



Wordpress tutorial for beginners 2018

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Note: You'll need cheap WordPress hosting to follow along with this 'un,get up to 60% from our friends at HostGator and get it here! Short answer: WordPres is free to use an open source software called a content management system (CMS) that allows you to build websites and share them with the world without knowing how to click on code. With the help and support of a huge community of web developers and designers around the world, it is one of the most popular website publishing platforms in the world (about 30% of the internet is powered by WordPress, and that's a damn impressive achievement in our book). Long answer: Check out our complete written guide to wordpress questions with the video above! Now how to build a WordPress website tutorial is now ... So wordpresstual's step number one for our pile is to get a domain name and web hosting. A domain name is an address that people enter to get to your website (for example, createaprowebsite.com), and web hosting can basically rent space on the Internet to host all the images, text, videos, and code on your website. For more information, see What is a domain name and for convenience it is called High for web hosting linked to this sentence (oh how convenient!). Now in this tutorial, you'll use HostGator to get both domain names and hosting. If you use this link, you can get special discounts on both your domain name and hosting. Note: We will make a bit of a commission if you buy through that link, but we love HostGator for years before we use and start working with them While we will earn a bit of cash as a thank you for recommending them (and you will get a discount), that's not the only reason we recommend them. You actually like a few different sites to buy a domain name and get web hosting, so to learn more about the options, you can check out our guide to the best domain registrars and the best web hosting services. For the rest of this section and step 2, you'll use HostGator to buy, host, and install domain names. If you decide to get a hosting/domain name elsewhere, the process is basically the same. But whether you're working with friends on a big HG or not starting with step 3 (how to log into WordPress) is exactly the same. Ok, so with HostGator we recommend hatchling plans because it's cheaper and more than enough when you start with your first site. This gives you one website/domain name, a one-click WordPress installation, unlimited bandwidth, and a free SSL certificate. Proverbial complete package. So go ahead and buy the smash button now and you will land on the page where you can choose your domain name. Now, if you've already got a domain name, you can link your site to that domain name later by clicking and entering the I already own this domain tab. If you're still in the pre-domain era, the job will be done because you can buy it now. All you have to do is type one in the search bar, and this example .com to beginnerwptutorials.' Hit input and ... Boom, we would buy it because we could use this one! #1 select a domain name (unfortunately in many cases), you'll see a red warning and you'll need to try a different domain name. You can see other variations of the domain name you choose, such as [yourdomain].club or yourdomain.site, but it's a good place to stick to the most professional .com or .co on most sites (sometimes .org or .io is a solid choice). You can now select an available domain name to view other recommended options, but for now you can ignore it (we recommend that you only need one domain name for your website and don't start your website creation journey #beentherelol. You should automatically check to add domain name privacy, and you should leave it that way. The day they say they can build a website for you (another #beentherelol). Scroll down a little further, and you'll see some planning options: For example hatch plans, a 36-month billing cycle probably won't. If you buy a domain name and hosting for three years, you'll get a discount, but it's a long time, especially when you're starting out. We recommend that you proceed with a 12-month billing cycle. Next, enter your username and security pin: Just enter in the billing information for everything else you buy online: heading to additional services, it's essential now if you're going to get a good free SSL certificate because it helps keep your site safe for visitors and you want to rank on Google through SEO. So go ahead and make sure it's ok, but make sure they have nothing else to offer - a lot of the stuff you offer here like backing up and securing your site can be done for free in different ways (we'll get below!). You can then select the check box that accepts the terms of service and then click the check out button now: It will be sent as an audit/account settings page

(it will take a few minutes). And now we are ready... Ok so after a few minutes of that you will be taken to a page where there may be a pop-up to let us know about yourself pop-ups just go ahead and click on any of them (you can answer it if you want but it's not going to help you install WordPress Roll) Then go to the Marketplace tab. From there, just scroll down until you see the big blue one-click installation button and... Click on that bad boy! Then conveniently be located at the top of the page. Then select the domain and click the Next button. This will take you to a small setup form, fill out all the details, check the box to accept the terms of service, and then click the install button. Once the WordPress installation is complete, you need to copy the installation and store it somewhere secure because you need that info/nonsense password to log into WordPress (and change that password to something much more reasonable). Now, when you open a new tab and go to your domain name, you'll see the following page: Because domain names need to be propagated by default, HostGator should tell the world about new domain names so that people in places (including you) can access them from the web. HG will tell you that the process can take up to 24 hours, which is technically the case... But from our experience, it has never taken more than that Go for a few minutes, relax, and then come back a little bit to keep the truck going through step 3. So once you break back 20-30 after that (hopefully the snack time was awesome) it's time to check on your site and find the WordPress dashboard login page. To start only re-entering the domain name, re-enter the page (if you've gueued at the edge of the #beentherelol seat) and you should be able to see the following page: this means the propagation is complete! We ignore the WordPress Manager login button here because if you post your site it will disappear. Always forever (or at least the year you bought the hosting) because you need to know how to access WordPress. To do this, all you need to do is add a /wp-admin at the end of the URL. In the future, if you are already logged in it will automatically take you right to the WordPress dashboard! If you're not signed in (it's the first time you've used it for everything, as it is now), you'll copy/paste your username and password and go to the dashboard. This is new, and you should know that a ton of pop-up boxes can look a little crazy at first because of it. Let's just go ahead and click on x's on all of that, we've got you in this tutorial. Now that it's on the dashboard, let's see! First, the WordPress Manager page has several key places where vou can make changes to vour site. The first is the dashboard here, where vou'll find most of the tools vou can use to make changes to your site. It is available to you/people when you create a WordPress account. There are also several customization options when you view and sign in to key sites. First, let's go through the best part of the WordPress dashboard. Buttons and pages and options that needle in WordPress's proverbial haystack just dump on you. First, you can find the name of the site in the upper left corner – click with the mouse over this site to see what the website will look like at the moment you visit (and update and change it every time): on the left you'll find all the tools you'll use when creating your WordPress website will include the following tools: Updates is where you can find and install all the plugins and themes you have installed as well as updates on the WordPress platform. Posts are where you create new blog posts or update existing posts - things like the top 10 WordPress secrets or how to use WordPress tutorials. From here, you can also view and create categories and tags to help organize your posts. Media that can add or update any photo, image, or other file on your site. Pages are where you can create or update them. It is not part of such a blog to contact us with any important information. Comments are where people can read, approve, delete, or respond to your posts and any comments they leave on your Page. Appearance has tons of options under it, and for our purposes the main thing you can do here is to install the theme. But you can manage widgets, menus, header edits of your blog, and a few other things depending on the theme you've installed. Plugins are a place where you can install a variety of code to add apps and features to your website. This is where users can create or update accounts for other users on the site, as well as change their WordPress profile (name, password, etc.). By default, you can export tools, import here, and blog content. Plugins can add other options here. The settings include ... Set up for many things like blogs, WordPress pages/post editors, comments, media and permalinks. Best of all, you'll also find menu options for installation plug-ins. Depending on the functionality and code of the plugin, you can find it in the main left menu, or as the options below in the main menu item above. For example, in our tutorial HostGator automatically installs some additional things: WP forms are actually from plugins; If you install WordPress through HostGator, they will automatically add this plugin for you, and if you go with another host that hasn't included it you can add it later - it's basically super simple to create a contact form for your site (check out that tutorial here). The Marketplace is specially installed by HostGator and is a place where you can get premium themes. We use different sites, so they are usually ignored. For those of you who really love what you know, we're going to dive deep into all of this. If you just want to follow it in a quick tutorial way, you can go ahead and skip to step 5 - how to install a WordPress Dashboard: Like all popular software with deeper dive updates (content management systems or otherwise), WordPress releases many updates - some with major changes like new features, some creating minor bug fixes and security patches. Nowadays, WordPress automatically installs minor updates on its own and prompts you to make major updates (they're smart enough not to do that to you for everyone's stress levels because this can sometimes break plugins and themes). You will need to update the plugin and theme yourself, but this can be done on the plugin/theme page. The Posts menu gives you control over what you add to your blog, and here are some options: All posts go to a page that lists all the posts on your dashboard. From here, quickly edit one or more posts to see categories, tags, and authors, or You can click a specific post to view it or edit its content. When you add a new one, a page automatically occurs where you can create a new blog post. Categories allow you to see all the categories listed below in your post, then edit them and add new categories. Tags are similar to categories and are only suitable for tag options. The basic idea here is that each post should have only one category to group with other similar posts, and there may be many tags depending on the topic or keyword mentioned in the post. Media menu items can upload videos, images, audio, and other files to your site and then manage them (change meta details, add posts, pages, sidebars, and more). Here you'll find several options: Libraries allow you to view and edit all the media you upload to your site. Adding a new one sounds like... A quick way to upload new media to your site! Unlike pages that appear on blog posts, blog pages that list all blog posts in reverse chronological order (aka the last one you post at the top), the page places on your site that hasn't changed much; About, contacts, our services, and other things up to the usual suspects: all pages are basically page versions of all the above post options (you can quickly edit or edit all pages). When you add a new page, you can create a new page. Eda Thunk! Comment comments let you manage messages left on someone else's site, both on your Page and in your blog posts. Click this option to read any comments left on your site, approve, reject, or delete them (because spam occurs) and leave a response. Appearance menu items have many options for changing the design of the site (although not all of them - see below!) how to do it. Here are lots of options (these will have some WordPress sites, if you install certain themes and plugins you'll find more): Themes are places where you can search and install themes you've found elsewhere online. When you customize this one, it changes a lot depending on the theme you choose. The default option is whether your site has a title and tagline, color, background image, and static home page (or a page that displays the latest blog post). Add tons of other options to this list of themes/plugins. Widgets are special code boxes that you can add to different places on your site, such as homepages, headers/putters, or sidebars. What does special code mean? It has everything from calendars, social media links and recent posts to videos, audio players and contact forms. A menu is a list of links to pages/posts on your site. On every WordPress website there will be aheader and footer menu, certain themes will have more. Headers provide options for customizing the header menu. These options This is the theme you've installed, but it usually includes changing the background color and uploading your logo. The theme editor is for advanced users as you know at least a little bit about coding to use it. Basically, this gives you access to the back-end code files that WordPress uses to create your site so you can add CSS, HTML, JavaScript and PHP to change the look and functionality of your site. Plug-in plugins are easy pieces of code to install that change the look. feel and functionality of your site. You can add entirely new features, such as contact forms that integrate with email management software like Mailchimp, expand theme features with drag and drop editors, or perform backends such as page redirection management. Optional: The plug-in version of the installed plug-in is all pages/posts – you can manage and update the plugins you have already installed. When you add a new one, you can find and install a new plugin. Plug-in editors are like theme editors – for advanced users, it definitely requires coding skills. Users This menu item allows you to create new accounts for users on your site (for example, for users to create blog posts that you or web developers will change), and you can edit user account preferences with existing users. Options you can find: Everyone can manage all user accounts on your site. Add new ... We can only guess you have one. Your profile is where you can update your user account preferences (email address, password, profile image, etc.). And each new user you add can act as follows: the administrator can do anything on the blog from adding new pages/posts/users, to installing plugins and themes and editing everything. Editors can access all posts, Pages, comments, categories, and tags, but they can't add shapes, themes, plug-ins, or new users. Authors can publish, edit, and upload media. Contributors can create and edit their own posts, but they can't post or edit other posts/pages. Subscribers can comment on posts and Pages (by default, anyone can comment, but you can enable only people who are signed in to comment in Settings). Tool tools are a kind of catchall bucket for backend functionality. The plug-in is added to the list, but by default there are three options: go to the list page of the tools from the available tools specific plug-ins. Import allows you to import data from different website platforms (other CMS or website builders) into WordPress. Export, so you can export content so that you can import it into another WordPress installation. Site health displays statistics, tips, and information about your site, so you can stay up and running. Export personal data allows you to export personal information about users who have accounts on your site. Clearing personal data can erase personal information about users who have accounts on the site. Settings is WordPress has most of the general settings options for the site. The plugin will add more options, the defaults are as follows: General – you can configure basic options such as time zone, date format, site name, URL, etc. Write – You can set the default category and publishing format. Read – You can set your homepage as a static page or the number of recent blog posts and posts to appear on your blog page. Discussion - There are settings for controlling how comments work on your site. Media - You can change the default size of the uploaded image. Permalinks - You can customize the structure of the URL on your site. Now you can add a new theme, have the basic layman of wordpress dashboard land. WordPress theme is basically a template that can be installed with a couple of clicks to significantly change (aka improve) the look and style of your website. With the right WordPress theme, you can guickly and easily create a website that drops jaws and water mouths. So, on the main dashboard mouse, click Look, and then click Themes. Here you can see that at the moment the active theme is the default WordPress Basic Twenty 19, and there are several other themes (last year's default, when you add a new theme they will be shown on this page as well). But we can do a much better FAM, so scroll down the smidge and click on the huge new theme add-on box. From here, you can use a small bar to search for popular, up-to-date themes, recommended to find one that speaks deeply to your website building soul. So far our favorite wordpress theme for beginners is Hestia, you can only find it by typing in the theme search bar next to the options we mentioned above. Hestia is great because it is very clean, easy to use and fairly customizable. If you want super duper most customizable but still super easy to use drag and drop WordPress themes all out - Divi definitely go. If any of them are guite your jam, check out our top 5 best free WordPress theme posts! If you have picked a theme (for our WordPress tutorial for beginners, we are using Hestia), just click the install button and then click the same button again to activate. Then, when you go back to the theme list. Boom, done, have it, good work, theme installed! Once the super sweet theme is installed, the plugin will want to see and install the next major one. You can extend the WordPress plugin feature. For example, to create an online store, you'll need a product page, a moneybag, payment processing, and more. A lot of work When you install the WooCommerce plugin it does for you like 4 seconds, set it on your own. To install the plug-in, go to the Plug-in tab on the main menu, and then click Add New. Here you can see all the recommended plugins and there are sorting options like themes. Click on any of these and pop-ups to learn more about each task. For demonstration purposes here we are going to install a WordPress plugin called Orbital Fox that adds a bunch of cool customization options to any theme you install. So we'll just search bar: Click Install Now: Then once again, the Install button activates when this changes: you'll be able to find it in the list of plugins you install, and also the plugin below the menu on the WordPress dashboard. If you go there now, you will see a bunch of basic plugins installed, and as a WordPress dashboard. If you go there now, you will see a bunch of basic plugins installed, and as a WordPress dashboard. then click Disable: Smash then apply the button. Then, to delete it, all you have to do is follow the same check box process and click Delete from the drop-down, not deactivate. Oh, I feel so clean now! WordPress Plugins: Some of the best to keep our WordPress tutorials fast, we just installed a few plugins and for the time, that's a great place to start. There are 100,000+ plugins out there so don't try to find and explore them all. I ask you. For all our booze. But if you want a slightly longer path to work your way through how to use all this WordPress stuff you'll want to check out a few more plugins. If you don't want to go deep in the list of good little starters here: Feature Plugin Website Optimization Plugin Yoast SEO – WordPress. Go for WP Rocket - a search engine optimization plugin - to help accelerate your website's load times (good for both SEO and visitors). Autoptimize – Optimize CSS, JavaScript, images, fonts, and more to make your site faster. Ok security plugin, for the next step in our WordPress tutorial, you can customize the look and feel of your site using its new theme. We choose this tutorial Hestia and Orbital Fox because they give you a lot of options and are easy to customize. If you choose another theme like Divi (which is the best, just premium), or other custom plugins like Elementor (also a winner when it comes to WordPress customization), you'll have a lot of similar options but some may be different/missing. So, to start customizing your theme, head back to the actual WordPress site by clicking on the website name and site visit link at the top Dashboard. Once you're there, start customizing by clicking the Custom button at the top of the page. Bam, the website will be changed to show all the cool stuff that Hestia basically includes. This is exactly how our site will look minus all the stock images and text and small pencil buttons. And we will make everything even nicer! All the items in the left menu are controls that you can use to change the theme, all WordPress themes will be there (but other themes here give you some other options). But with Hestia, if you want to change anything on your page, there are not all the themes you need to do - it's definitely very wordpress friendly for beginners and that's why we love it. So if you want to change the title or header image, all you have to do is click on that little blue icon: you'll open the option on the left to make that change. After you've made some changes you can save your work, as we did for that grade English thesis (this is very arguably more important than lol). The Publish button at the top of the left sidebar can save page changes and make them live on the Internet. But, if you're not ready to display your work to the world, click on that little gear icon next to the Post button. When you click Save Draft, the Publish button saves the draft. So now we can exchange images in our headers, that the internet is safe and secure in Down evil (that's the section behind the page title we changed earlier). Find the image in the sidebar. When the image is removed, click Select Image. From here, you can click drag/delete or buttons to upload your own images to search for files on your computer. After uploading the image, click Select Image, and now let's say Boom doesn't want the word of our title right in the middle, just click on the add tab in the sidebar. And you get some layout options that go left, right, or middle. To change the color of the button under the website title, double-click the back arrow to move away from the custom settings in this section. And you can change that pink accent color as you like. We love blue! Now change the font and font size and click the same back button again to move away from the color settings to typography. You can get the options here. Change the font family for the title and body (text that is not large in the title). In addition to font size, you guessed it when you clicked, font sizetab. Cool, now we know how to make our site look super spiffy, such as when to add some pages or contacts - things happen to your homepage (always included) or blog posts (we'll add the following). Back to the trusted ol' WordPress dashboard, go to the page and add a new one. This means that you open a new page that you can edit/create, because the background of adding a title is basically what Comes with Hestia, find the featured image you want, as you would customize it above. You can now change the title text by clicking on the title text and typing a new one. You can then add other text to the page by clicking the Add Block icon and icon in the upper right corner. From here, start by selecting a title from the list. You can then enter a title, tap Enter, and start typing body text for the page. When the page content is at a point in time of a good stop, tap Save Draft at the top of the page to save your work. Then use the preview button to see how the page will look when you publish. Double-click the publish button next to the preview button to do so (WP thank you for bringing WordPress!). Now, to add this page to the header menu, use the Visit Site button at the top to go back to the main site, click Customize Again, and then on the right you'll see a small blue pencil icon next to Home and Blog at the top of the page. Can you guess what we're going to do? Ok. Click on that bad boy. Menu options appear in the left sidebar. This is our main menu so you'll click the Edit Menu link below it. Then, for this WordPress beginner tutorial, click on our mission on the page to add it. Donzo. Some key pages you probably want to whip up one page for our WordPress tutorial to show what we have in front of it. You'll want a few pages for your site (unless you have a one-page design these days). The page you want depends on exactly what your site is, but we have a list of essentials on how to design a website post here. Blog posts. They are made for WordPress. How to guide. Top 10 tips. First, a brief description... WordPress blog posts vs.pages, posts and pages will all: posts, pages, big deals/differences?! Title/Title (for example, how to use a WordPress tutorial or 5 days free) You can add, edit, and delete body content (such as all words and images in this post) meta-information (author, number of days published, and so on). You can see anyone or password protected so that only a specific person can see it. It can include text, video, auto, links, and images. You can spruik visually and functionally with plug-ins and themes. The difference is this: Pages are less fluid, tend to have a limited number of pages that don't change much over time. and cover general information about sites, services, products, and more. You can have a Page, a contact page, and in addition to a blog post, you have a Page. Posts appear on special blog pages (for example, written guide pages), and these posts continue to be generated a lot. If you're helping people with tutorials (e.g. this 'un'ere), share your thoughts on travel stories, recipes or proper deadlift forms, it will probably be a post. Now back to tutorial stuff... Back in the dash, add post -& gt; New. And you're going to have something that looks very similar to a page you've created before. Because they are basically the same as making them, there are some differences with blog posts. The main difference in creating a blog post is that the post can have a category, which is a group of posts related to a particular topic. To add a category to your post, look for that option in the right sidebar. You can then create a new category by clicking the checkbox for a category that you have already created, or by typing in the New Category Name box that pops up. You can also use different types of blocks, such as images, galleries, lists, guotes, and so on (you can also add them to a page!). In the add block icon in the upper-left corner of the page, find all the other items you can add to your post. Another thing you can do slightly differently from a post is that it has multiple title sizes so that you can have sections of the page (e.g. step 8: How to create a WordPress blog post) and section within sections (e.g. how to change the section title size inside of this section). In WordPress, click H2 Label (reserved for page H1/post titles) through H4, and then click one of the labels to change the title size. When you create a post, press the publish button in the upper right corner to set it up! When you smash the Publish button in a blog post, it appears directly on the blog page. However, if the page is to appear in the header menu (usually where it links to the page), select the menu in your site if there is no automatic addition of a new top-level page to this menu. So once you've got your WordPress When the page is built and moves from the sidebar to the shape, it moves to the menu. If you are building a website with WordPress 100% from scratch, you don't have any menus here (although sometimes WordPress page builders like Hestia or Eiso will automatically add them). Assuming you're creating a website with WordPress 100% in Scratch Camp, start by creating a name for a new menu and selecting where it will be displayed (the header is good and clear, and you'll probably want the default location back, the theme may have a different name for the header menu location, such as top or header) and tap the Create Menu button to go to the page where you can add the page. Select all the pages you want people to have easy access to anywhere on your site, and them to the menu for a good click. You can now drag and drop menu pages to change the order or make one page a submenuded item on another. When you have them where you want them, click the Save Menu button and go to the website to see your work and give yourself a good pat on the back! So we've definitely smashed posting buttons a few times to save our work, but for the new WordPress site, your work won't be live on the internet for the world to see until we post... Website. On the WordPress dashboard, you will see a little notification at the top that your site is currently displaying a 'soon' page. Once you're locked, loaded, ready to explode it (there's a reason we're not pro rappers)... Click here to smash the link and let the flame fly! Oh, but we didn't end up there! Well, you may be there now - the steps above are all basic to go to 0 where grandma can visit my website via internet tube. But. We are. don't go. Recipient. Leave. Sweetheart. Hanjin'. There. Fam. Because in addition to creating physical pages and blog posts and completely customizing your site as content in your mind, there are a few other things you want to do (in a continuous way) to get your WordPress site running in tip-top shape. Start with the site speed. These things are important for 2 reasons: If you want free traffic from Google, they'll make your site faster. As your website grows, so does the amount of text, images, code, and more. The more you do, the longer it typically takes to load. But there is a way you can optimize a WordPress website to keep your page loading faster than the Olympics 100 meters short distance (much faster, if your site takes 9.58 loads like our boy Usain had to run no one will visit you). And thanks to plugins and a bit of knowledge that we are trying to drop, you can keep your site Fast and optimized without knowing how to code. Here are the basic WordPress speed optimizer and techniques: Step 1 in wordpress caching plugin optimization game is caching using plugins. Without being too technical, the cache is a temporary repository of data, so it can load faster, in the case of WordPress this includes caching on web hosting servers and browsers of people visiting the site. WordPress caching plugins work by creating static versions of websites that allow them to be delivered to a visitor's computer and loaded by their browser much faster than if the web server had to send all php and other code for their browser to be counted first. Some of the most popular WordPress caching plugins include: WP RocketW3 Total CacheWP Super Cache WordPress Image Optimization Plugin on the whole, the image will probably be the largest kind of file on your site. And large files means slow loading times. But we've got them in the very visual world we live in, so what do you do to keep the site as fast as possible while people have tons of super sweet images to drooling over? Well, there are two main reasons why an image can slow down loading time: for example, if the image is too large to upload an image of 1080×1080 pixels, but resize it to 500×500 space when the site loads, you have to lose speed for two reasons - you have to send a larger file over the internet. Let's say that the image is not fully compressed, do the above and × the same 500,500 collapsed image. Unzipped files at full resolution can be 3 MB files. You can then compress that image - maybe lose a bit of quality that no one will notice, maybe while maintaining the overall quality - and get that file size to 2MB. File = faster loading speed. You can now manually expand and compress images before uploading them to your site. But it takes a lot of time to create a lot of content! That's where wordpress image optimization plugins come in, including: OptimoleEWW Image OptimizationSmush enables image compression and optimizes gzip compression for WordPress Activate gzip compression to increase WordPress site speed by manipulating code and text. It does this by finding similar pieces of text in the file and replacing them (temporarily, when the page loads everything will show up as if you wrote it lol), which reduces the size of a WordPress page by 50-75%, because HTML and CSS files have too many repeating pieces of text. There is a technical way to enable gzip compression through the site .htaccess files are less likely to break something... If you know what you are doing. So in the meanwhile, let's use Like: WP RocketW3 Total CacheWP Super Cache Yep, the caching plug-in we recommend above all, with a super compression zipper! The parsing of JavaScript in WordPress is a smoke and most of the themes and plugins you use in WordPress use a lot of JavaScript code to make cool things like sliders and smooth scrolling. By default, the browser loads the JS code first, so that the HTML and images are only displayed later, making the site feel slow. Hack on this: The visual element loads first so that people visiting the site can see something, and then load JavaScript after the page's full functionality runs. That's why you'll plug in: WordPress cdn using a content delivery network (aka CDN because of its mouth, Speed up your WordPress site by caching (storing copies of the site's files) in multiple data centers around the world. This can be the case with CDNs. To get this speed boost, you need both a plug-in and a physical CDN service that distributes and hosts those files to enable CDN for your site. Plugin: WP Rocket (yes it does this too!) W3 Total CacheWP Super Cache WordPress CDN: StackPathKeyCDNCloudflare WordPress Lazy Loading Plugin Usually, when someone visits a page on your site, all the content is loaded at once. This is called eager loading. However, some content, such as the image at the bottom of the page, does not need to be loaded the first time it arrives at the top of the page. Instead, the top of the page loads faster because visitors can load when they reach 75% below the page. Another WordPress speed hack! Plugins that allows you to load lazy images: definitely don't want your shiny new site to get hacked! And because WordPress powers about 30% of the Internet, there are plenty of hackers (tens of thousands? millions?) trying to break into WordPress sites 24/7. So you need to keep your WordPress site safe with your seal tightly. This means that there are a few: administrators with unique usernames and passwords are the default set user names for the first user created in any WordPress installation. You want to make changes by creating a new administrator account with a unique name and password. This is because there are various ways for hackers to obtain or guess passwords, but usernames cannot be guessed. In this case, if you are still using an administrator user name, that part of the login equation is performed. If your WordPress username is something Like donthackmebro69, it will be more difficult for them to get. Unless other sites use the same user name (you should not use rolls at all). A unique password is usually everything you do: including numbers, capital letters, and symbols; It's better an longer. We recommend using a password manager like LastPass to manage your online/website creation password - you can keep everything in an easy-to-find place and use your unique account for all your accounts instead of forgetting them. WordPress Manager restricts access to the zone and one is a little more advanced but it's a good idea to get used to changing website files on the web host's server. As shown above, you can access your WordPress dashboard - you can change almost everything on your site - and go to [Your Domain] .com/wp-admin. You can restrict access to that page on your site only to users on a specific computer! To do this, you whatsmyip.com your computer. You can then edit the .htaccess file in the WordPress folder and add the following code to replace xx.xxx with an IP address: &It;Files wp-login.php=> Reject Order, xx.xxx.xxx Allow rejection from all allow &It;/Files> If you need access from multiple computers (for yourself or people working), you can add another IP address and xx.xxx.xxx tolerance line again. But it can be a bit convenient and technical So as an alternative, you can limit the number of login attempts you use: WordPress Security Plugin has a lot of security plugins that have other features, But generally, these will provide some: active security monitoring (to check for hacks in real time) and notifications when security threats are detected (so you can Malware scanning (checking malware) scanning files (preventing anything from being infected) blacklist monitoring (to protect sites from visits by people from IP addresses known to be used for hacking) Help after hacking (to repair sites if you receive a hack) Firewall (to restrict access to your website files) Brute force attack protection (aka rosin attempt restrictions): Keeping your site up to date and backing up is what we're dealing with... Nwo! In addition to adding cool new features and stepping on annoving bugs, the update also patches security holes. With WordPress, you will have three things to keep updated: WordPress itselfYe plugin WordPress will automatically make your own small updates, and the bigger ones will wait for approval (because they can break your plugin/theme). You will also need to follow the theme and direct the plugin updates. The easiest of them is to go to the Updates tab. There You can update all plugins, themes, and WordPress itself at once. Here's what everything looks like when it's up to date (knowing it's not the most useful screenshot we've taken, and for security reasons we're not going to show you what plugins we use / what we need to update on sites we care about lol): It's very easy to set up a WordPress backup, but it's a key part of a security game. No matter how you lock sh\*t using the above recommendations/plugins, accidents and hacks occur. When you do that, you can get back up and run fast. This is the case with backups. If you want a little more about how to do this than covered in the video above, check out how to back up your WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok, round up our WordPress site for a free post! Ok a time here than you might have on other pages. It will likely be the most visited page on your site, so make sure you have all the important information about what your site is about and it looks super slick to make a solid first impression. WordPress has some great online support in the form of articles and forums that you can count on when you get stuck. We also recommend stack overflow for technical questions (WordPress, hosting, really nothing related to web development). In reading settings in Settings, you should set the display as a summary for each article in your feed so that people don't have to scroll through each post when they arrive on your blog page. Instead, they'll only get the first few sentences and then you can click get a full dig to read more. Use images and videos to break the text of your pages and posts! (This post is a decent example of that, although we could probably stand to include more visual rolls.) Your about us page has the potential to be one of the most visited pages on your site, so let us know your website's story and mission convincingly here. We highly recommend using the Post Nameperma link setting (on the Permalink page in settings) - it's cleaner and better for SEO than including the posting date in your post URL.Make sure your WordPress website looks good on mobile; It is almost guaranteed that most visitors will reach your site from your phone. Include the most important pages (and posts) in the header menu. We disable comments for pages like about and contacts because we don't need them. This option, which can be done by editing a page, allows you to find the option to enable/disable comments in a discussion in the editor's right sidebar. If your site uses sidebars, clean up the widgets to a minimum. You want people who focus on the main of your Page/post. Without distractions. Find out how to add Google Analytics to WordPress in our tutorial here! Still have guestions? TBH We work how to create a WordPress website but we get it - there's a sh\*t ton to know. Here are some things you may still have: The only way to use WordPress is to create a website? Most definitely, there are tons of website builders like Wix and Square Space. Because we like WordPress, while it's got more of a learning curve, it's cheaper to build a website with WordPress and more control over the way for your site. What do I need to do to build a website with WordPress? Just three (two things you can get from our friends at HostGator): 60 minutes of your time and interest (the name people will use to get to your website) domain name (where your WordPress website files will be saved/accessed) hosted (you follow / the resources you use will be used to follow / complete this step using WordPress tutorials 🙂 I will use to complete this step using WordPress tutorials 🙂 I write a website to create WordPress (HTML / CSS)? No! It is helpful to know these coding languages... Eventually. But you'll pick up what you need to know about them along the way, and they certainly don't need to when building a WordPress website! And with site design plugins like Divi or Elements using Drag, you will get deeper into customization without having to know a lick of code! Is it free to build a WordPress website? There are some free WordPress hosting sites, but we do not recommend using them if you want to build a pro website like we taught here. Because? Most custom domain names won't be available because your site will show branding/ads (ads that won't be paid for). How much does it cost to create a website at wordpress cost? It definitely depends on the kind of WordPress website you want to build, how many visitors your site gets in a month, and what WordPress hosting site you use. In other words, HostGator (our featured WordPress host) will get hooked on a free domain name and a year's worth of hosting for \$5.95 per month when you get an annual subscription using our link! How do I get a free domain name for my WordPress website? Sign up for at least a year of hosting on HostGator using this link! Can I make money on my WordPress website? You can definitely do it! 4 main things that are done these days: Google AdSense (people can get paid when they visit your site to see ads) affiliate links (e.g. links used by this site - clicking on a link to one of your partners can get a special discount!)) As a service (e.g. building a WordPress website 🙂 we are creating an online store like this to show you how to do it in this post! check out our big to see more online business ideas Post on the topic! Ok, v'all, that's today's tutorials written guides; and there are tons more ways and tutorial videos on WordPress and other website creation related to our YouTube channel! Success! Now check your email to see your subscription and access day 1 of your eCurse! Ecourse!

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