for many businesses and corporations. The modern practice of "content marketing" is now one of the most widely accepted web marketing methods, and its core is based on publishing quality content, often in blog form.

Understanding the common terms

If you are new to the world of blogging (sometimes called "blogosphere", which is a fairly popular expression these days), you may want to familiarize yourself with the following common terms.

Post

Each entry in the blog is called a post. Every post usually has a number of different parts. Of course, the two most obvious parts are title and content. The content is text, images, links, and so on. Posts can even contain multimedia (for example, videos and audio files). Every post also has a publication timestamp, and most have one or more categories and tags assigned to them. It is these posts, or entries, that are displayed in a reverse chronological order on the main page of the blog. By default, the latest post is displayed first, in order to give the viewer the latest news on the subject.

Categories and tags

Categories and tags are ways to organize and find posts within a blog and even across blogs. Categories are like topics, while tags are more like keywords. For example, for a blog about food and cooking, there might be a category called Recipes, but every post in that category might have different tags (for example, soup, baked, vegetarian, and dairy free).

The purpose and correct usage of tags and categories is one of the widely discussed topics among bloggers. Although there are basic guidelines such as the ones presented here, every blogger develops their own approach after a while, and there are no rules "written in stone".
Comments

Most blogs allow visitors to post comments about the posts. This gives readers the opportunity to interact with the author of the blog, thus making the whole experience interactive. Often, the author of the blog will respond to comments by posting additional comments with the single click of the reply button, which enables a continuous public online conversation or dialog.

Comments are said to be one of the most important assets for a blog. The presence of a large number of comments shows how popular and authoritative the blog is.

Themes

The theme for a blog is the design and layout that you choose for your blog. In most blogs, the content (for example, posts) is separate from the visual layout. This means you can change the visual layout of your blog at any time without having to worry about the content being affected. One of the best things about themes is that it takes only minutes to install and start using a new one. Moreover, there are a number of very good free or low-cost themes available online.

That being said, you need to be careful when working with free themes from unknown developers. Often, they contain encrypted parts and code that can hurt your site and its presence on Google. Always look for user reviews before choosing a theme. Most importantly, the safest bet is getting your free themes only from the official WordPress directory at https://wordpress.org/themes/. The themes there have been tested and checked for any suspicious code.

[You can learn more about this whole issue at http://newinternetorder.com/free-wordpress-themes-are-evil/.]

Plugins

WordPress plugins are relatively small pieces of web software that can be installed on a WordPress site. They extend the native functionality to do almost anything that the technology of today allows. Just like WordPress itself, the code within plugins is open source, which means that anyone can build a new plugin if they have the required skill set. Every WordPress website or blog can work with an unlimited number of plugins (although it is not a recommended approach). The most popular functionalities introduced through plugins include: spam protection, search engine optimization, caching, social media integration, interactive contact forms, and backups.
Widget

In short, widgets are a simplified version of plugins. Furthermore, they display a direct, visible result on your blog by using small content boxes (depending on the exact widget you're using, this content can be very diverse). The most common usage of widgets is to have them showcased within the sidebars on your site. Typically, your current theme will provide you with a number of widget areas where you can display widgets (as mentioned, many of these are located in the sidebar). Some of the common usages for widgets are to display content such as categories and tags, recent posts, popular posts, recent comments, links to archived posts, pages, links, search fields, or standard non-formatted text.

Menus

We need to talk some history to explain the meaning of menus in WordPress. Back in the day, WordPress didn't allow much customization in terms of tweaking navigation menus and hand-picking the links we wanted to display. This changed in version 3.0, whereby the new Custom Menus feature was introduced. In plain English, it allows us to create completely custom menus (featuring any links of our choice) and then display them in specific areas on our sites. To be honest, this feature, even though it sounds basic, is one of the main ones that has turned WordPress from a simple blogging tool into a fully-fledged web publishing platform. I promise this will sound much clearer in the following chapters.

RSS

RSS is an acronym for Really Simple Syndication, and Chapter 8, Feeds, Podcasting, and Social Media Integration, addresses the topic of feeds in detail. For now, let's say that RSS and feeds are a way to syndicate the content of your blog so that people can subscribe to it. This means people do not actually have to visit your blog regularly to see what you've added. Instead, they can subscribe and have new content delivered to them via e-mail, or through a feed reader such as Feedly.

Page

It's important to understand the difference between a page and a post. Unlike posts, pages do not depend on timestamps and are not displayed in a chronological order. Also, they do not have categories or tags. A page is a piece of content with only a title and content (an example would be About Me or Contact Us—the two most popular pages on almost any blog). It is likely that the number of pages on your blog remains relatively static, while new posts can be added every day or so.
Home page

A home page is simply the main page that visitors see when they visit your website by typing in your domain name or URL address. In the early days of WordPress' existence, a home page wasn't something we talked about as a separate kind of page. Originally, a home page was generated automatically from the newest posts—it was a listing of those posts in a reverse chronological order. Right now, however, WordPress allows us to build a completely customized home page and display whatever content we wish on it.

Users

As mentioned earlier, WordPress is now a complete web publishing platform. One of its characteristics is that it is capable of working with multiple user accounts, not just a single account belonging to the owner (main author) of the site. There are different types of user accounts available, and they have different credentials and access rights. WordPress is clearly trying to resemble a traditional publishing house where there are authors, editors, and other contributors all working together. Even though the possibility of creating an unlimited number of user accounts won't be that impressive for anyone planning to manage a site on their own, it can certainly be a more than essential feature for big, magazine-like websites.

Why choose WordPress

WordPress is not the only publishing platform out there, but it has an awful lot to offer. In the following sections, I've called attention to WordPress's most outstanding features.

A long time in refining

In web years, WordPress has been around for quite a while and was in development the whole time, and so constantly getting better. WordPress very first release, Version 0.70, was launched in May 2003. Since then, it has had 24 major releases, with a number of minor ones in between. Each release came with more features and better security.

Each major release comes with a codename honoring a great Jazz musician, and this has become a tradition in the WordPress world. For instance, the latest version, 4.1, is codenamed Dinah (in honor of jazz singer Dinah Washington).
**Active in development**

WordPress is a continually evolving application. It's never left alone to stagnate. Developers are working on WordPress constantly to keep it ahead of spammers and hackers, and to evolve the application on the basis of the evolving needs of its users.

**A large community of contributors**

WordPress is not being developed by a lonely programmer in a dark basement room. On the contrary, there is a large community of people working on it collaboratively by developing, troubleshooting, making suggestions, and testing the application. With such a large group of people involved, the application is likely to continue to evolve and improve without pause.

**Amazingly extendable**

In addition to having an extremely strong core, WordPress is also quite extendable. This means that once you get started with it, the possibilities are nearly limitless. Any additional functionality that you can dream of can be added by means of a plugin that you or your programmer friends can write.

**Getting to know the WordPress family**

WordPress as a platform and as a community of users has evolved in two main areas. The first one is gathered around WordPress.org—the native, main website of the WordPress project. The other is WordPress.com—a platform providing free blogs for every user who wants one:
Essentially, WordPress.org is about developing the platform itself, sharing new plugins, discussing the technical aspects of WordPress, and being all "techie" in general. WordPress.com (the preceding screenshot) is a purely community-driven site where bloggers can meet with each other, and publish their content on free blogs under the wordpress.com subdomain (for example, something like http://my-blog-name.wordpress.com/ is a subdomain). That being said, there are paid plans available at WordPress.com as well.

In Chapter 2, Getting Started with WordPress, we will discuss all of the differences between having your blog on WordPress.com and downloading the software from WordPress.org and hosting it yourself, but the basic difference is the level of control. If your blog is on WordPress.com, you have less control over plugins, themes, and other details of the blog because everything is managed and made worry-free by the WordPress.com service, which obviously has its pros and cons.

**Digging into WordPress – the features**

Here is a list of some of the features that WordPress has to offer:

- Compliance with the [World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)](http://w3.org) standards, although this does depend on the theme you're using
- Unlimited categories and subcategories
- Unlimited tags
- Automatic syndication (RSS and Atom)
- Use of the XML RPC interface for trackbacks and remote posting
- Ability to post via e-mail and mobile devices (there are apps available for all major mobile platforms, including iOS and Android)
- Support for plugins and themes
- Import of data from other blogs (Moveable Type, Textpattern, Greymatter, b2evolution, and Blogger)
- Easy to administer and blog without any previous experience
- Convenient, fully functional, built-in search
- Instant and fast publishing of content—no re-building of pages required
- Multilanguage capability
- Ability to password protect content
- Comments manager and spam protection
Introducing WordPress

• Built-in workflow (write, draft, review, and publish)
• Intelligent text formatting via a What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG) editor
• Multi-user and multi-author support for user accounts
• Feature-rich Media Library for managing photos and other non-text content through a visual and highly usable interface
• Social media integration capabilities
• Dynamic and scalable revision functionality with post (edit) locking
• Built-in embed functionality through shortcodes (compatible with services such as YouTube, Vimeo, Flickr, and SoundCloud)
• An admin panel that's accessible via all modern devices, operating systems, and web browsers
• Pre-made color schemes for the admin panel
• User-friendly image editing, plus a drag-and-drop image importing feature
• Advanced Search Engine Optimization (SEO) features through plugins and themes

Getting familiar with the new feature list since 3.7

Since the last edition of this book was published, quite a staggering number of new features have been added to the WordPress software. If you're new to WordPress, this list may not mean a whole lot to you, but if you're familiar with WordPress and have been using it for a long time, you'll find this list quite enlightening:

• Introduction of a new, modern admin panel design (uncluttered, with clean typography, improved contrast, responsive structure, and better theme management)
• Inclusion of eight new admin color schemes
• Introduction of Open Sans as the new font for the WordPress admin panel
• New default theme—Twenty Fifteen
• Update of the external libraries used in WordPress
• Improved right-to-left (RTL) support
• New click-to-add interface for adding widgets to sidebars
• Introduction of a smoother media editing experience (better visual editing, quicker access to scaling, and crop and rotation tools)
• Drag-and-drop file importing into the editor itself
• Image gallery previews right in the editor
• Live widget previews inside the **Customizer**
• Introduction of a new theme browser
• Enabling of HTML5 markup to be used for captions and galleries
• Improved database layer
• Media Library listing now appearing on a grid layout
• Improved visual editor that expands to fit the content being worked on
• New fixed toolbar in the editor
• Embeddable content previews right in the visual editor
• Inclusion of a new grid view of the plugins page for finding and installing new plugins
• Introduction of the Customizer API
• Improved WordPress installation in languages other than English
• Improved media experience on small screen sizes

**Learning more**

If you’d like to see detailed lists of all the new features added since WordPress version 3.7, take a look at the articles on these links:

- [http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_3.8](http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_3.8)
- [http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_3.9](http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_3.9)
- [http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_4.0](http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_4.0)
- [http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_4.1](http://codex.wordpress.org/Version_4.1)

Also, you can read a fully explained feature list at [https://wordpress.org/about/features/](https://wordpress.org/about/features/).
Learning more with online WordPress resources

One very useful characteristic of WordPress is that it has a large, active online community. Everything you will ever need for your WordPress website can likely be found online, and probably for free. In addition to this, these days we can also find many paid resources and training programs that offer expert advice and training, revolving around many different possible usages of a WordPress site.

Staying updated through WordPress news

As WordPress is constantly being developed, it's important to keep yourself up-to-date with the software community's latest activities.

If you visit the dashboard of your own WordPress site regularly, you'll be able to stay up-to-date with WordPress news and software releases. There are widgets on the dashboard that display the latest news and announcements, and an alert always appears when there is a new version of WordPress available for download and installation.

If you prefer to visit the website, then the most important spot to visit or subscribe to is WordPress Releases. Whenever there is a new release, be it a major release, or an interim bug fix, or an upgrade, it will be at https://wordpress.org/news/category/releases/.

Also, be sure to stay tuned to the main WordPress blog at https://wordpress.org/news/.

Some additional resources worth mentioning are as follows:

- https://wordpress.org/: The absolute main hub for WordPress
- https://wordpress.com/: The main platform for free WordPress blogging
- http://jobs.wordpress.net/: Job listings for anyone searching for employment in various areas related to WordPress (or anyone searching for WordPress help)
• http://wordpress.tv/: A great source of top-notch WordPress tutorials, how-to advice, case studies, product demonstrations, and WordPress-related conference presentation recordings

• http://central.wordcamp.org/: WordCamp is a conference that focuses on everything WordPress, it takes place a number of times during the year in different locations around the world, and this site is the central point for the conference

Understanding the Codex

The WordPress Codex is the central repository of all the information that the official WordPress team has published to help people work with WordPress.

The Codex has some basic tutorials for getting started with WordPress, such as a detailed step-by-step discussion of the installation, and lists of every template tag and hook. Throughout this book, I'll be providing links to specific pages within the Codex, which will provide more or advanced information on the topics in this book.

The Codex can be found at http://codex.wordpress.org/Main_Page (the following screenshot):
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What's also worth pointing out is that, recently, the WordPress team released one more resource that will come in handy for new and experienced developers alike. It's called the WordPress Code Reference and it can be found at https://developer.wordpress.org/reference/. It delivers a lot of education on WordPress's functions, classes, methods, and hooks.

Getting support from other users
The online WordPress community asks questions and responds with solutions on the WordPress forum at https://wordpress.org/support/. It's an excellent place to go if you can't find the answer to a problem in the Codex. If you have a given question, then probably someone else has had it as well, and WordPress experts spend time in the forum answering them and giving solutions.

Using theme and plugin directories
There are official directories for themes and plugins on WordPress.org. Though not every theme and plugin is available here, the ones that are have been vetted by the community to some extent. Anything you download from these directories is likely to be relatively bug-free. Plugins and themes that you get from other sources can have malicious code, so be careful. You can also see what the community thinks of these downloads by looking at ratings, comments, and popularity.

Additionally, plugins in the Plugin Directory are automatically upgradable from within your WordPress administration panel (wp-admin), while other plugins have to be upgraded manually. We'll cover this in detail in a later chapter. You can find the Theme Directory at https://wordpress.org/themes/ (the following screenshot) and the Plugin Directory at https://wordpress.org/plugins/.
Summary

Having a website of your own is essential these days, whether you are an individual, a small business, or some other group, or you are blogging regularly or want some accurate static content up on the Internet. In this chapter, we reviewed basic information about blogging and common blog terms for those of you who are new to the concept.

WordPress is an excellent software application that can run your website (blog or not). It's packed with excellent features and is so flexible that it really can do anything you want, and it has a wealth of online resources. Additionally, it's super easy to use, and you don't need any special skills or prior experience to use it. Last but not least, it is free!

In the next chapter, we will explore the choices and steps involved in installing WordPress and getting started.
Where to buy this book

You can buy WordPress 4.x Complete from the Packt Publishing website.

Alternatively, you can buy the book from Amazon, BN.com, Computer Manuals and most internet book retailers.

Click here for ordering and shipping details.