"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."





Web Design in WordPress

Introduction to WordPress

Filip Marković

Faculty of Technical Sciences - University of Mitrovica (UPKM)























WordPress as a Global CMS Standard

- WordPress is today a central platform for digital production and communication.
 As an open-source system, it allows every user from students to professionals
 to independently develop, manage, and publish content online.
- This presentation provides a theoretical understanding of the CMS (Content Management System) concept and an analysis of WordPress's role as a global standard in the field of web development. WordPress represents the dominant content management system (CMS), currently powering around 43% of all websites on the Internet (W3Techs, 2024). Its popularity stems from the combination of open-source accessibility, ease of use, and remarkable flexibility.
- As an open platform, WordPress enables the community to continuously enhance functionality, design, and security. In doing so, WordPress becomes more than just a tool — it is a technological, cultural, and economic phenomenon of the modern Internet.





- Content Management Systems (CMS) are software applications that enable users to create, edit, and publish web content without direct programming.
- The key components of every CMS include:
 - A database, where texts, images, and metadata are stored.
 - An administrative interface, which allows for simple editing.
 - Themes and templates, which define the visual presentation of the content.
- CMS platforms form the foundation of **digital literacy**, as they combine information technology skills with communication competencies.





- WordPress was created in 2003 as the successor to the b2/cafelog project. Its founders, Matt Mullenweg and Mike Little, laid the foundations for one of the most influential open-source communities.
- Originally conceived as a blogging platform, WordPress has evolved over the years into a sophisticated system for building all types of websites — from personal blogs to complex web applications.
- Today, WordPress exists in more than 200 localised versions and is used across education, media, culture, and business sectors.







- WordPress operates on a client-server model.
- Data is stored in a MySQL database, while content is displayed through PHP scripts and an HTML interface.
- The main components include:
 - Core provides the fundamental functionalities of the CMS.
 - **Themes** determine the appearance and structure of the website.
 - **Plugins** add specific features.
 - Widgets smaller blocks (e.g., calendar, search).
 - API layer enables communication between components and external services.
- This modular architecture makes WordPress an exceptionally adaptable system.





- There are two main versions of WordPress:
- **WordPress.org** a free, self-hosted version that the user installs on their own server. It provides full control, including access to code, plugins, and themes.
- WordPress.com a hosted version that does not require installation but has limited customisation options.
- In academic and research contexts, **WordPress.org** is used because it allows the development of specific functionalities and a deeper understanding of the technical logic behind CMS operation.





Key Advantages of WordPress

- WordPress has become dominant due to the following characteristics:
 - Open-source and transparency anyone can analyse and customise the system.
 - Accessibility and cost-effectiveness the basic version is free.
 - Interoperability integration with numerous technologies and API services.
 - Scalability capable of supporting websites of all sizes.
 - Community and support a global network of developers, translators, and educators.
- Thanks to these features, WordPress also has pedagogical value serving as a tool that introduces students to the concepts of digital production.





Typology of WordPress Websites

- WordPress enables the creation of almost any type of website:
 - Educational portals (e.g., Moodle integration)
 - Online magazines and blogs
 - E-commerce websites (WooCommerce)
 - Portfolios and project presentations
 - Communities and forums (BuddyPress)
 - Educational platforms (LearnPress)
- This versatility demonstrates that WordPress is not merely a technical system, but also a tool for communication, branding, and knowledge.





Typology of WordPress Websites

- WordPress requires a stable environment to operate properly:
 - PHP version 8.0 or newer
 - MySQL 5.7 / MariaDB 10.4 or newer
 - HTTPS protocol and SSL certificate support
 - Server (Apache, NGINX, or LiteSpeed)
- The recommended configuration is the **LAMP stack** (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP), although **WordPress** can also run on other setups.
- This environment ensures performance, security, and compatibility with newer versions of the WordPress core.





Fun Fact about WordPress

- WordPress goes beyond the role of a simple CMS it is an educational and technological resource that enables the understanding of the structure of the modern Internet.
- For students, learning WordPress means learning the principles of systemic organisation of information, user experience, and web architecture.
- "WordPress is a tool that turns digital literacy into digital capability." (Mullenweg, 2021)







Questions & Answers

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Network of centers for regional short study programs in the countries of the Western Balkans

Call: ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE

Project number: 101128813

















