



Web Design in WordPress

Administrator Panel (WordPress Dashboard)

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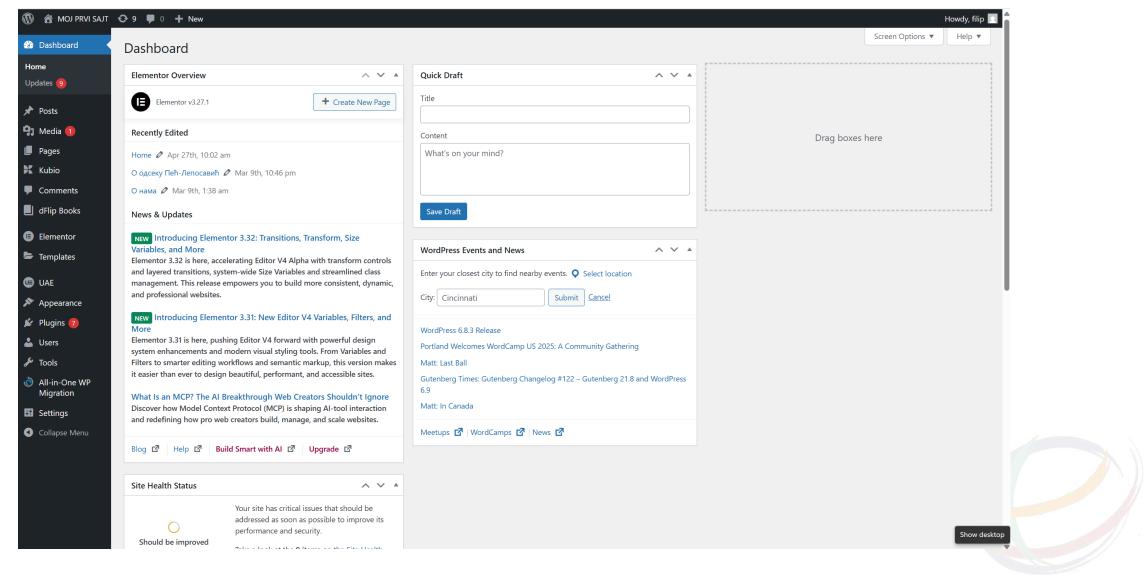
Introduction to the Installation Process

- The administrator panel, known as the **WordPress Dashboard**, represents the central working environment for every user who holds administrative or editorial rights.
- It is an interface that enables the management of the entire website from content and design to users and security settings.
- The dashboard is designed to be intuitive, but in the background operates a complex hierarchy of modules and databases that communicate with the server and display data in real time.









Appearance of the Administrator Panel (WordPress Dashboard)





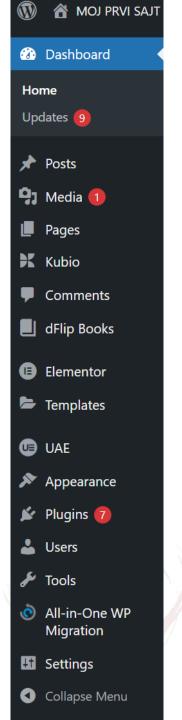
Interface Structure

- The WordPress Dashboard consists of three main parts:
 - **1. Left Navigation Menu** the main system panel providing access to all modules;
 - 2. Central Workspace the area where content is displayed and edited;
 - 3. Top Administrative Bar (Toolbar) enables quick actions such as adding new posts or previewing the site.
- This structure allows for logical organisation of work and a clear separation between system management and content creation.



Main Menu Sections

- The left-hand menu contains the core functional areas:
 - Posts editing and categorising dynamic content,
 - Pages static components of the website,
 - Media management of images, documents, and videos,
 - Appearance themes, menus, and design customisation,
 - Plugins installation of new functionalities,
 - Users account and access rights management,
 - **Settings** configuration of basic site parameters.
- These sections form the foundation of every WordPress administration interface.







Dashboard as an Information Hub

- After logging in, the user sees the "Dashboard Home" page, which displays key information about the site: number of posts, comments, update status, and notifications.
- Widgets in this area provide an overview of essential metrics, including quick access to the **Quick Draft** module for creating new posts.
- The dashboard can be personalised by removing or adding widgets, which is especially useful in educational contexts where students can adapt the interface to their projects.





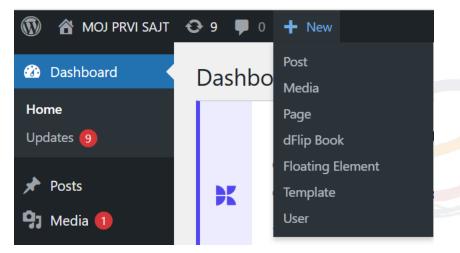


Toolbar and Quick Actions

- The toolbar is located at the top of the screen and allows users to quickly access key functions: adding new posts, pages, users, or media.
- Clicking the site name in the top-left corner opens the public view of the site,
 while clicking "+ New" starts creating new content.
- The toolbar is dynamic its content depends on the user's role.

Users should understand that WordPress defines privileges through the role

system, ensuring multi-layered security.







<u>User Roles</u>

- WordPress defines five main user roles:
 - Administrator full control over the website,
 - Editor can edit all posts and pages,
 - Author can publish their own content,
 - Contributor can write but not publish,
 - Subscriber registered user without editing rights.
- This **role-based access control** model allows differentiated responsibility and transparency.
- In educational contexts, students are typically assigned the **Author** role to enable independent work within predefined boundaries.





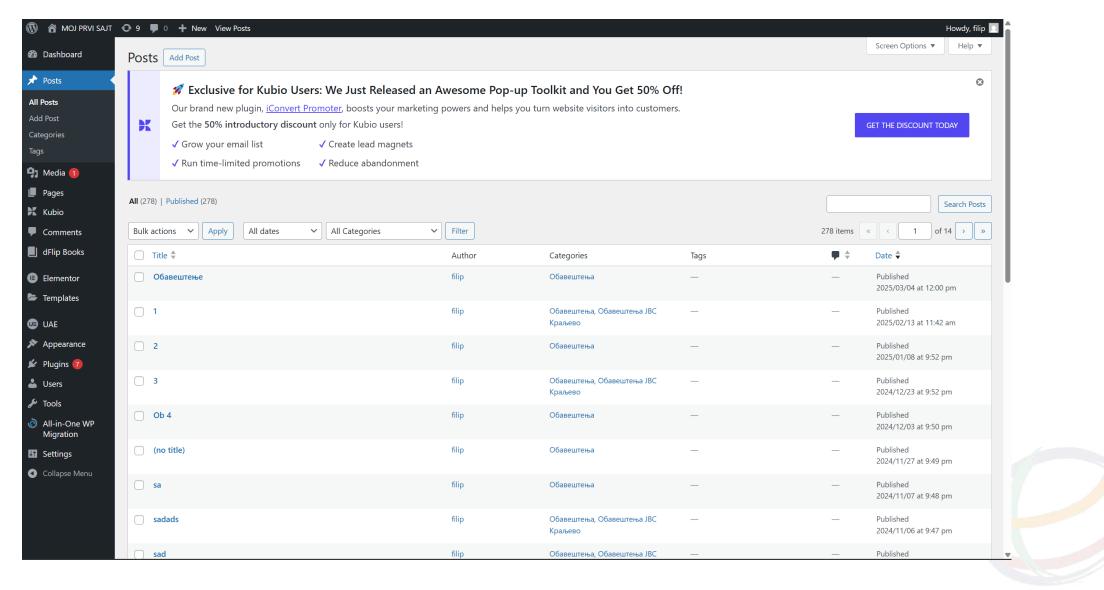
Posts Section

- The Posts section represents the foundation of dynamic content.
- Each post includes a title, text, categories, tags, and attached media elements.
- Posts are displayed chronologically, enabling the creation of a blog structure.
- Menu options include All Posts, Add New, Categories, and Tags.
- Understanding this module is crucial because WordPress treats almost every dynamic element (including events, products, or news) as a specific **post type**.









Appearance of the Posts Section (Posts)





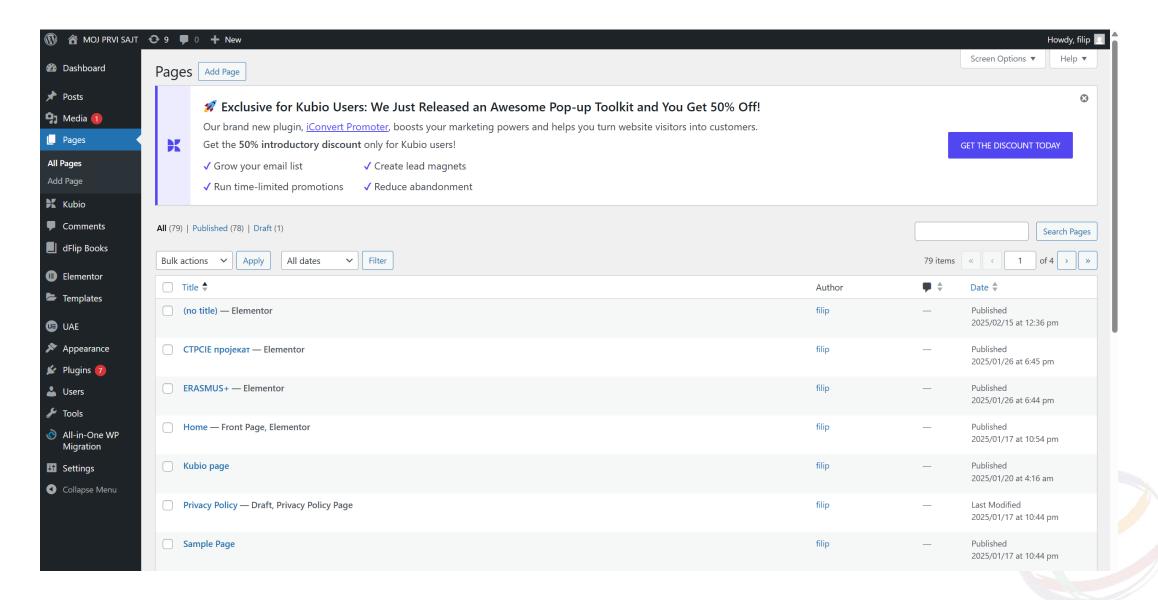
Pages Section

- Unlike posts, pages are static and form the basic architecture of a website (e.g. Home, About Us, Contact).
- WordPress allows hierarchical organisation of pages each page can have a parent page and child pages.
- This hierarchy directly affects the URL structure and navigation.
- In practice, by creating pages, students develop an understanding of information architecture and UX principles in web design.









Appearance of the Pages Section (Pages)





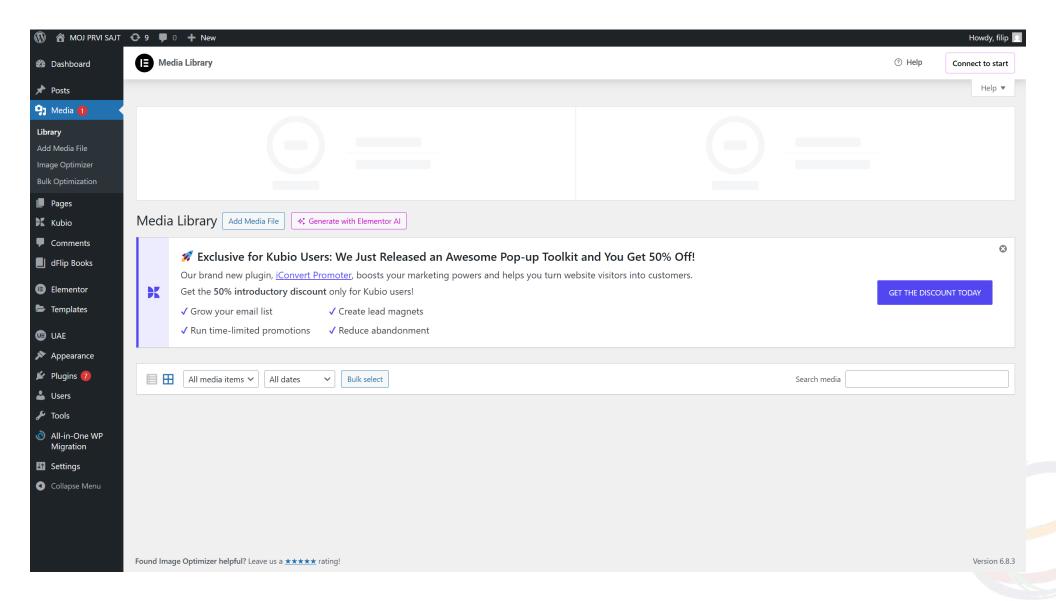
Media Section

- The media library centralises all files used within the system. Users can upload images, videos, documents, and audio files.
- WordPress automatically generates several image sizes (thumbnail, medium, large), enabling optimised display across different devices.
- Media are essential for visual communication and SEO, as proper naming and the use of alt text significantly affect accessibility and content visibility.









Appearance of the Media Section (Media Library)





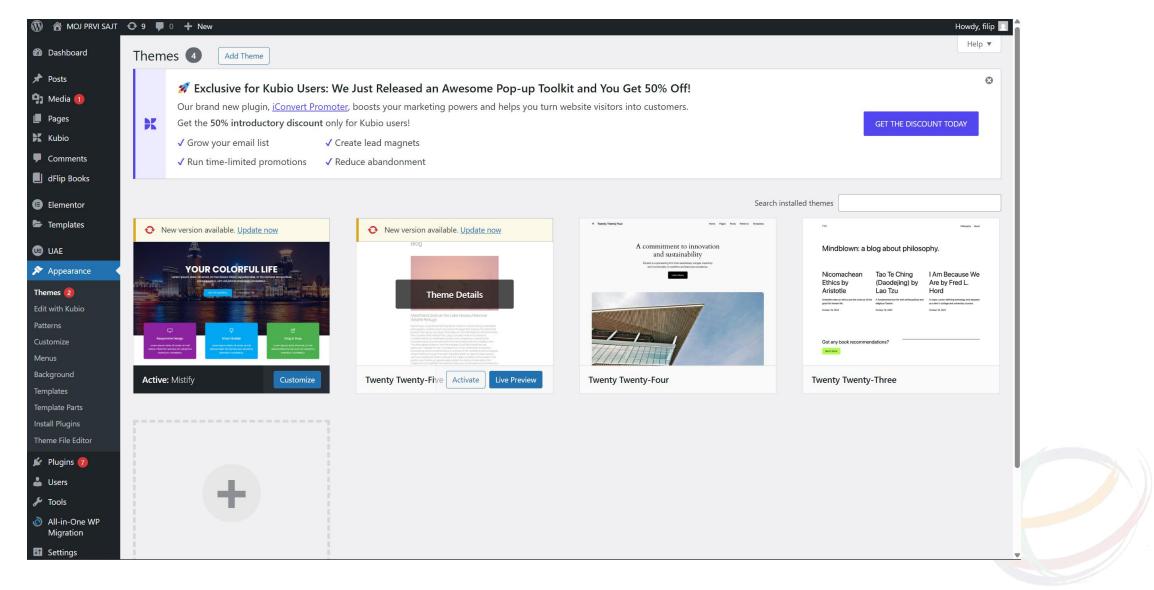
Appearance Section

- The Appearance section allows students to understand the logic of the theme system.
- Here, users select and activate themes, manage menus, and add widgets. The Customise option opens a visual editor that enables real-time changes.
- Learning through themes develops the ability to connect design and functionality, as CSS and PHP files control the visual and structural layers of the site.









Appearance of the Appearance Section





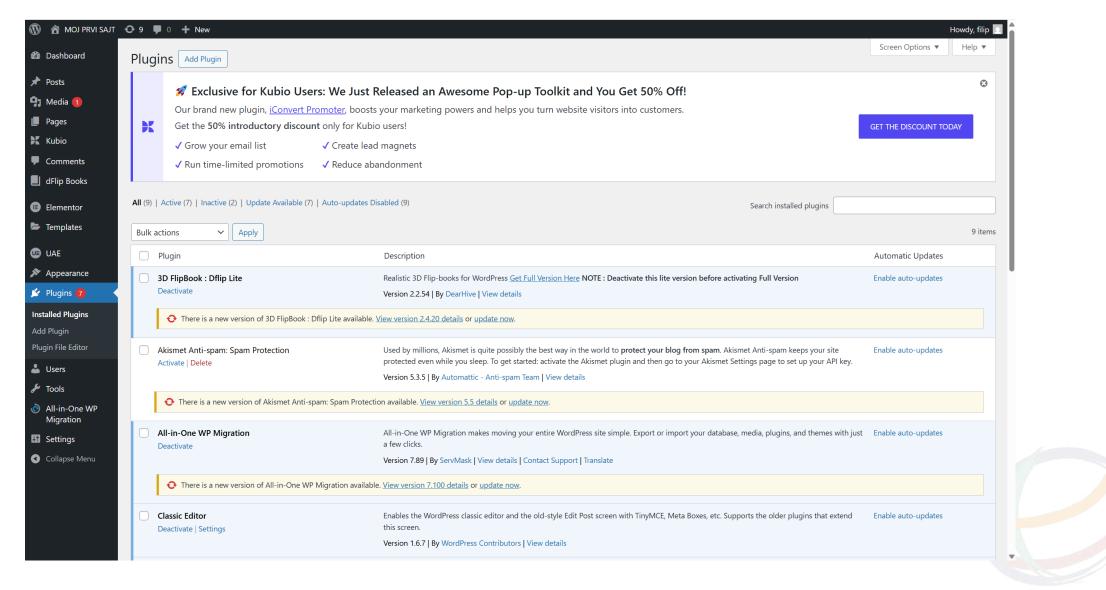
Plugins Section

- Plugins extend the core functionality of WordPress.
- There are currently more than 60,000 available plugins, ranging from simple ones (contact forms) to complex systems (e-commerce).
- Installation and activation of plugins are carried out directly from the dashboard.
- Students are encouraged to install educational plugins such as Elementor, Yoast SEO, and UpdraftPlus to understand how modular architecture influences website functionality.









Appearance of the Plugins Section (Plugins)





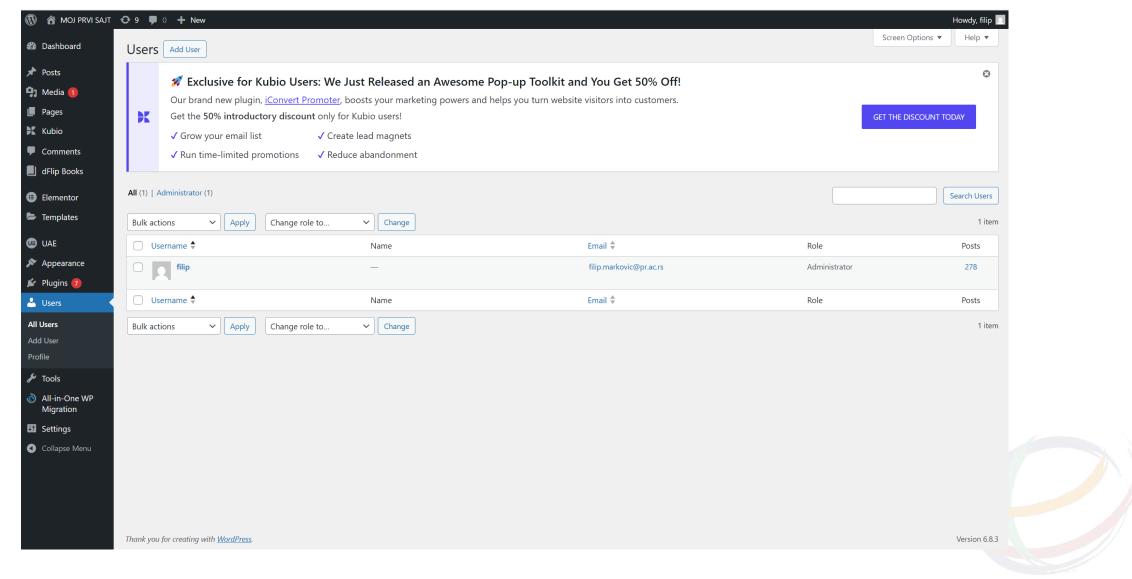
Users Section

- The Users module allows the addition of new accounts, role assignments, and profile editing.
- The administrator can create users manually or enable public registration.
- Each user has their own profile containing name, email, password, and optional biographical data.
- In an educational context, this module is used for managing student groups working on joint projects, encouraging teamwork and collaborative learning.









Appearance of the Users Section (Users)



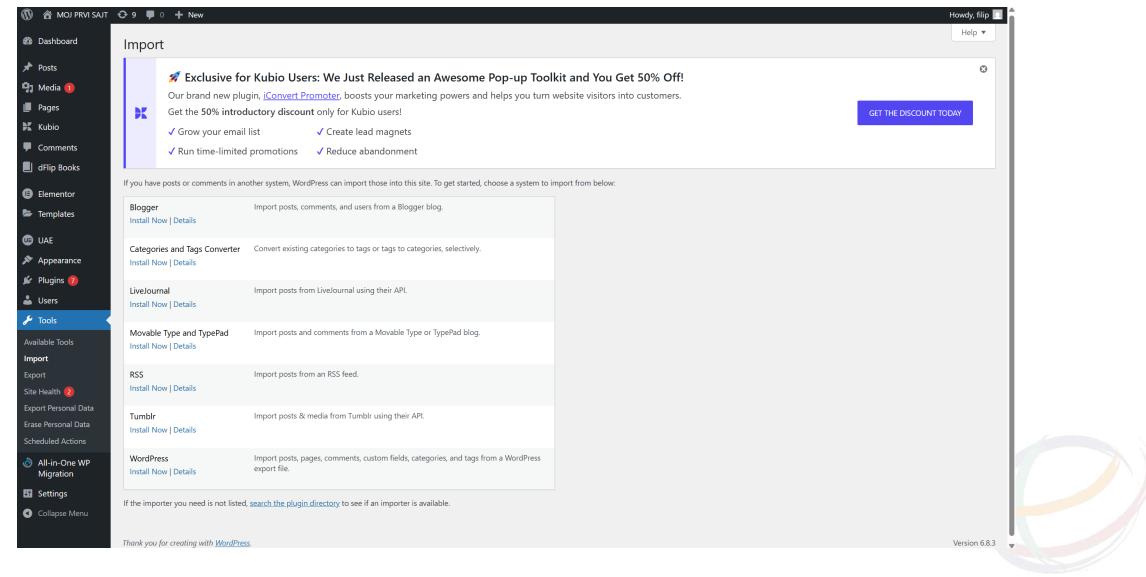


Settings Section

- This section enables the configuration of basic website parameters.
- Subsections include:
 - General site title, description, time zone, language
 - Reading selection of the home and blog pages
 - Discussion comment control
 - Permalinks structure of URL addresses
- Changes made within these settings directly affect SEO, site structure, and user experience.
- Students are encouraged to experiment with the parameters to better understand the effects of each setting.







Appearance of the Settings Section (Tools)





Security and maintenance in the Dashboard

- The WordPress Dashboard provides essential tools for system maintenance.
- Regular updates of themes, plugins, and the core represent a fundamental security principle.
- The Dashboard displays warnings about outdated components.
- Additionally, administrators can use security plugins (e.g. Wordfence) to prevent attacks.
- Users should develop the habit of thinking about security as an integral part of their daily administrative work.





Questions & Answers

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