Lesson no. 1: Website Planning

1. INTRODUCTION OF INTERNET

The Internet is a worldwide system of interconnected computer networks. The computers and computer networks exchange information using TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) to communicate with each other. Nowadays, there are several ways that enable us to access the Internet.

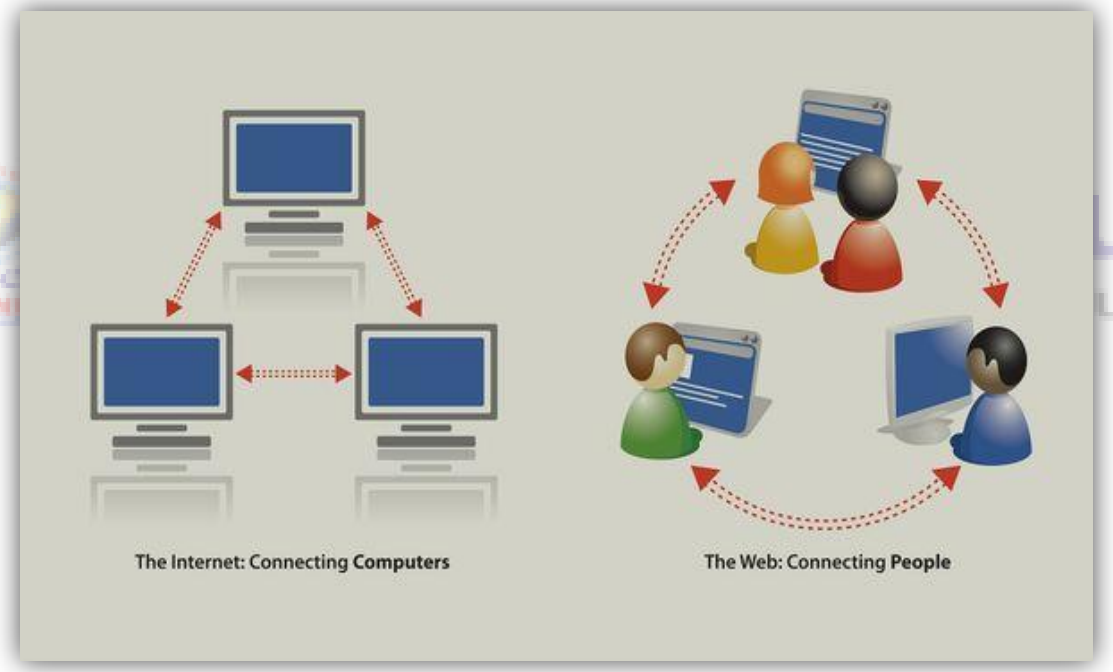
2. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERNET AND WEB

I. *The Internet* is a global network of networks while *the Web*, also referred formally as World Wide Web (www) is collection of information which is accessed via *the Internet*

II. *The Internet* is infrastructure while *the Web* is service on top of that infrastructure.

III. *The Internet* can be viewed as a big book-store while *the Web* can be viewed as collection of books on that store.

IV. At a high level, we can even think of *the Internet* as hardware and *the Web* as software.



3. WHAT IS WEBSITE?

A site or website is a central location of various web pages that are all related and can be accessed by visiting the home page using a browser. For example, the DOT NET website address (URL) is https://www.dotnetinstitute.co.in

4. INTRODUCTION OF WEB BROWSER

A web browser is a software application which enables a user to display and interact with text, images, videos, music, and other information that could be on a website. Text and images on a webpage can contain hyperlinks to other web pages at the same or different website.

Chrome

Firefox

Internet Explorer

Opera

Lesson no. 2: Domain & Hosting

1. UNDERSTANDING DOMAIN NAME AND DOMAIN EXTENSIONS

A domain name is nothing but the name (URL) of your website. No two websites in the world can have the same domain name with same TLD extension like .com, .org, .info etc

A domain name should not only be easy to recall

A domain name extension is the last part of a domain name. It is the part that follows the "name" part of your domain.

For example, in the domain name quackit.com the domain extension is .com.

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2. WHAT IS WEB SERVER & WEB HOSTING

A *Web server* is a program that uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) to serve the files that form *Web* pages to users, in response to their requests, which are forwarded by their computers' HTTP clients

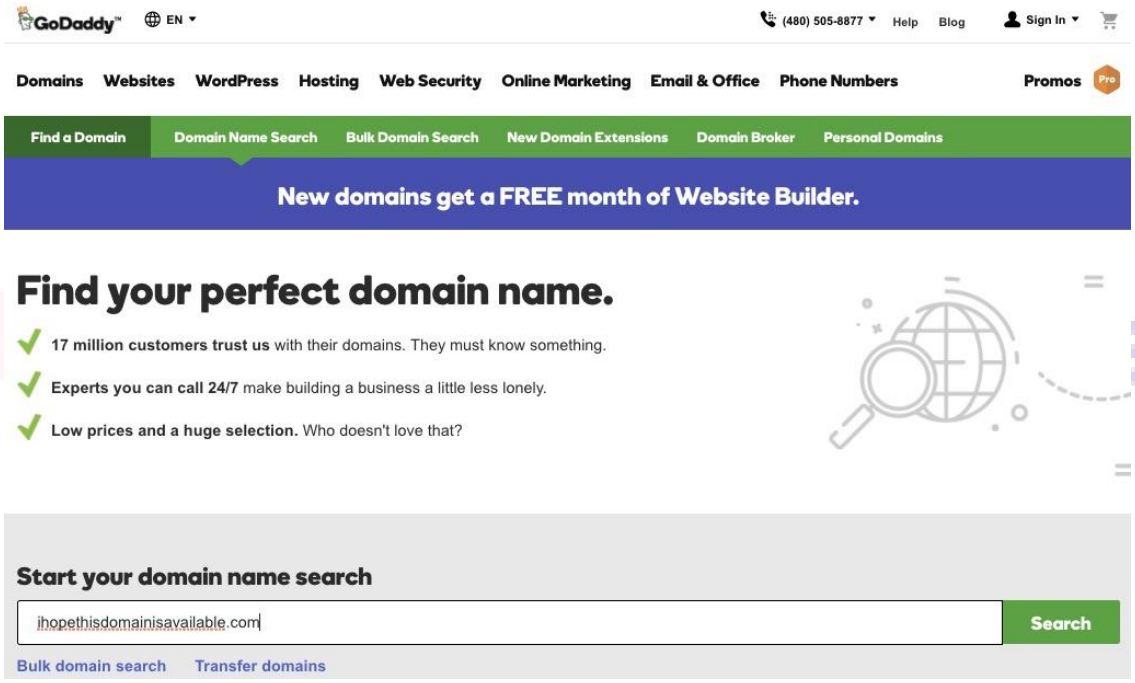
A *web host*, or *web hosting* service provider, is a business that provides the technologies and services needed for the *website* or webpage to be viewed in the *Internet.*

Lesson no. 3: How to Buy Domain

Booking a domain name by Godaddy.com

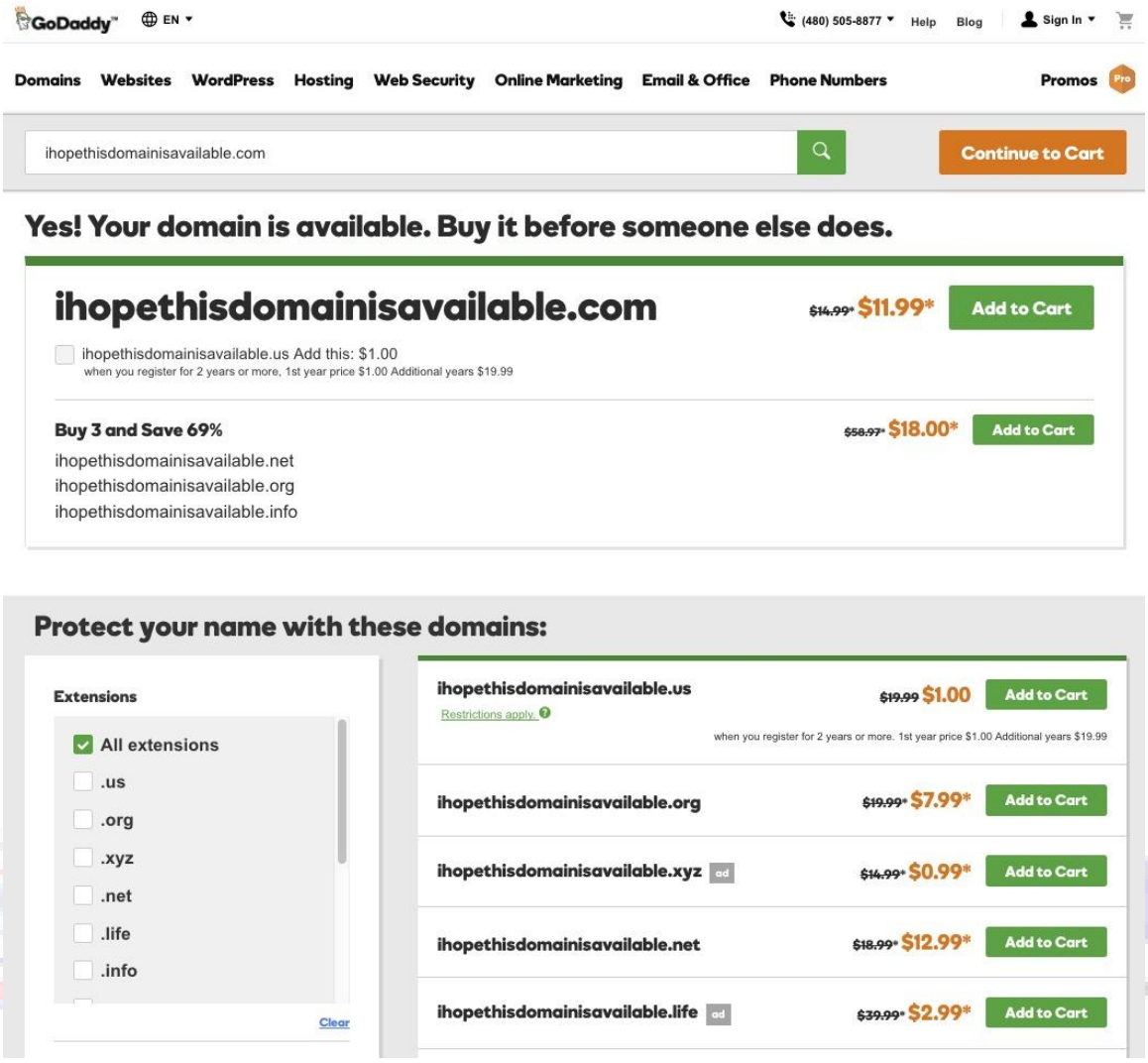
Confirm that the name you want is available. You can begin your search at a name registrar such as GoDaddy. Be creative, as your domain will be the central focus of your entire site.

If you're looking to reserve a domain name, start at a domain name registrar such as GoDaddy



a) If the name is available, you will have the choice to register the domain on several different top-level domains if available, such as .com, .org, .biz, and .net. If the name is not available, simply try again. Hundreds of millions of domains are already registered, so this step can be difficult. Don't give up!

b) After selecting the top-level domains you wish to register with, the last choice to make is for how long you want to reserve the name. You can buy domain names in year-long increments, up to a maximum of 10 years.



a. When you have finalized the name, the top-level domains it should be on, and the amount of time you want to hold the rights to the name, you need to pay the registrar to make the registration for you. Once you pay, you own the domain name

After choosing a domain name, selecting reliable hosting services will be one of the most important decisions you make. To a large degree, the functionality and performance of your website will depend on your hosting provider. The host makes sure your site is available to potential readers 24/7, and it's where your files are stored online.

The wrong web host can cause many problems with your website. Just imagine choosing a mobile company that has no reception. Your web host is a major piece of the puzzle to maintaining a successful internet site. Therefore, it's crucial that you choose a reliable provider.

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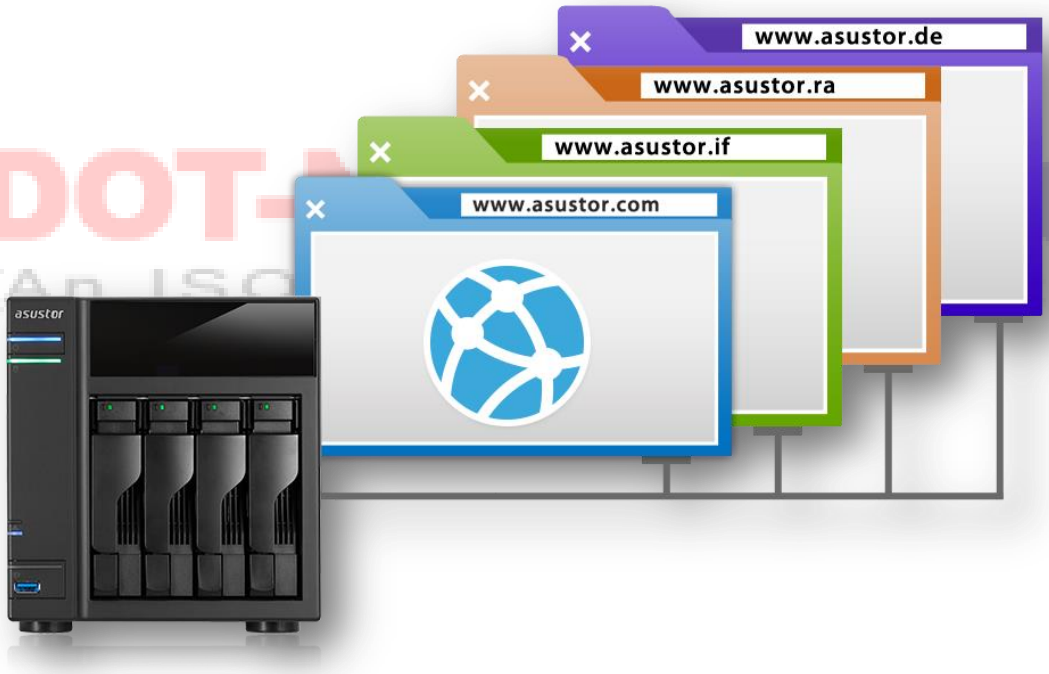
Lesson no. 4: What is Web Hosting

WHAT IS WEB SERVER & WEB HOSTING

A *Web server* is a program that uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) to serve the files that form *Web* pages to users, in response to their requests, which are forwarded by their computers' HTTP clients

A *web host*, or *web hosting* service provider, is a business that provides the technologies and services needed for the *website* or webpage to be viewed in the *Internet.*



What is Web Hosting?

Web hosting is a service that allows organizations and individuals to post a website or web page onto the Internet. A web host, or web hosting service provider, is a business that provides the technologies and services needed for the website or webpage to be viewed in the Internet. Websites are hosted, or stored, on special computers called servers. When Internet users want to view your website, all they need to do is type your website address or domain into their browser. Their computer will then connect to your server and your webpages will be delivered to them through the browser.

Most hosting companies require that you own your domain in order to host with them. If you do not have a domain, the hosting companies will help you purchase one.

How Web Hosting Works?

A server is a physical computer that runs without any interruption so that your website is available all the time for anyone who wants to see it. Your web host is responsible for keeping that server up and running, protecting it from malicious attacks, and transferring your content — such as text, images, files, etc. — from the server to your visitors' browsers.

When you decide to start a new website, you need to find a web hosting provider that will supply you with that server space. Your web host stores all your files, assets, and databases on the server. Whenever someone types your **domain name** into the address bar of their browser, your host transfers all the files necessary to serve that request.

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Types of Web Hosting

Most web hosts offer different types of hosting so that they can serve the needs of different clients — whether you want to build a simple personal blog or own a large online business and are in a dire need of an intricate company website. Here are the most popular options available:

- **Shared hosting**
- **VPS hosting**
- **Cloud hosting**
- **WordPress hosting**
- **Dedicated hosting**

It's the best to start small and when your site reaches higher traffic numbers, upgrade to a more advanced type of plan. In any case, we're going to describe each one in more detail.

Shared Hosting

Web hosting providers usually offer more than one plan for each type of hosting. Shared web hosting services come with three different hosting plans.

This type of hosting is the most common answer for most web hosting needs and it's an excellent solution for most small businesses and personal blogs. With this type of hosting, you're sharing one server with other clients. Websites hosted on the same server share all its resources, such as memory, computing power, disk space, and others.

Advantages

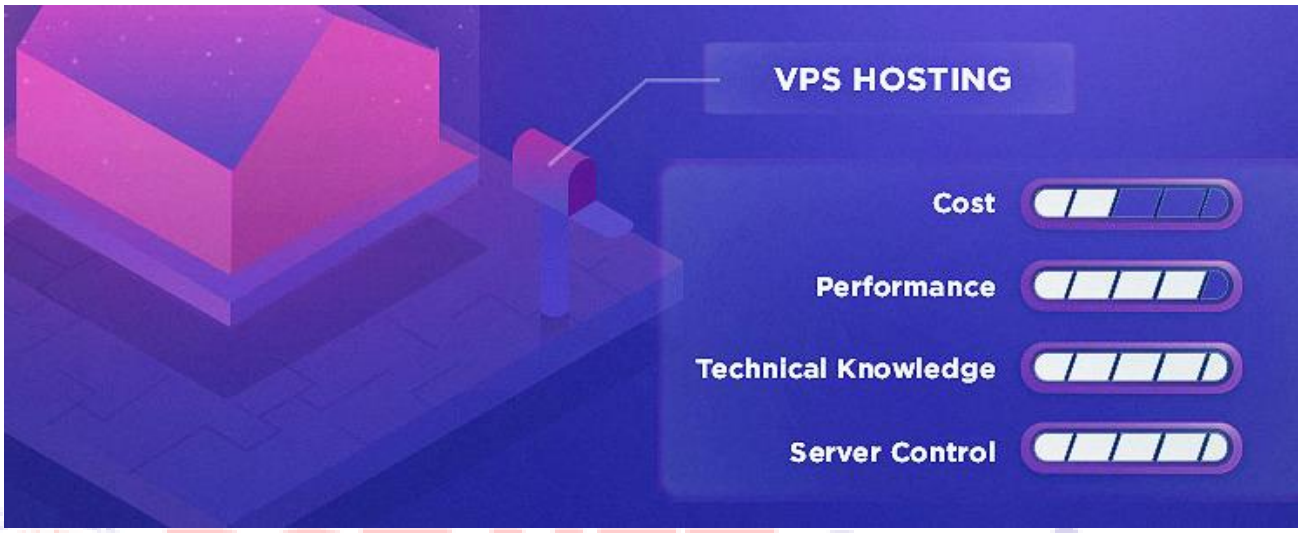
- Low cost, excellent for small online business websites
- No need for specific technical knowledge
- Pre-configured server options
- User-friendly control panel — hPanel
- Maintenance and server administration is taken cared for you

Dis-Advantages

- Little or no control over server configuration
- Traffic surges on other websites can slow down your website

VPS Hosting

When you're using a Virtual Private Server — or VPS for short — you're still sharing a server with other users. However, your web host allocates an entirely separate partition for you on that server. This means you get a dedicated server space and a reserved amount of resources and memory.



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In fact, VPS hosting can be great for medium-sized businesses with a rapidly growing number of websites and traffic.

Advantages

- Dedicated server space
- Traffic surges on other websites have no effect on your performance
- Root access to the server
- Easy scalability and high customizability

Dis-Advantages

- More expensive than other types of hosting
- Technical and server management knowledge is a must

Cloud Hosting

Cloud hosting is currently the most reliable solution on the market. With cloud hosting, your host provides you with a cluster of servers — your files and resources are replicated on each server.

When one of the cloud servers is busy or encounters a problem, your traffic is automatically routed to another server in the cluster. This results in little to no downtime, which is excellent if you own a very busy website.

Advantages

- Little to no downtime
- Server failures have no effect on your website
- Allocates resources on demand
- Pay-as-you-pricing strategy — you only pay for what you use
- More scalable than other web hosting types

Dis-Advantages

- Hard to estimate the actual costs
- Root access is not always provided

WordPress Hosting

WordPress hosting is a particular form of shared hosting, created for WordPress site owners. Your server is configured specifically for WordPress and your site comes with pre-installed plugins for crucial tasks, such as caching and security.

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Because of the highly optimized configuration, your site loads much faster and runs with fewer problems. WordPress hosting plans frequently include additional WordPress-related features, such as pre-designed WordPress themes, drag-and-drop page builders, and specific developer tools.

Advantages

- Low cost and beginner-friendly
- One-click WordPress installation
- Good performance for WordPress sites
- Customer support team trained in WordPress issues
- Pre-installed WordPress plugins and themes

Dis-Advantages

- Recommended only for WordPress sites, which can be a problem if you want to host more than one website on your server

Dedicated Hosting

Dedicated hosting means that you have your own physical server that's dedicated solely to your website. Therefore, you're given incredible flexibility over how you want to manage your website. You can configure your server as you wish, choose the operating system and software you want to use, and set up the whole hosting environment according to your own needs.

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In fact, renting a dedicated server is just as powerful as owning your own on-site server, but comes with the professional support of your web host. Usually, this is more oriented towards large online businesses that deal with heavy traffic.

Advantages

- Full control over server configuration
- High reliability and security options
- Root access to your server

Dis-Advantages

- High cost, more oriented towards larger businesses
- Technical and server management knowledge is a must

Lesson no. 5: How to operate cPanel

What is cPanel?

In simple terms, **it's a control panel where you can manage every element of your web hosting account.**

Web hosting companies like to make cPanel available to their customers for a few key reasons: it's a simple-to-use dashboard, it's well-maintained with regular updates, improvements and security measures.

What Can I Do in cPanel?

A lot… cPanel is where you'll come to:

- Connect domain names to your hosting
- Set up emails for your site
- Install WordPress (or another content management system)
- Back up your website
- Upload files to your server
- Check your bandwidth and other usage stats
- Change various security settings
- Install add-on apps on your server
- Create new databases / manage existing ones
- Set up various optimizations

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And a whole lot more – we're really just scratching the surface here. Don't be intimidated, though. While cPanel does offer you a huge volume of features and customizations to take care of, you don't really have to understand them all in order to manage your website effectively. We're going to cover everything in this guide.

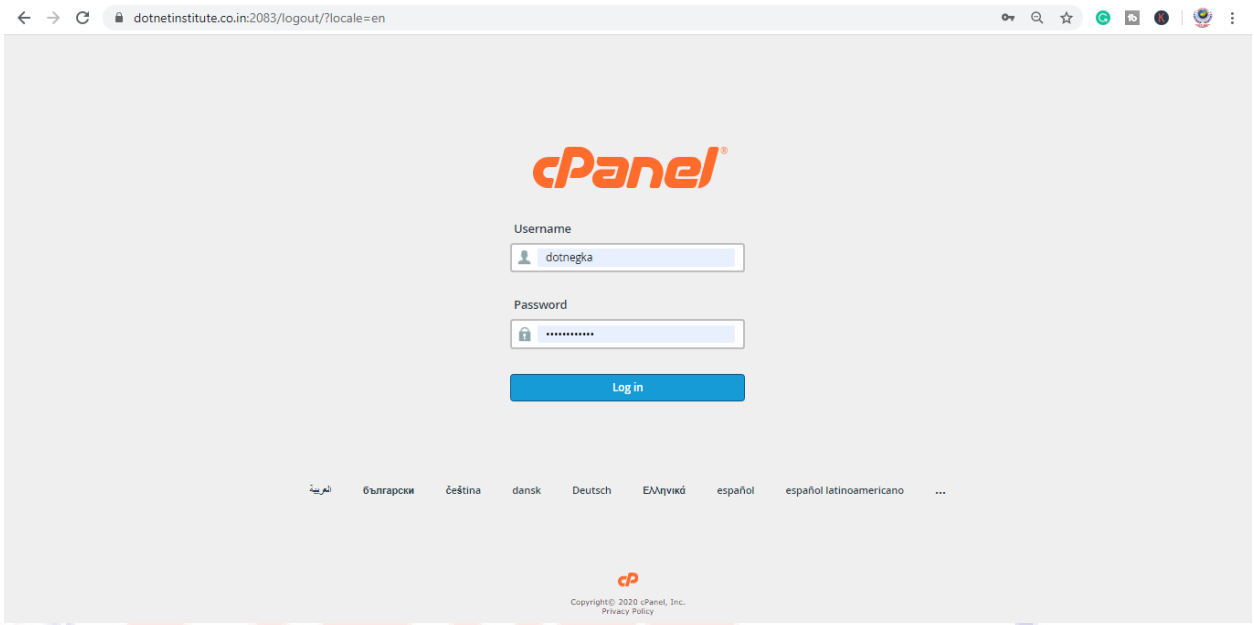
How Do I Log In to cPanel?

If this is your first time logging in, your hosting provider should have provided you with the necessary username and password.

Most hosting companies have links to your cPanel once you've signed into your hosting account.

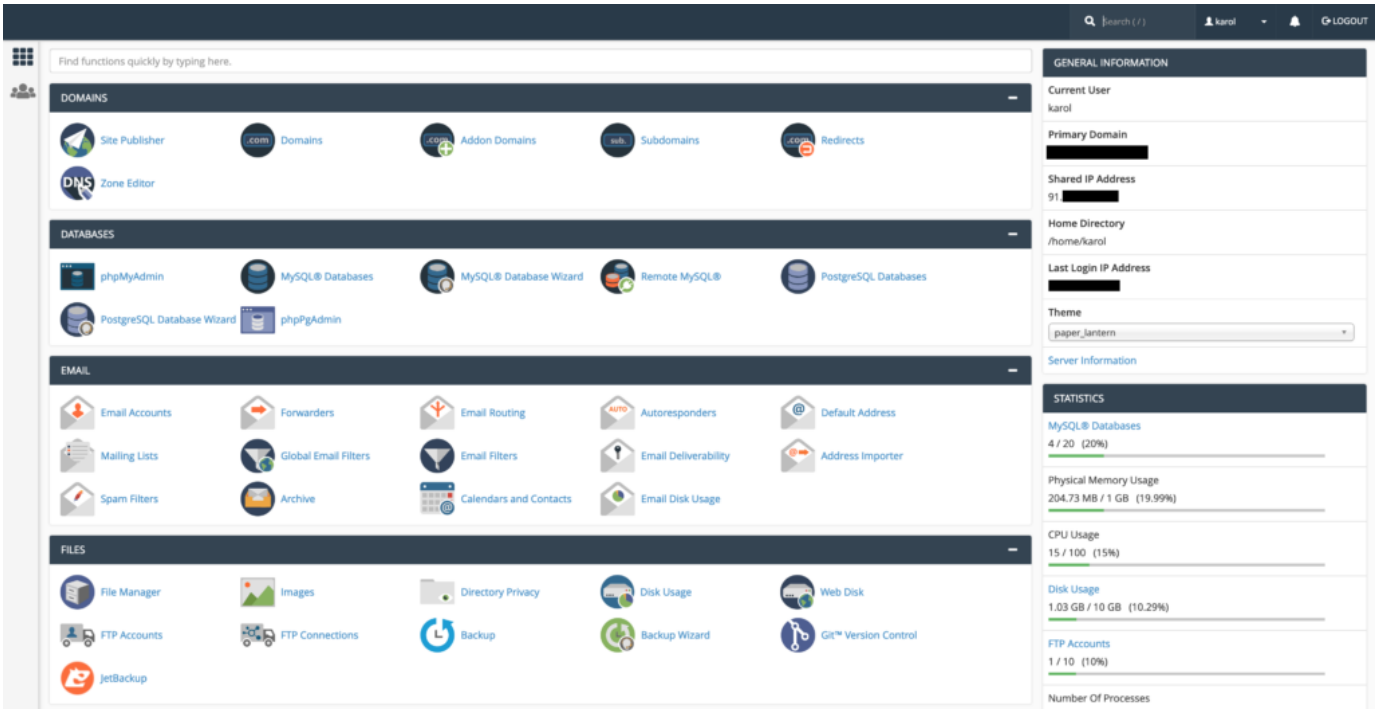
1. simply type your dmian name with cpanel like below:

   www.dotnetinstitute.co.in/cpanel



A Quick Intro to the cPanel Interface

Once you've logged in, you should see a screen similar to this:

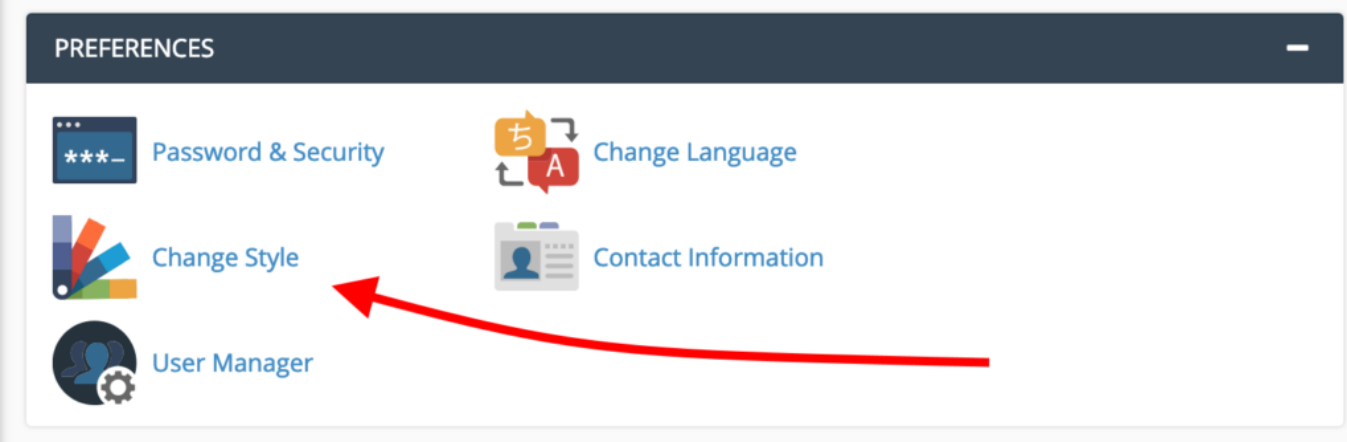


This is the newest version of cPanel for 2020. It uses a theme called "Paper Lantern".

My cPanel Interface Looks Different! Now What?!

First, don't panic.

To change the style of your cPanel, find the "PREFERENCES" section (it's usually near the bottom) and click on "Change Style":



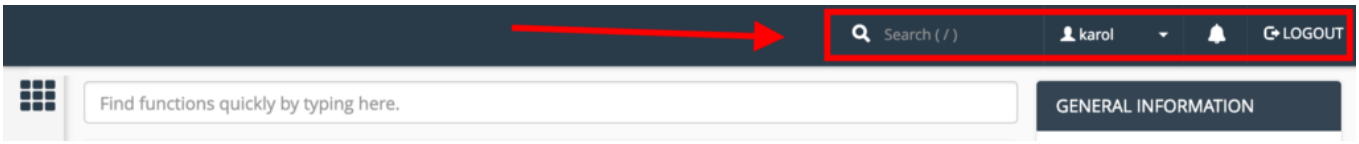
You'll have a few choices there based on what your host makes available. In our case, the selection comprises of the Basic, Dark, Light, and Retro styles.

To work on the same theme we're working on, choose "Basic" by clicking the "Apply" button in the top right corner next to the style. cPanel will reload with the new style applied.

Getting Around the cPanel Interface

Navigation Bar

You can find the navigation bar in the top right corner of the screen. In it, there's a simple search field, a link to your user preferences, a notifications bell, and the logout link.



The search field allows you to find the key options within cPanel. Actually, using the search field is a much quicker way to navigate around cPanel than trying to browse around and get to a certain option manually. The search field starts presenting you with results immediately as you type.

By clicking on the user preferences link, you can change your password, language, edit your contact information, and you can also reset the page settings with one click.

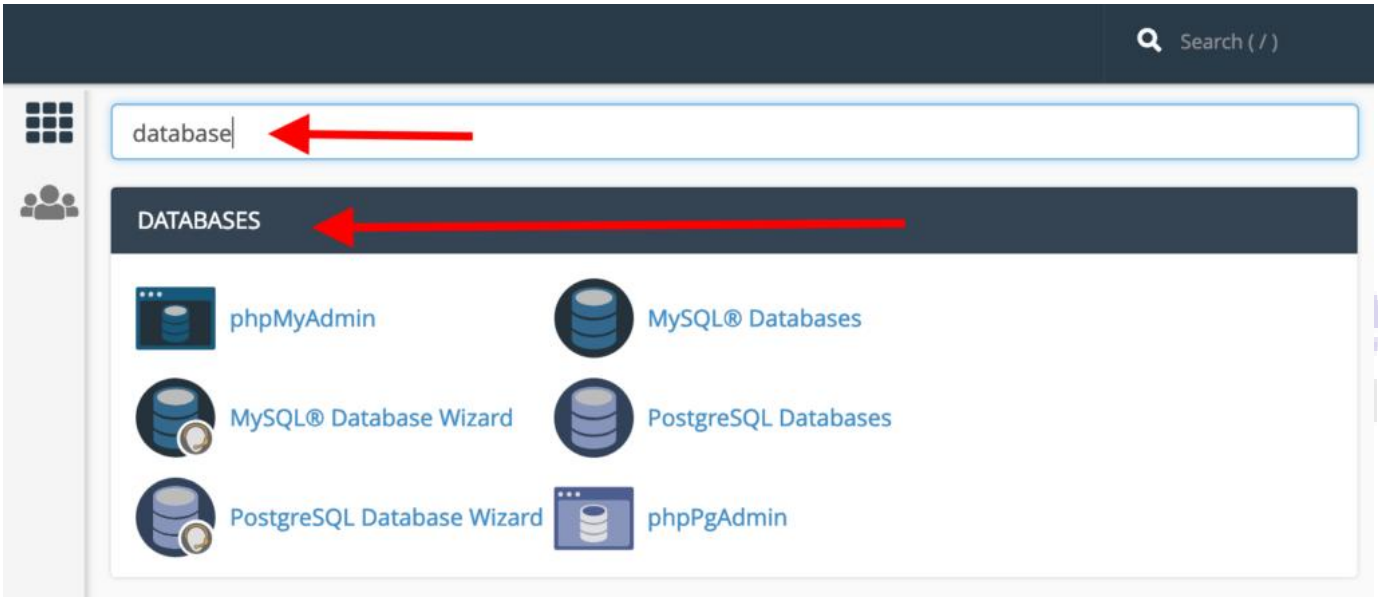
The notifications bell is just what it sounds – a place where you can see essential updates about your hosting setup or cPanel itself. Usually, cPanel uses notifications to let you know about news, critical updates, security concerns or other must-know information.

The logout link is pretty self-explanatory – remember to use it every time you've finished working with cPanel.

Search Bar

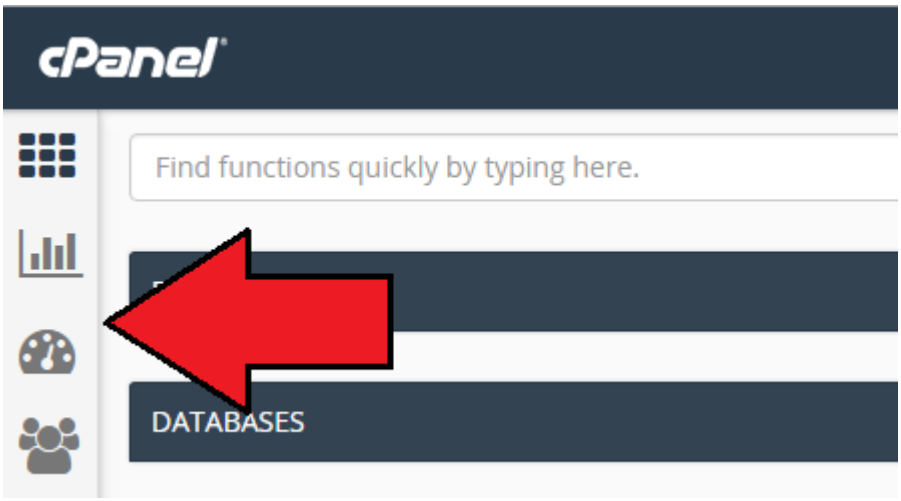
One additional search field – apart from the one in the navigation bar – is visible at the very top of the page right below the navigation bar.

This one works pretty similarly, but this time, instead of showing you results inside a drop-down, it's going to filter out the center part of cPanel. Just punch in what you're after, and cPanel will dig it up for you.



Sidebar

On the left side of your screen, you'll see a sidebar with a couple of icons – the exact number depends on what your host makes available for you. In our case, from the top down, these stand for Home, Statistics, Dashboard, and User Management.



Home is the primary page of cPanel where you can access most of the functions.

Statistics show you a range of important numbers – how many email accounts, file transfer protocol (FTP) accounts and domain names you have, as well as how much bandwidth and disk space you're using.

The dashboard is a quick reference page where you'll find links to some of the most commonly used links, as well as at-a-glance look at your bandwidth and disk space usage, mail statistics and more.

User Management is where you can add or remove users from your cPanel account. You can also see which email accounts you've set up, as well as who has access to your FTP and web disk in case you're sharing an account with other users or admins.

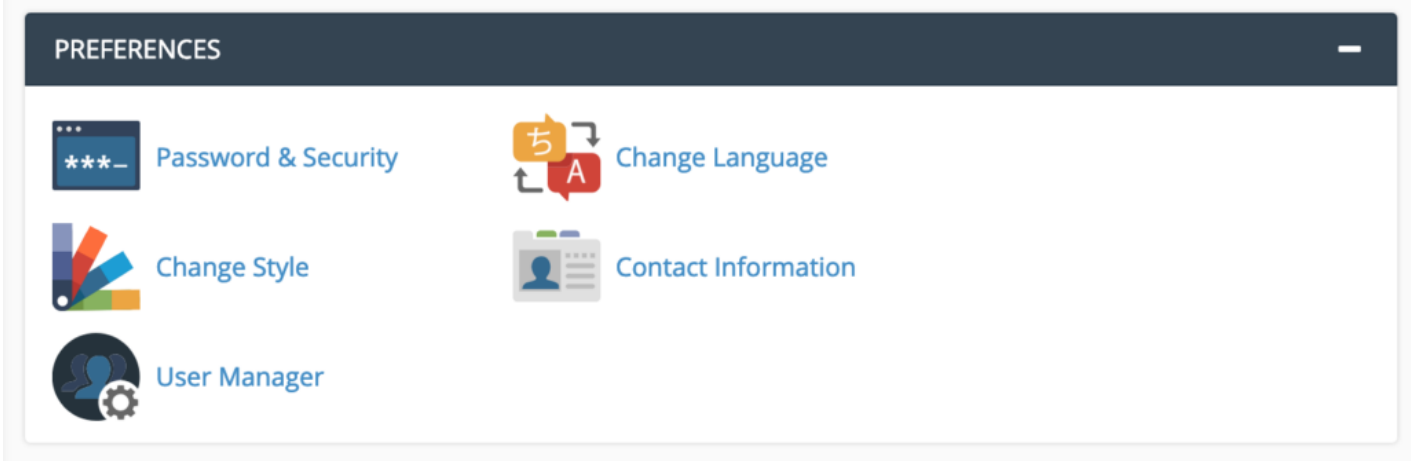
2.3. Reorganizing cPanel's Homepage

You can collapse sections by clicking on the "-" sign in the top right corner of each homepage section to minimize it.

If you like to, you can also drag and drop entire sections to reorganize them and put the most commonly used ones near the top.

Updating Your Preferences

When you first log in to cPanel, make sure you visit the “PREFERENCES” section to update your contact information and change your password.

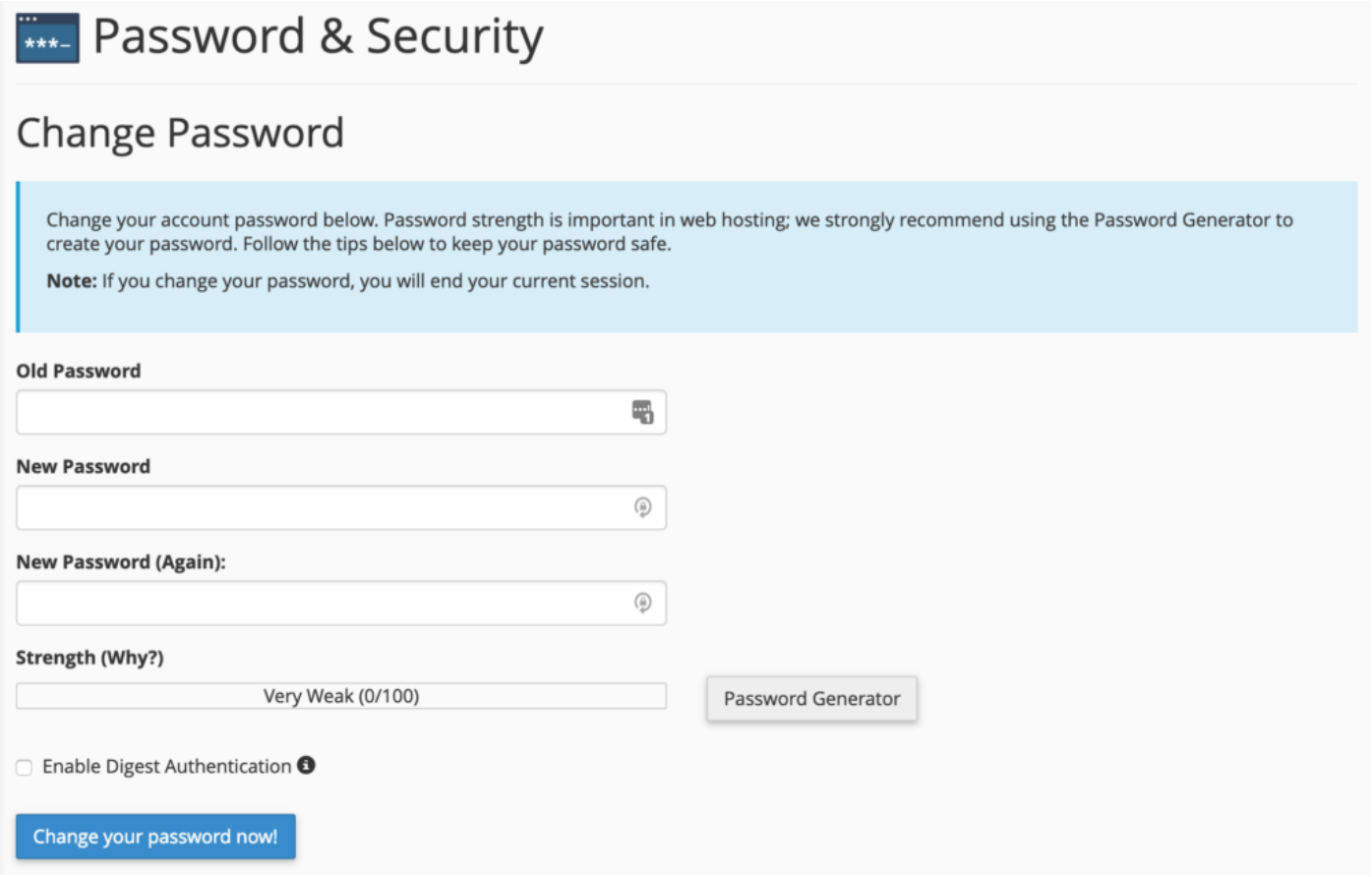


Here’s how to do this step by step:

Changing Your Password

We strongly recommend changing your password as soon as you log in to cPanel for the first time.

Click on “Password & Security”. You’ll be taken to this screen:



You’ll have to enter your old password before choosing a new one.

When it comes to setting up a new password, you can either take advantage of the Password Generator or come up with something on your own. Using the Password Generator is likely the right way to go, as it will give you a strong and secure password. Just click the button and let the generator take care of the rest:

Updating Your Contact Information

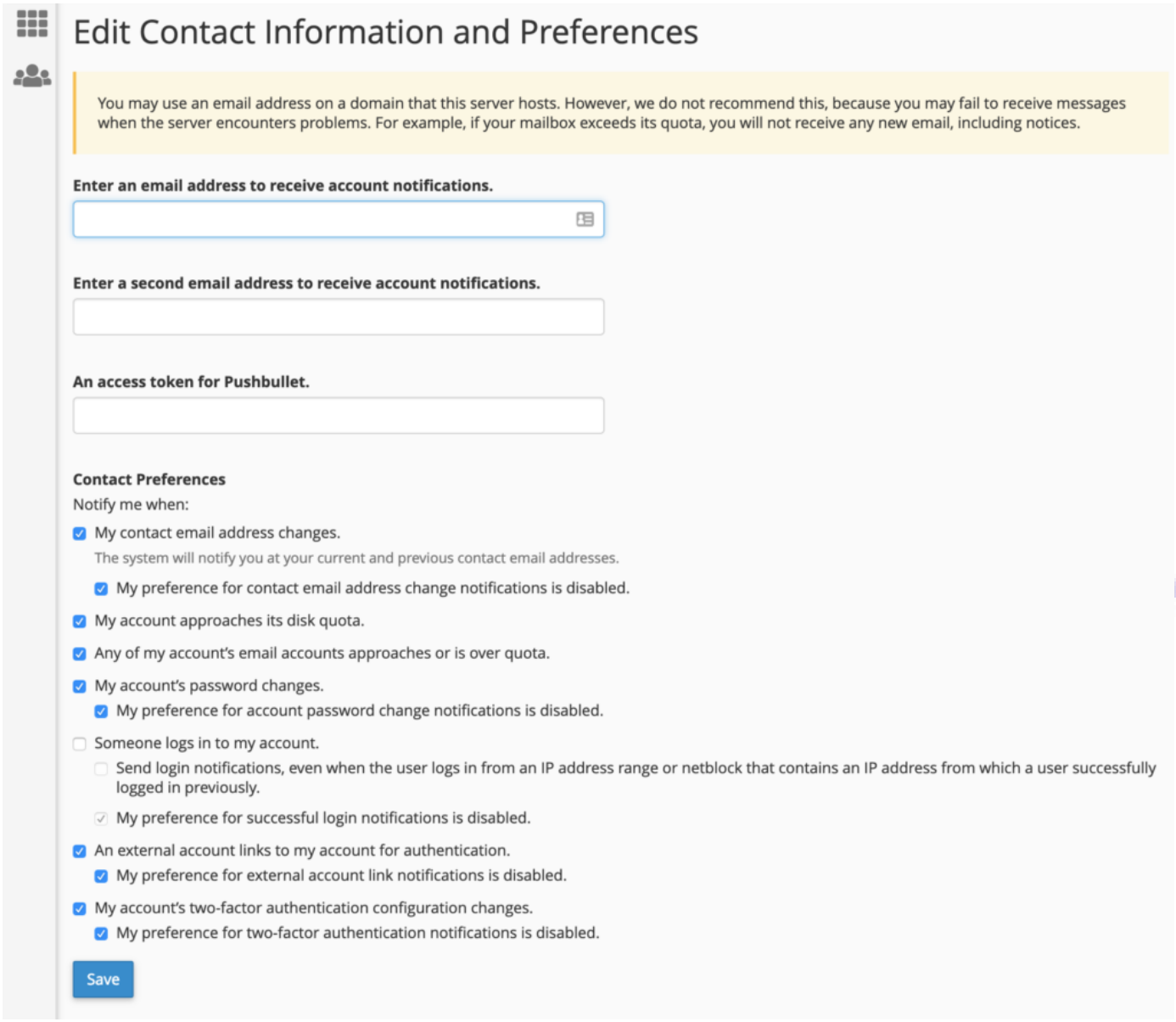
One of the most important things you must do in cPanel is to provide an email where you can receive updates when needed.

Why this step is crucial:

Without a working email set in this section, cPanel won’t be able to communicate with you should anything significant happen with your configuration.

You also must set the email address to one that's not attached to any domain name that you're hosting in *this* cPanel; otherwise, in case anything happens with your config, that domain might get compromised as well, hence making any attempt at communicating with you impossible.

To get to these settings, click on "Contact Information" to reach the following screen:

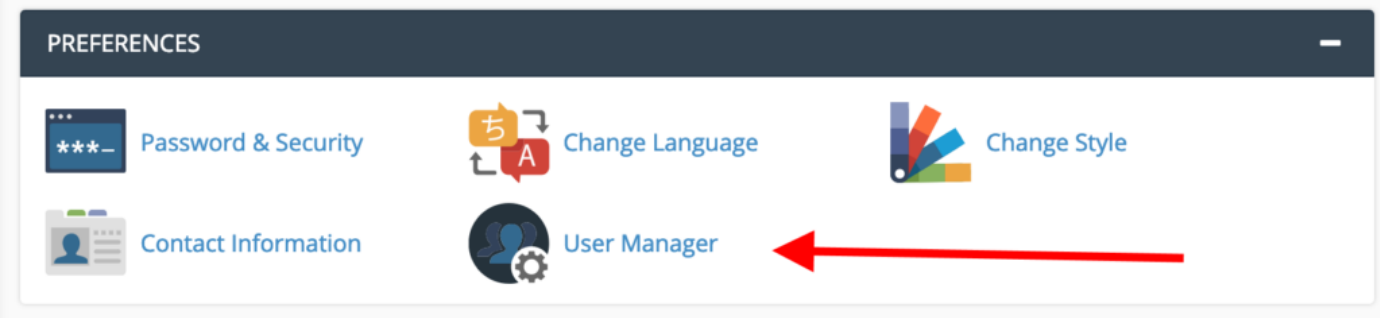


We recommend having all the boxes under "Contact Preferences" checked, as they're all updates that could alert you to suspicious activities (e.g someone else changing your password) or a hosting problem (e.g disk space being used up).

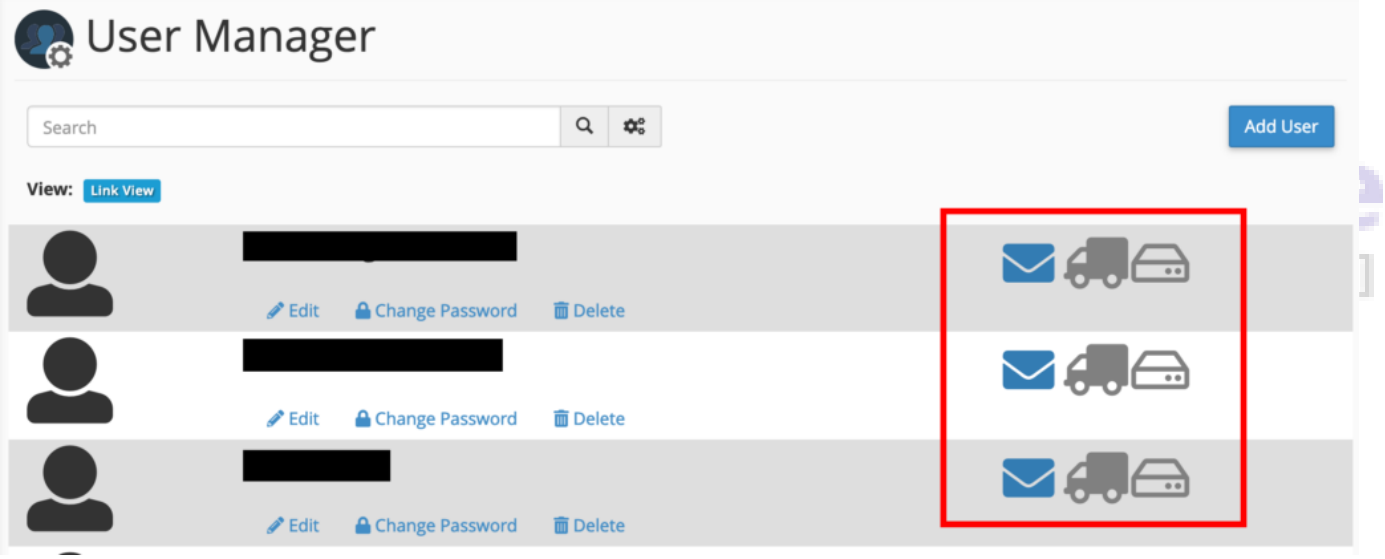
Adding a New User

Let's say you want to work with someone to help you manage your websites, or you have a trusted business partner who also needs access to the hosting setup. That person will require their own user profile in cPanel.

To do that, click on the "User Manager" icon that's in the same "PREFERENCES" section.



You will be taken to the following screen:



In that section, you can see all accounts that are currently set in your cPanel. There are three icons next to each account (you can see them in the screenshot above):

the envelope icon indicates if the person has an email account set up in the system – if the icon is colored then there is an email account set up; if it's grayed out, then there's none

the truck icon indicates if the person has an FTP account – again, colored for yes, and grayed out for no

the disk icon indicates if the user can use the web disk services that are part of cPanel

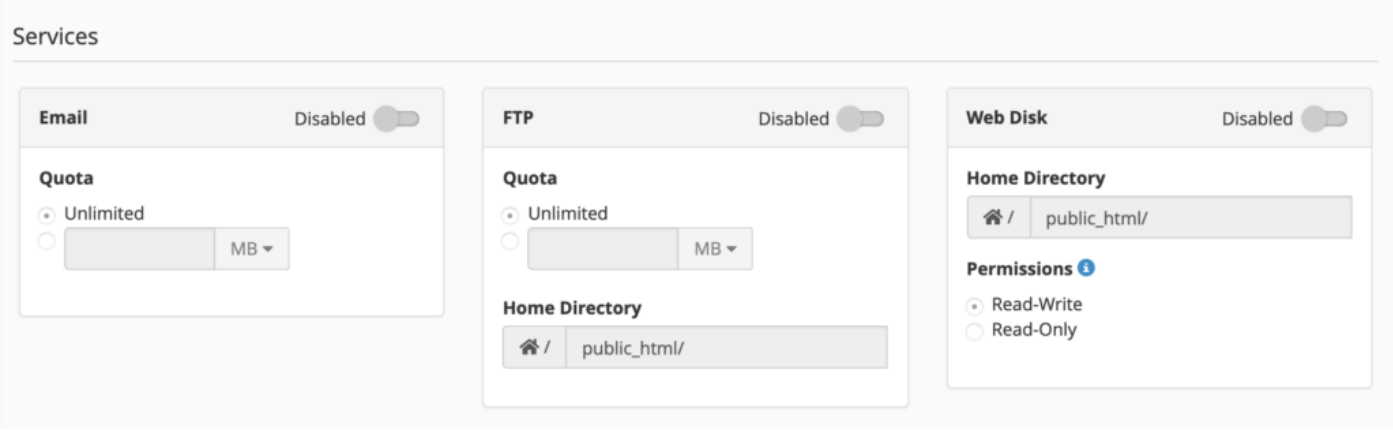
You can easily edit any user there, change their password or delete them with the options listed below the account name.

To add a new user, click on the “Add User” button in the top right corner:

You’ll then be taken to the following screen:

You’ll add the user’s full name, the username, the domain that the new user should be associated with and if you want, an alternative email that the user can be reached at. You’ll also be asked to create a password for the user.

Just below these fields, you’ll find a section called “Services” where you can take care of a handful of key settings. Interestingly, they correspond to the three icons that we described just a couple of paragraphs above:



Email allows you to enable/disable email accounts for the new user and also set a limit for how much space each account can have.

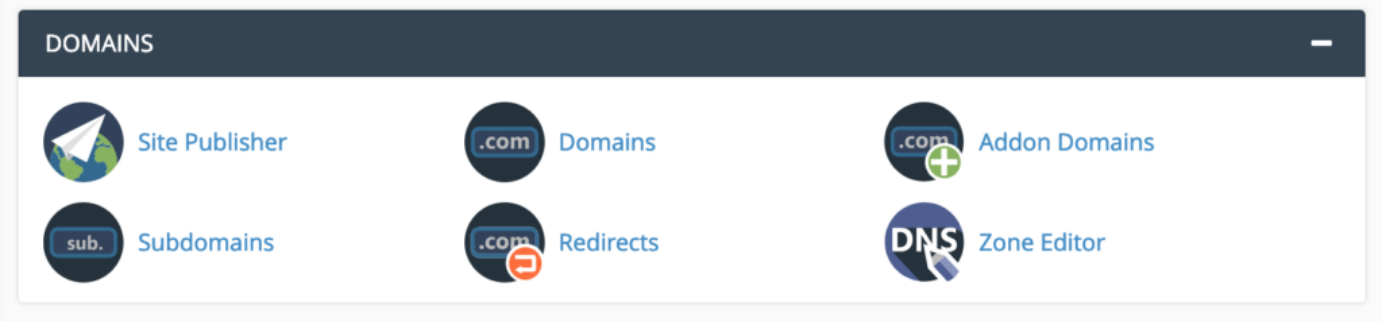
FTP allows you to enable/disable accounts from being able to access your hosting setup via FTP. FTP can be used to upload files to your website. You can choose what directory the new user will have access to, and limit the space they can use.

Web Disk permissions should be reserved for your top-level admin accounts only. “Read-Write” level access gives the user full permissions to do pretty much whatever they wish within the specified directory (including deleting files)! “Read-Only” only permits reading, downloading and listing files.

When you’ve finished with these settings, click on “Create” or “Create and Add Another User” at the bottom of the settings page.

Managing Domain Names

The “DOMAINS” section of cPanel is your go-to place when you want to add a new domain name (the one you’ve just purchased) to your hosting account, manage your existing domains, as well as set up subdomains.

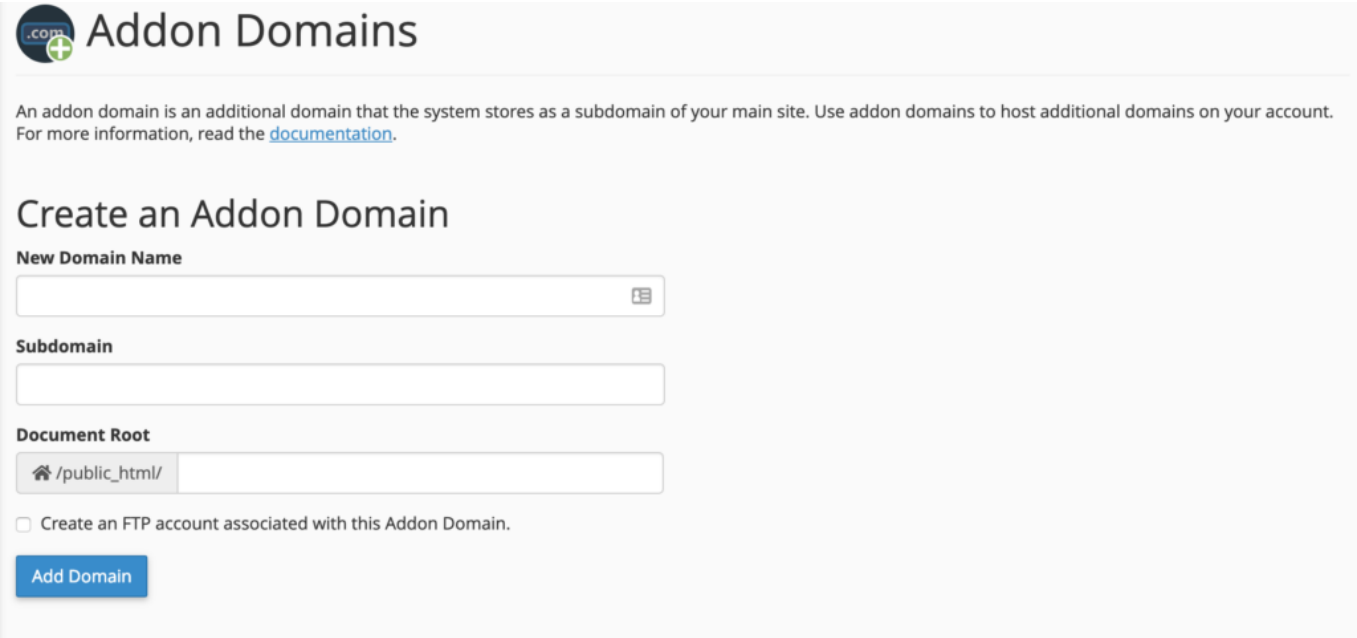


Adding a New Domain Name

To add a domain name to your cPanel (and thus, your hosting package), you’ll need to click on “Addon Domains” in the “DOMAINS” section shown above.

An addon domain is a fancy name for a standard domain name that you can use to create a fully-functional website – meaning you can host multiple domain names from the same control panel.

On the “Addon Domains” screen, you’ll be asked to enter your new domain name plus a couple of other parameters:



New Domain Name – the exact domain name that you’ve registered – minus the www. part.

Subdomain – this will be filled out automatically as soon as you enter your new domain name into the field above. It's best to leave that intact. cPanel uses this for some internal routing that doesn't have much relevance from a user point of view.

Document Root – the location on the server where your new domain's files will be. This is also filled out automatically. It's best to stick with these recommended settings.

Click on "Add Domain" to finish up.

Editing/Removing a Domain Name

On that same "Addon Domains" screen, there's a section called "Modify Addon Domain" where you can take care of any domains currently assigned to your account – this includes managing them, setting redirections, or removing domains completely.

The usage here is straightforward. There are links for removing and managing the redirections on the right. Clicking on any of them will show you another settings panel where you can confirm the deletion or enter the destination that you want to redirect the domain to.

Managing Subdomains

Every time you add a new domain to your account (covered above), cPanel will also create a corresponding subdomain to go alongside. Here's how that usually works, based on an example:

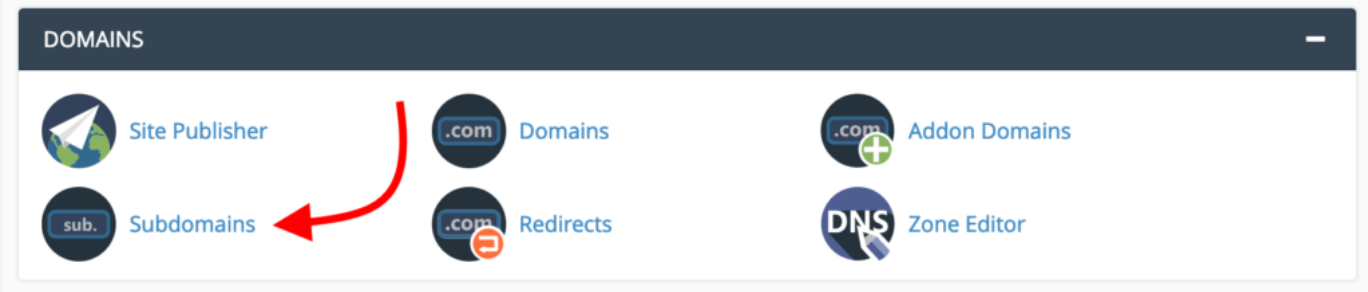
Let's say your cPanel account name is john and the host is called greathost.com. In that case, your primary server domain is going to be john.greathost.com. Once you add a new addon domain, say, johnsworld.com, cPanel will also create a subdomain called johnsworld.john.greathost.com.

Now, what's unfortunate about such a setup is that this new subdomain often holds a carbon copy of your normal website that's available under johnsworld.com. In other words, you get the same website available twice, under two addresses: johnsworld.com and johnsworld.john.greathost.com.

This is not ideal from an SEO point of view. To fix that, what you should do is redirect that new subdomain to your standard domain. To say it another way, after doing that, whoever tries to go to johnsworld.john.greathost.com will be automatically redirected to johnsworld.com.

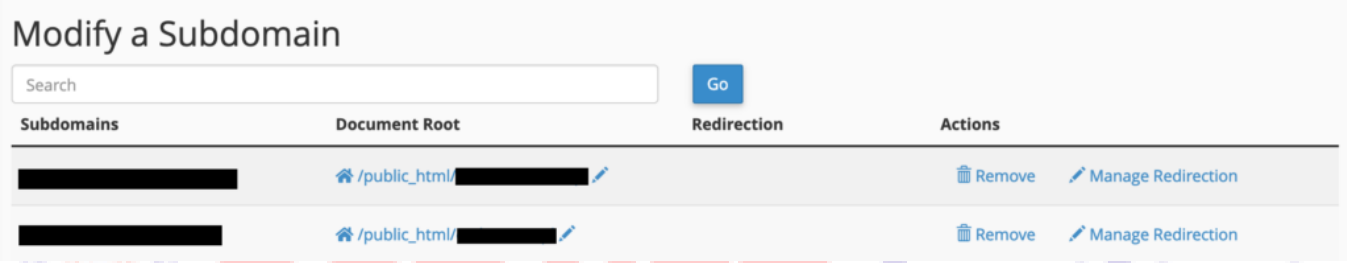
Here's how to do that:

First, click on "Subdomains" from the "DOMAINS" section:



You'll be taken to a panel where you can see all of your current subdomains that have been set up.

At this stage, the "Redirection" column is likely blank.



To edit that, click on the "Manage Redirection" link next to the subdomain you want to edit. On the next screen, set up the redirection by entering the full domain name that you want to redirect to. In our example, that's johnsworld.com. Click on "Save" when done.

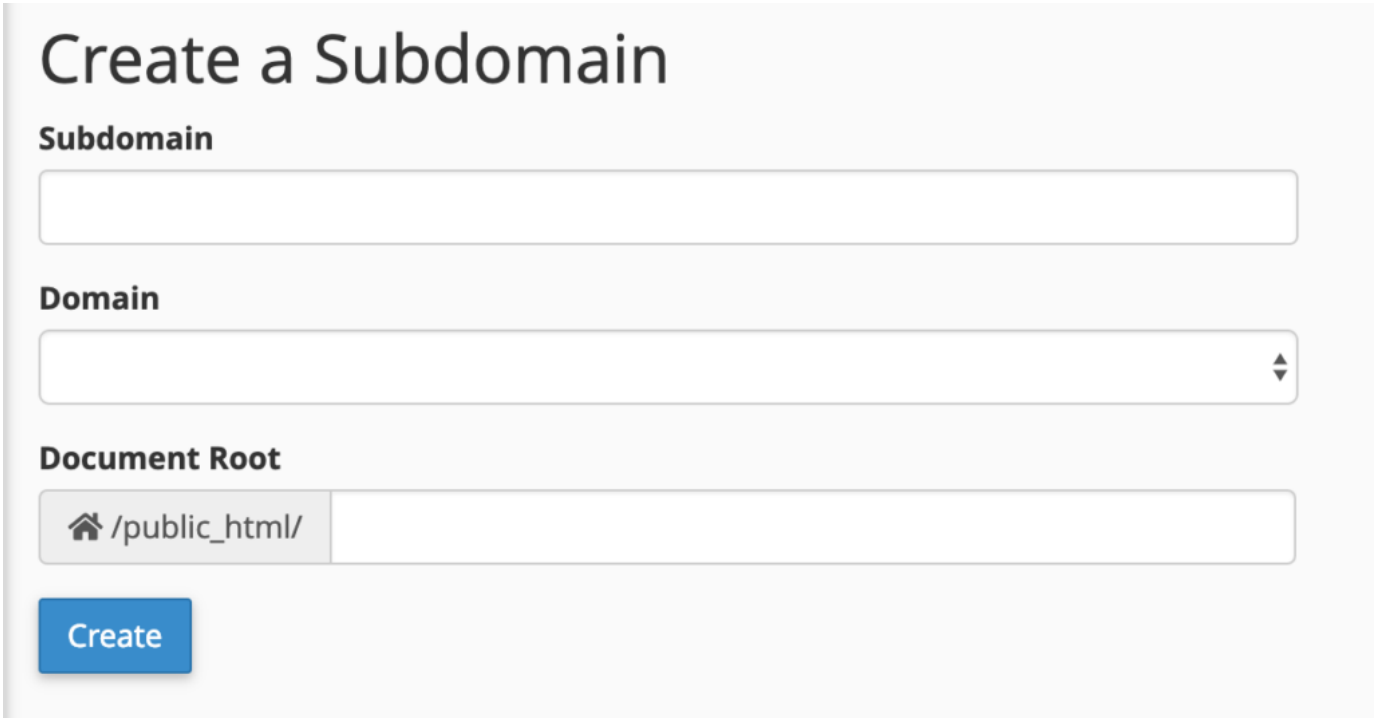
Creating Custom Subdomains

Subdomains are not only about causing minor inconveniences but also about letting you expand certain areas of your site in a creative way.

For example, if you want to launch a new blog as part of your website, a good approach is to do that under a subdomain. For instance, if your main website is, again, at johnsworld.com, then you could consider launching a blog under blog.johnsworld.com.

In this case, blog is just an example. You have full freedom to choose whatever subdomain you want.

You can create a custom subdomain on the same screen where you took care of managing the existing ones. Just fill out the form that's at the top.



Subdomain. The name of the subdomain you want to set. Keep it short, and use only letters, dashes and numbers.

Domain. The parent domain for the new subdomain.

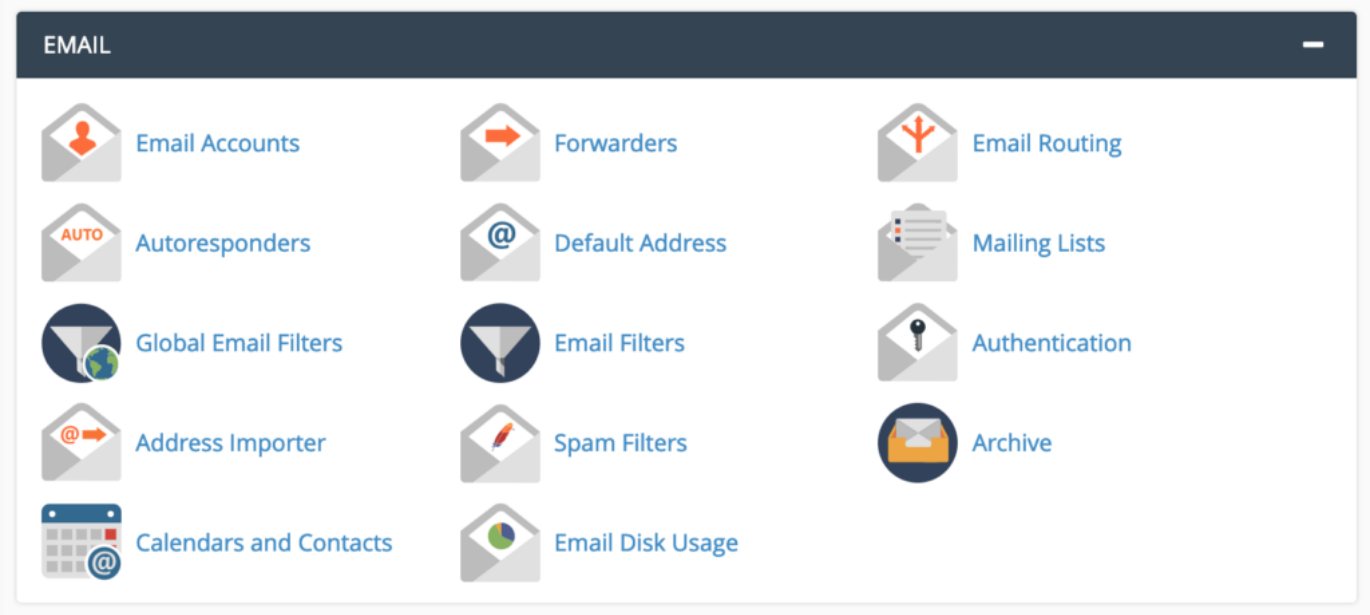
Document Root. The directory/folder on the server where the new subdomain's files will be kept. It's a good practice to input your full subdomain there. Example: blog.johnsworld.com.

Click on "Create" to finalize the subdomain setup.

5. Email Accounts and Settings

One of the great things about keeping your domain name with a cPanel-enabled web host is that you also get the possibility to create custom email accounts for that domain.

This all happens in the “EMAIL” section of cPanel.



As you can see, there’s plenty of tools there – from creating new emails, setting forwarders, autoresponders, taking care of spam, and more.

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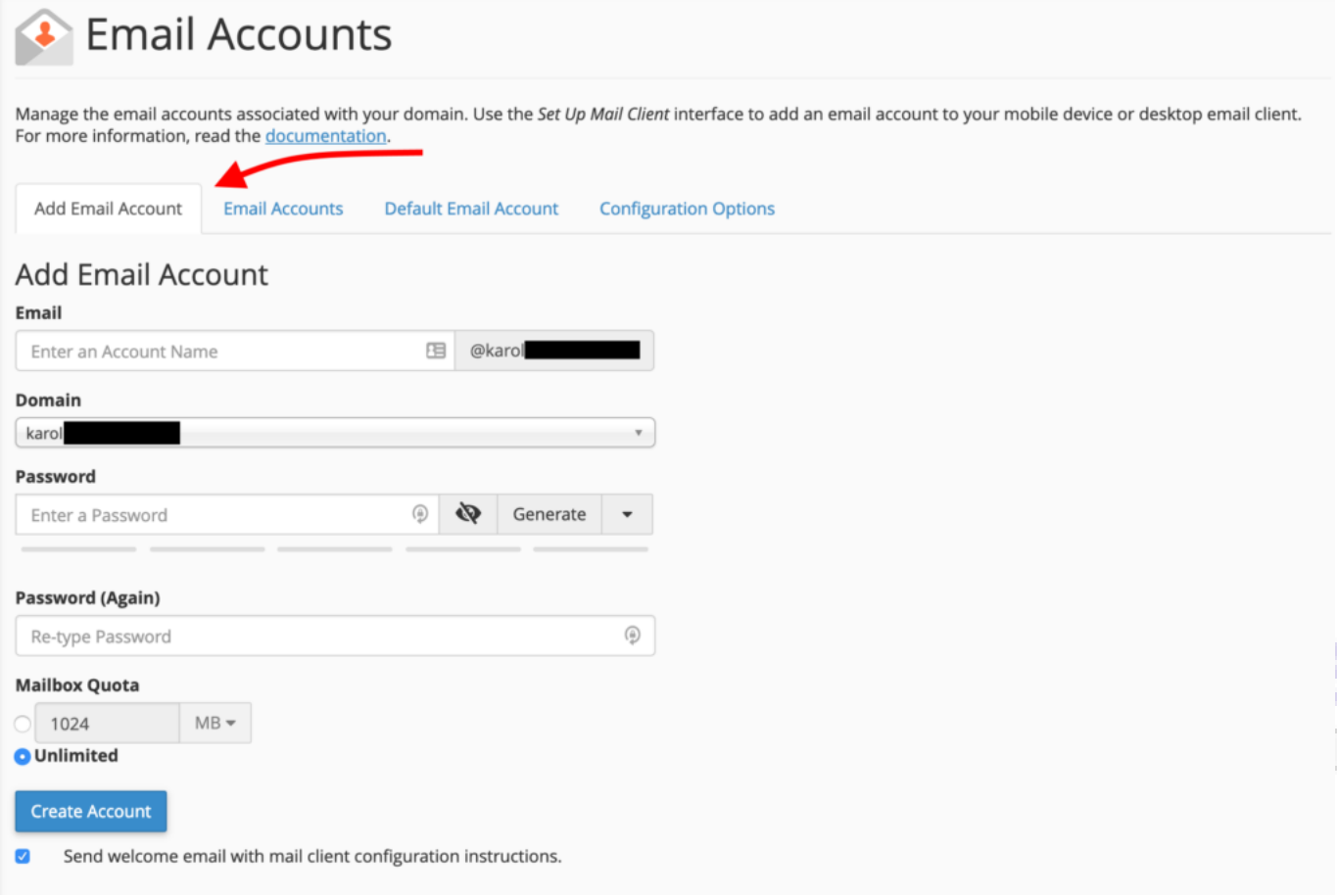
5.1. Setting Up an Email Account

Naturally, this is the first thing you will want to do. To add a new email account to your domain, click on “Email Accounts” to be taken to the following screen (make sure you’re on the first tab – “Add Email Account”):



From top to bottom, here’s how to get your new account set up:

In **Email**, enter the address you’d like to be reached at – for example, hello or yourname

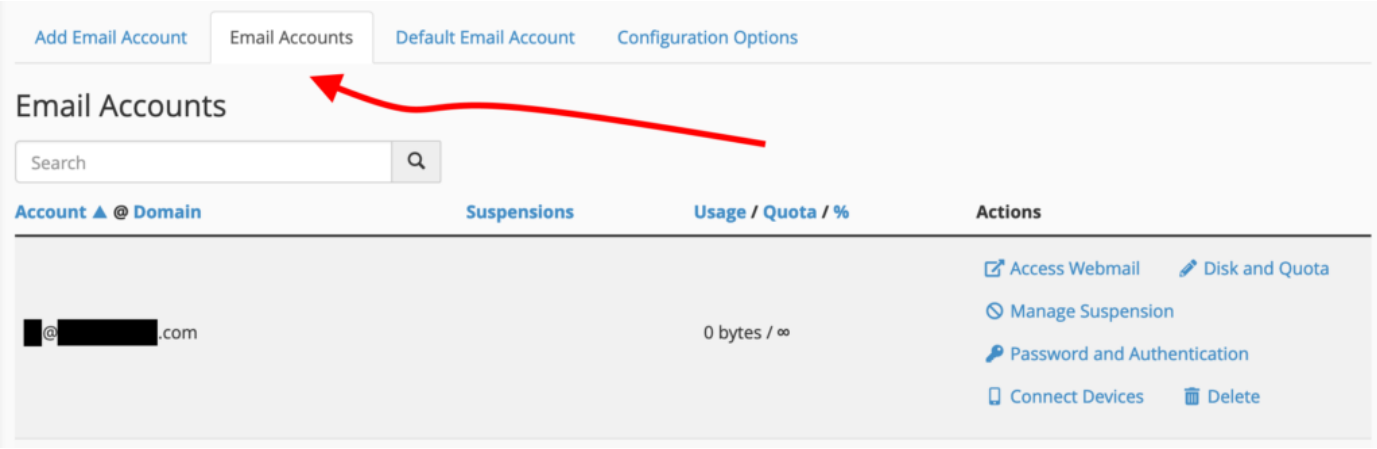
In **Domain**, select the proper domain name from the drop-down field. If you haven’t added your domain name to cPanel yet, you’ll need to do that first.

In **Password**, create a password and make sure it’s a secure one!

In **Mailbox Quota**, adjust to make sure your email can work properly. Remember: emails take up space on your server, so you may not want to give everyone unlimited access. However, 1GB (=1024MB) is a reasonable minimum.

Click on “Create Account”

Once you’ve done all of the above, you’ll notice that the email you just created has been added to the list of the existing email accounts in the “Email Accounts” tab:



You can manage every element of that account later on – including the password, quota, and other details.

5.2. Using Your Email

Now that you've set up an email account – how do you use it?

You have two main options here:

Configure the email in an email client – like Gmail, Apple Mail, Outlook, etc.

Use webmail

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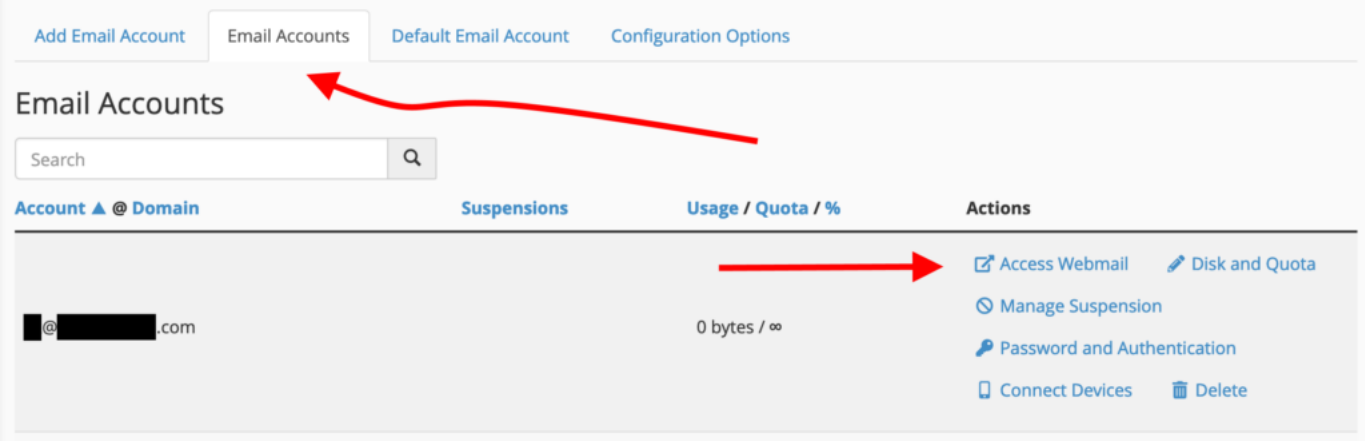
Let's start with the former:

How to Configure Your Email Locally

This step starts a bit counterintuitive, but bear with us. So, to actually configure your email locally, you first need to click on the "Access Webmail" link that's visible next to your address in the "Email Accounts" tab:



This will take you to a new panel. Once there, scroll down to the section labeled "Mail Client Automatic Configuration Scripts". You'll see something like this:

Mail Client Automatic Configuration Scripts

Listed below are the available mail client automatic configuration scripts. Select the script for your mail client and operating system.

Application	Protocols
iOS for iPhone/iPad/iPod and MacOS® Mail.app® for Mountain Lion (10.8+)	IMAP over SSL/TLS IMAP
MacOS® Mail.app® for "Lion" (10.7+)	IMAP over SSL/TLS IMAP
MacOS® Mail.app® for "Pre Lion" (10.4+)	IMAP over SSL/TLS IMAP
Postbox®	Auto Config
Mozilla Thunderbird®	Auto Config
KDE Kmail	Auto Config
Mail for Windows® 10	Auto Discovery
Microsoft Outlook 2010® for Windows®	Auto Discovery
Windows Live Mail®	IMAP over SSL/TLS POP3 over SSL/TLS IMAP POP3 (Post Office Protocol v3)
Microsoft Outlook 2007® for Windows®	Auto Discovery
Microsoft Outlook 2000® for Windows®	IMAP over SSL/TLS POP3 over SSL/TLS IMAP POP3 (Post Office Protocol v3)
Microsoft Outlook Express® for Windows®	IMAP over SSL/TLS POP3 over SSL/TLS IMAP POP3 (Post Office Protocol v3)

There's a range of useful links there, all of them with either instructions or ready-made configuration scripts for some of the most popular email clients. If yours is on the list, just click on the link next to it and finish the configuration according to the advice given.

If you can't see your client, or you want to configure your email manually, then below this section is another one labeled "Mail Client Manual Settings".

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Mail Client Manual Settings

If you do not see an auto-configuration script for your client in the list above, you can manually configure your mail client using the settings below:

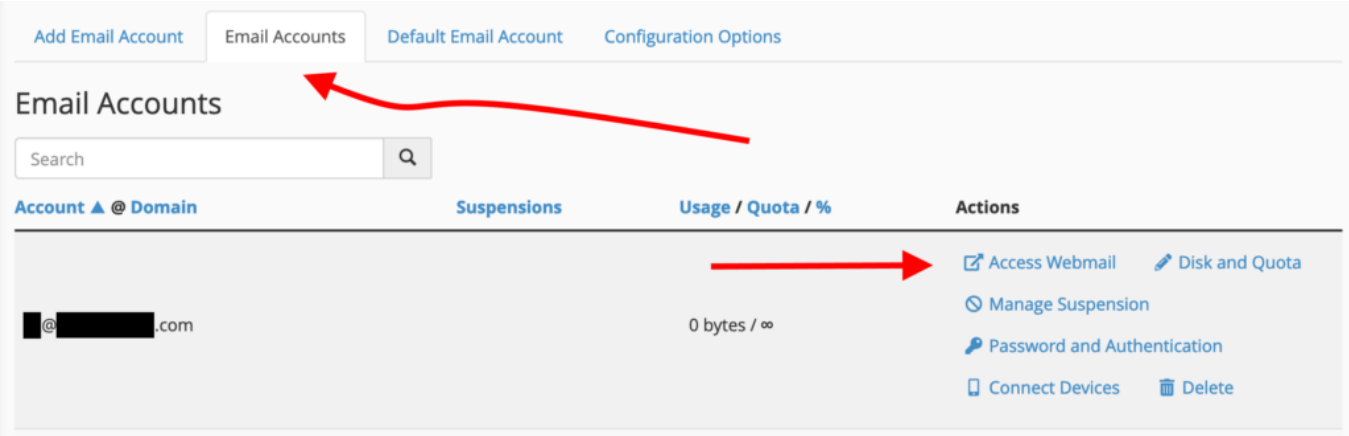
Secure SSL/TLS Settings (Recommended)	
Username:	[redacted]@[redacted].com
Password:	*Use the email account's password.*
Incoming Server:	mail.[redacted].com IMAP Port: 993 POP3 Port: 995
Outgoing Server:	mail.[redacted].com SMTP Port: 465
IMAP, POP3, and SMTP require authentication.	

Non-SSL Settings (NOT Recommended)	
Username:	[redacted]@[redacted].com
Password:	*Use the email account's password.*
Incoming Server:	mail.[redacted].com IMAP Port: 143 POP3 Port: 110
Outgoing Server:	mail.[redacted].com SMTP Port: 587
IMAP, POP3, and SMTP require authentication.	

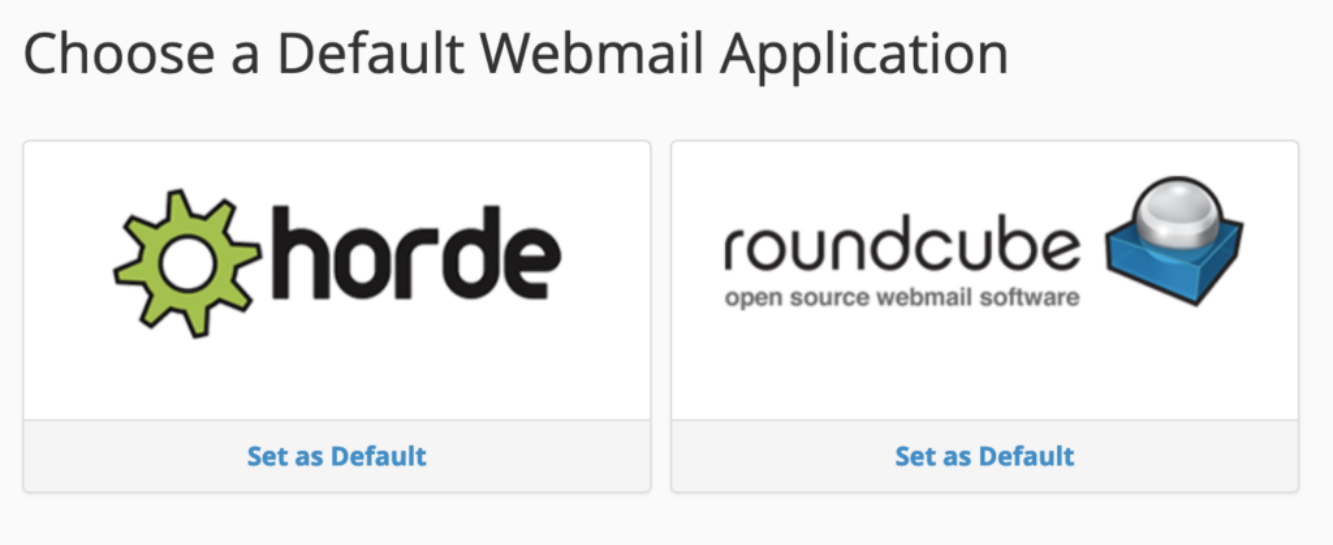
You'll find all the info you need there.

Accessing Your Webmail

At this point, accessing your webmail is very easy. Click on the "Access Webmail" link that's visible next to your address in the "Email Accounts" tab:

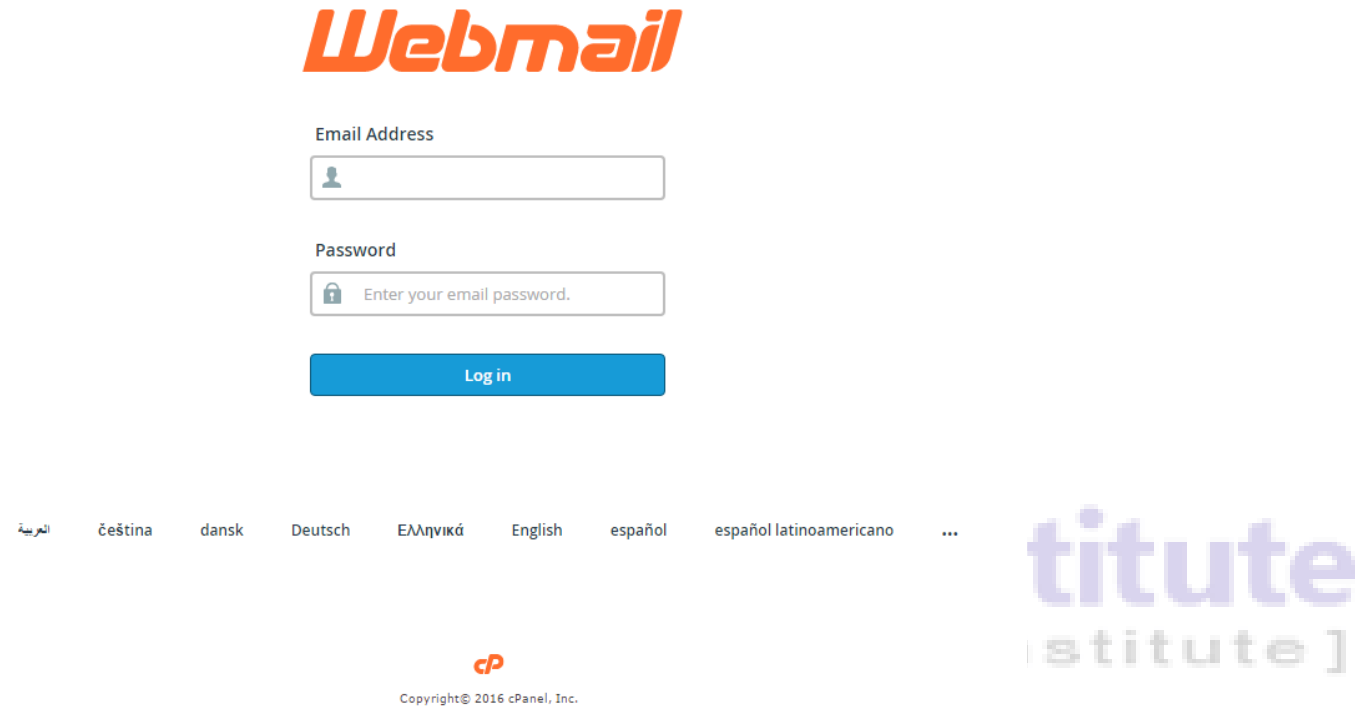


Once there, click on one of the available webmail clients:



You'll be taken to your email inbox immediately.

Alternatively, you can access your webmail straight from a web browser. Simply navigate to http://YOURDOMAIN.com/webmail and you'll be greeted by this screen:

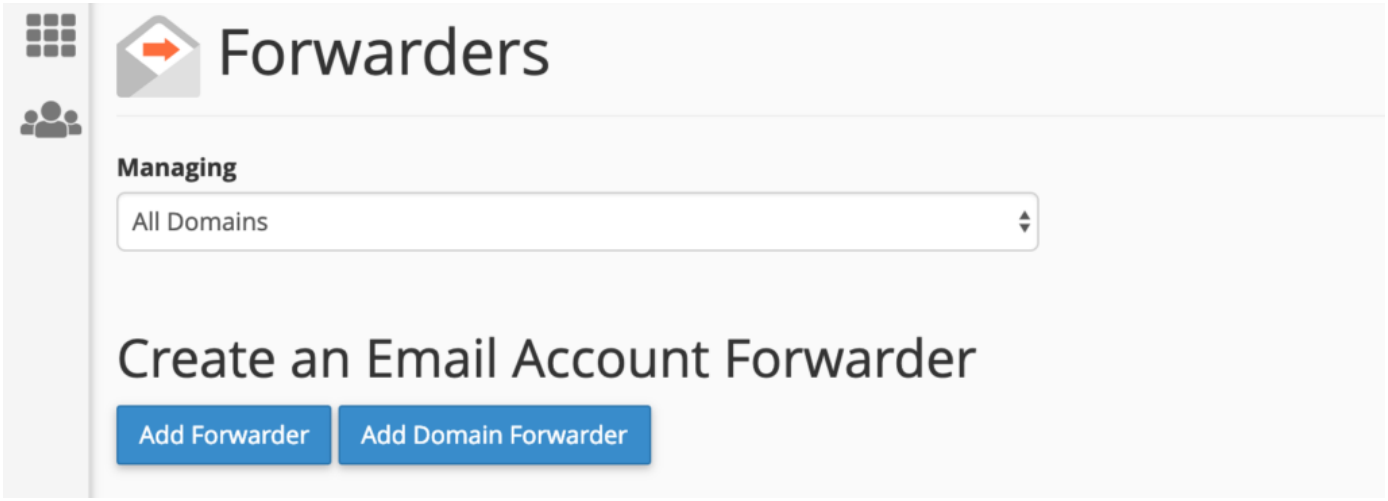


Enter the email address and password, and you're in.

5.3. Forwarding Your Email to Another Address

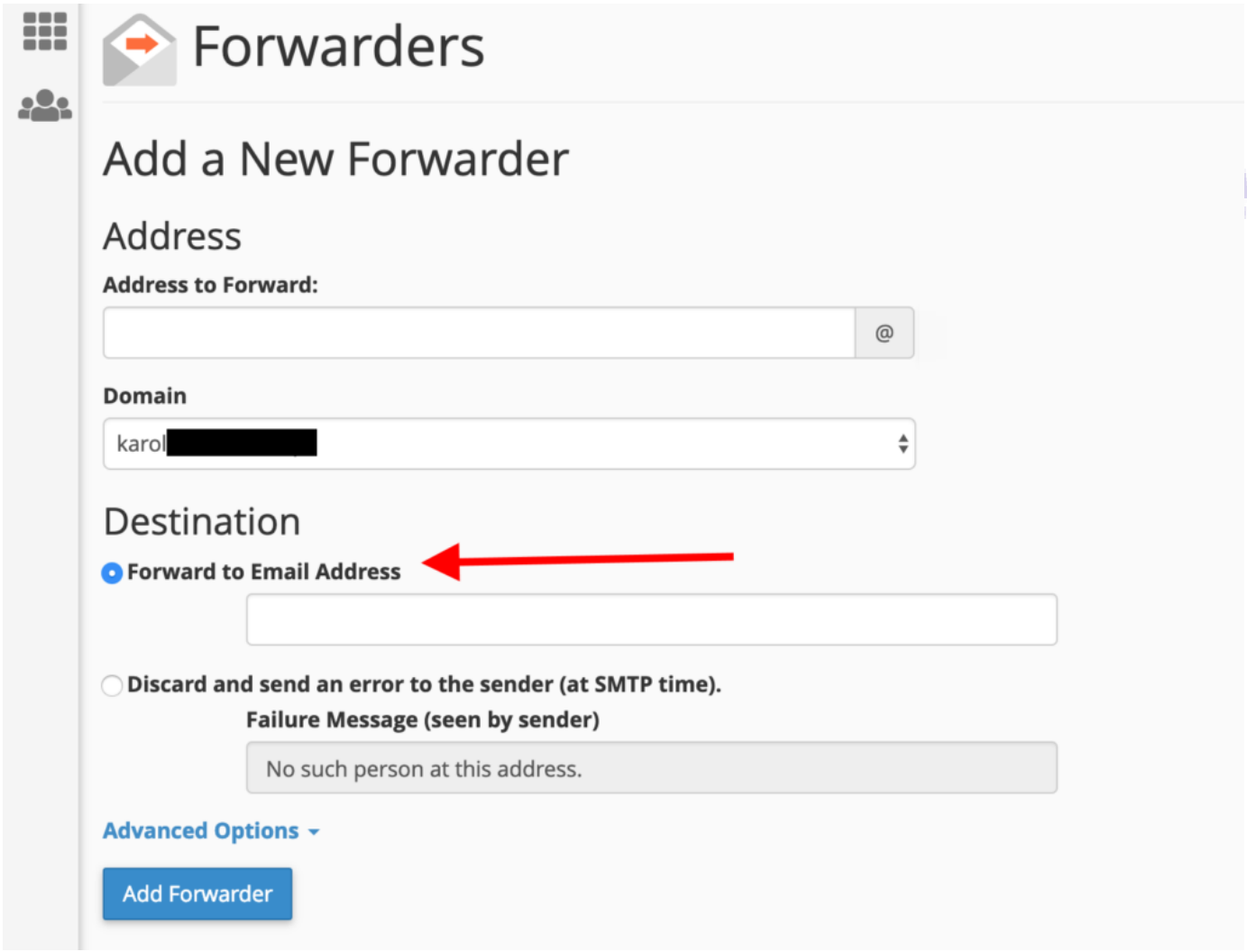
Let's say you want to have your emails that arrive at YOUREMAIL@YOURDOMAIN.com to be forwarded to another address you already own – like YOUREMAIL@gmail.com.

First, click on "Forwarders" to arrive on this screen:



From here, you can either create a simple email forwarder or a more serious forwarder for your whole domain name. We'll stick with the former here.

To forward your email, click on the "Add Forwarder" button. You'll see this:



Here's what these fields mean:

Address to Forward – here, enter just the user part of the email address that you want to forward. For example, if your email is john@domain.com then the user part of it is john

Domain – this is the domain part of the email address that you want to forward. For example, if your email is john@domain.com then the domain part of it is domain.com

Destination – you get two options here. However, to effectively redirect your email to an existing other address, select "Forward to Email Address". In the field below, enter the full email address where you want to redirect the messages.

Click on "Add Forwarder" to set everything up.

5.4. Setting Up a Default Address

Default email addresses are an interesting perk that you get when hosting your email inboxes yourself – as you do with cPanel.

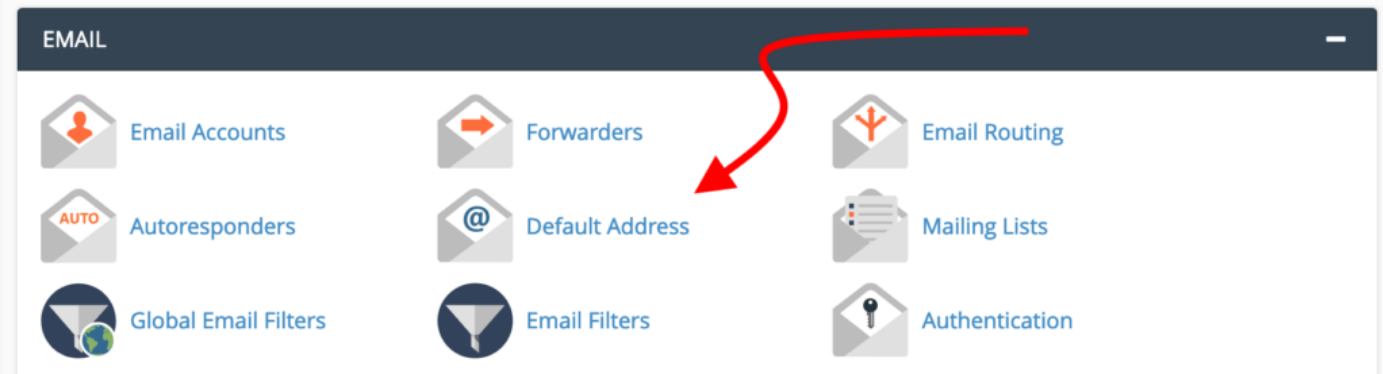
Basically, you have the ability to catch any incoming email that is sent to an invalid email address under your domain name.

What this means in practice is that you can use nonexistent email addresses when signing up for various online tools/services/profiles and still have those emails get to you no problem.

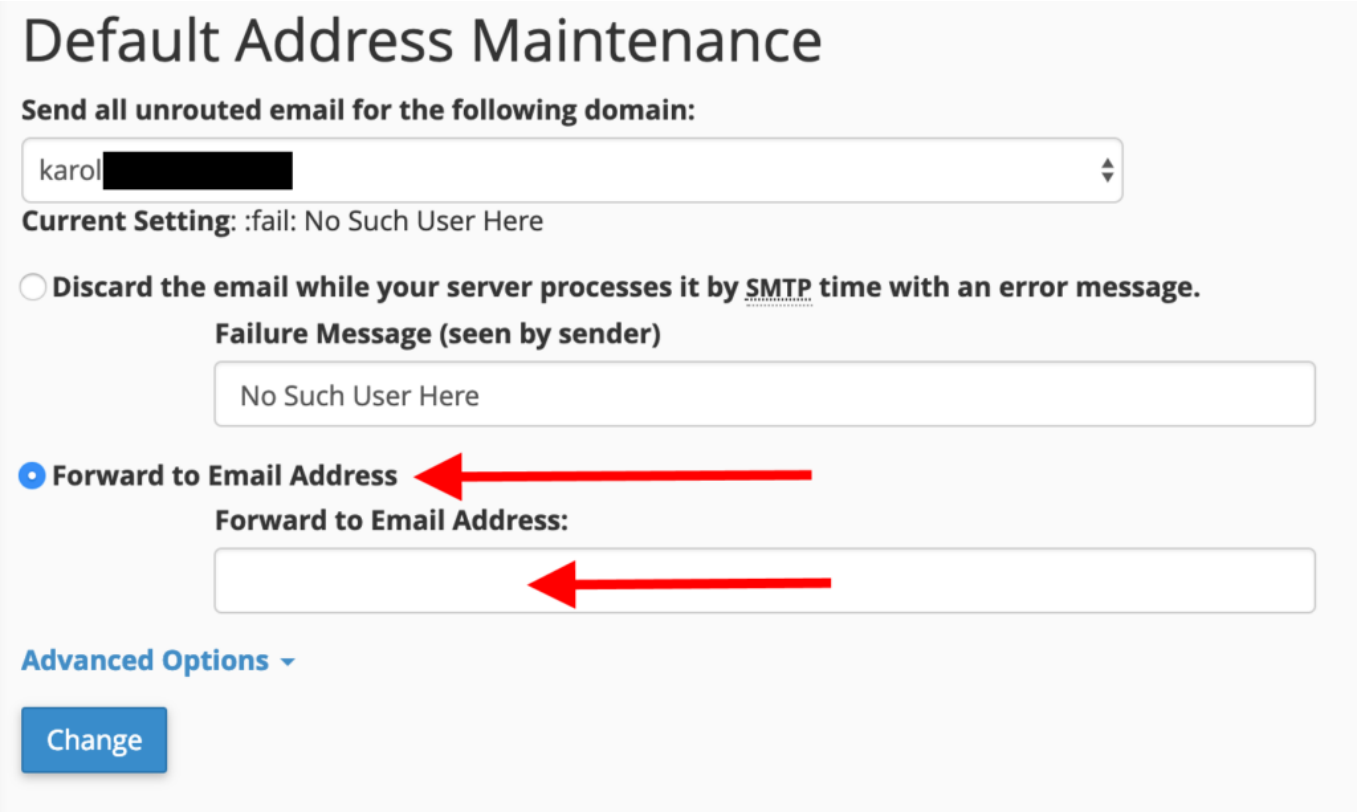
Here's an example; let's say you have just one email address set up for your domain name, and it's john@johnsworld.com. However, when signing up for Netflix, you don't want to use that address since you're worried that it might eventually leak onto the web and get picked up by spambots. In that case, you can just use something like netflix@johnsworld.com and still make it work.

Here's how to set that up:

Click on "Default Address" from the "EMAIL" section in cPanel:



You'll see this:



Select your domain name from the drop-down.

Tick the box labeled “Forward to Email Address”.

Enter your existing email address into the box below.

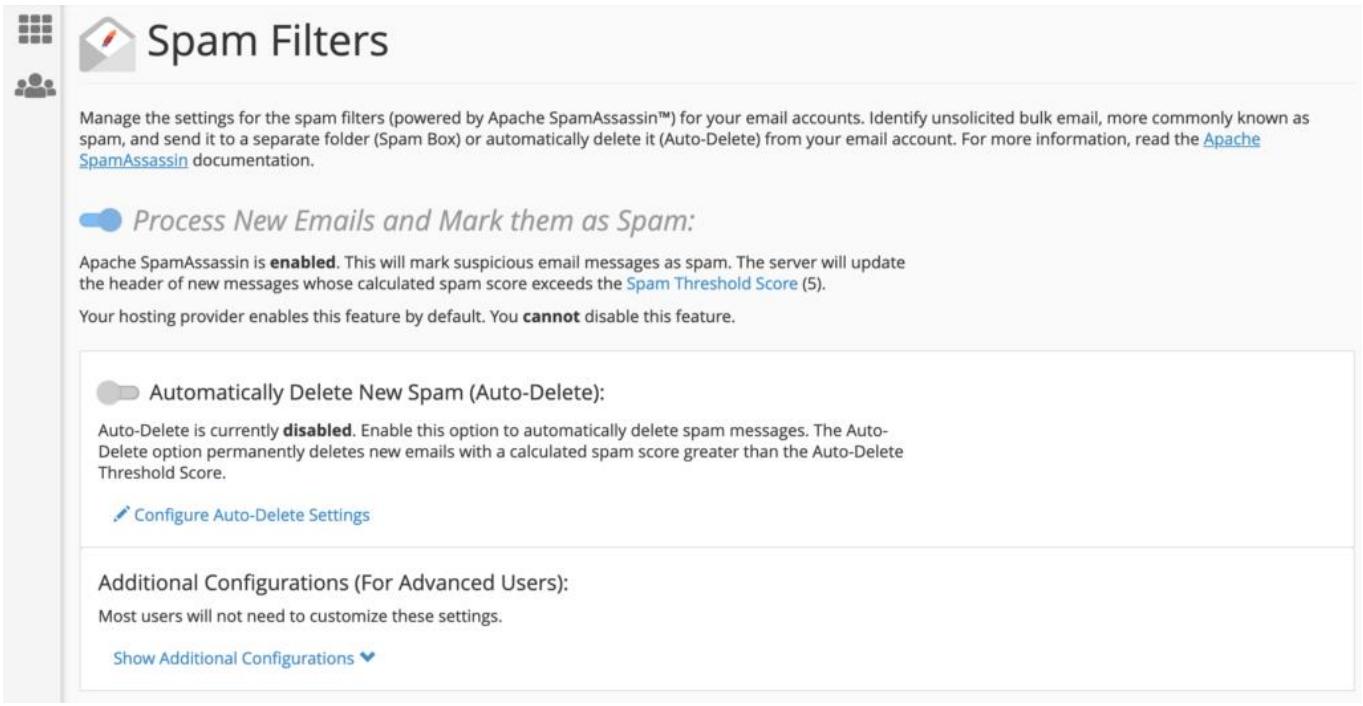
Click on the “Change” button.

You’re all set.

5.5. Setting Up Spam Filters

Everybody hates spam, luckily, with cPanel, you can keep it from ever hitting your inbox.

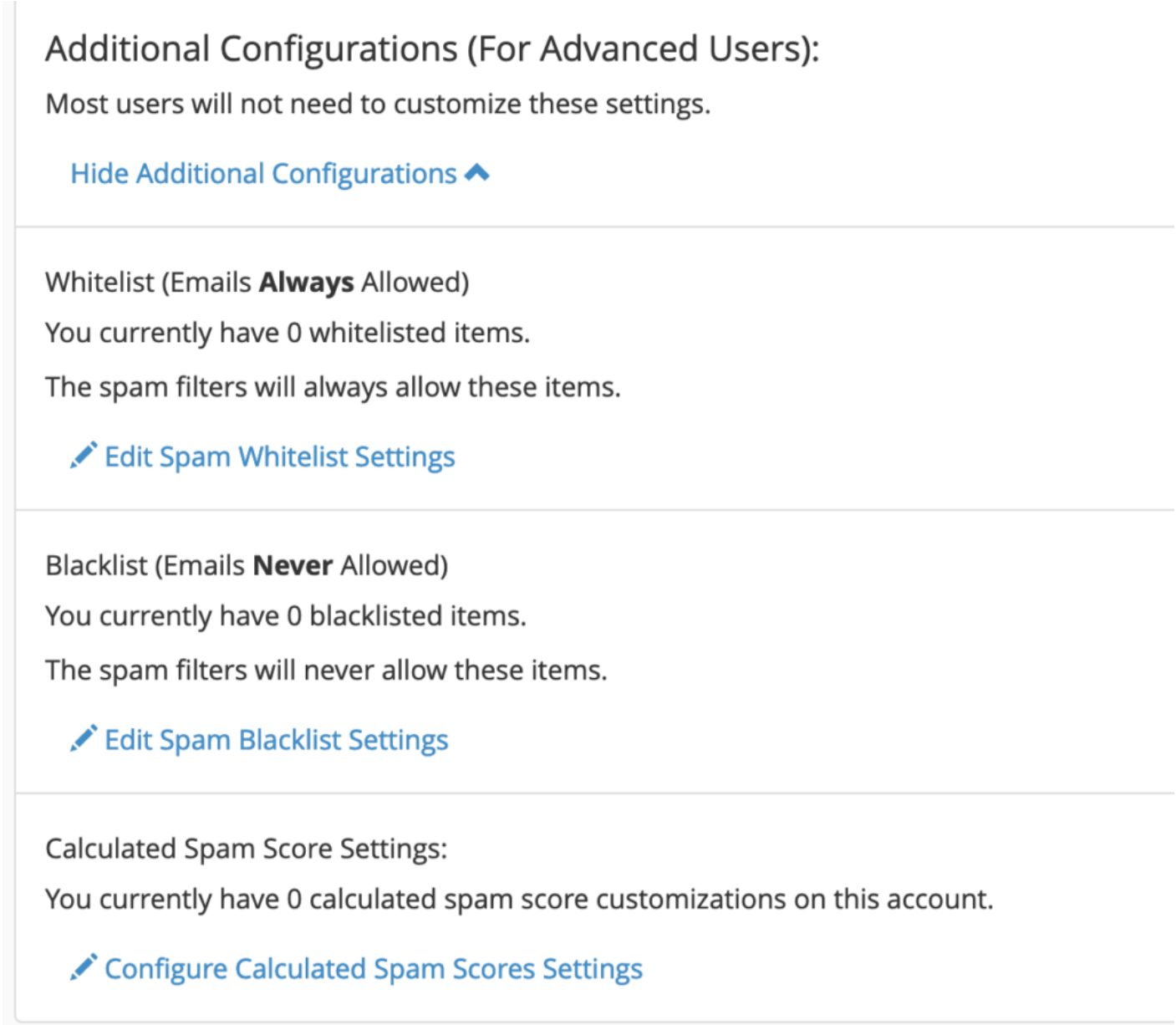
Click on “Spam Filters” to see the available options:



Depending on the settings that your web host allows, you may or may not be able to do much in this section. The spam filters themselves are often on by default and you cannot disable them (like it is in my case). However, you can still fine-tune how the filters work.

The first setting to consider is the one labeled “Automatically Delete New Spam”. While it may seem like a good idea at first, you’re actually better off leaving that one. The issue here is that you can encounter a lot of false positives with spam filters – emails that are falsely graded as spam. Therefore, you want to be able to take a look into your spam folder every once in a while and have a quick glance if anything there requires your attention. With the auto-deletion turned on, you won’t have this possibility.

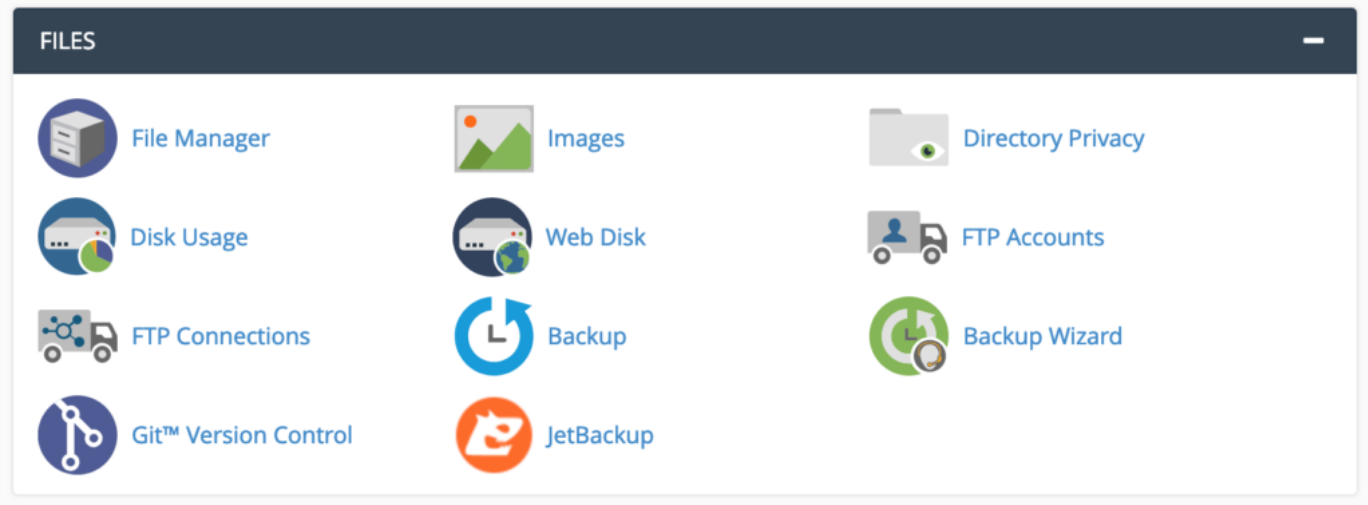
Under “Additional Configurations”, there’s a link to show more options. Once you click on it, you’ll see this:



You can experiment with these settings to manually whitelist or blacklist certain email addresses. It's probably a good idea to whitelist all emails from your company or any other crucial contacts from your network.

6. Managing Your Files

The “FILES” section of cPanel is your go-to spot for uploading files, backing up your website and managing your files via FTP *.



** FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol. You can use FTP to manage the files associated with your website – whether that means uploading, reading or retrieving them. All you need to use FTP is a client application such as FileZilla. Alternatively, cPanel also provides you with tools to manage your files without an FTP tool. We'll cover that next.*

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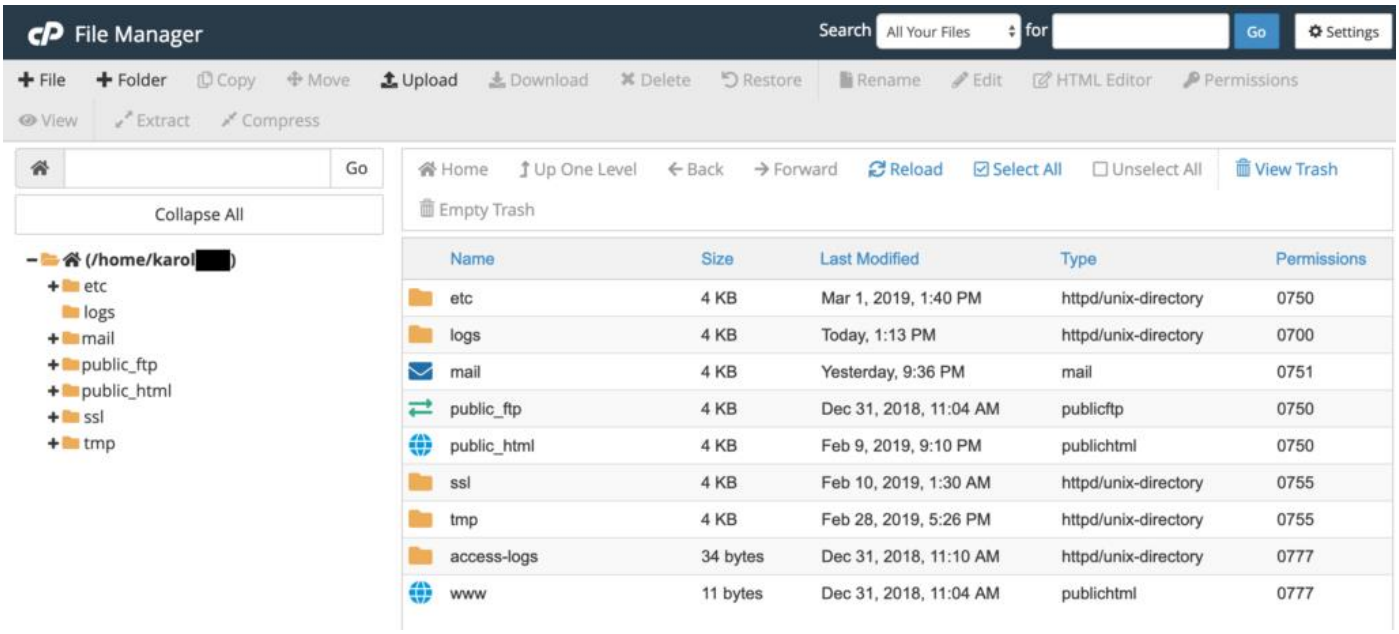
6.1. Using the File Manager

The first space you'll want to get acquainted with within the “FILES” section is the “File Manager”.

The “File Manager” allows you to manage all of your sites' files directly from within the cPanel interface rather than having to use a third-party FTP tool.

Click on the “File Manager” icon (visible in the screenshot above) to begin. What you'll see is the central panel of the “File Manager”. It'll look something like this:



This is where you can take care of all the files on your server, therefore you'll want to proceed with EXTREME caution when making any changes.

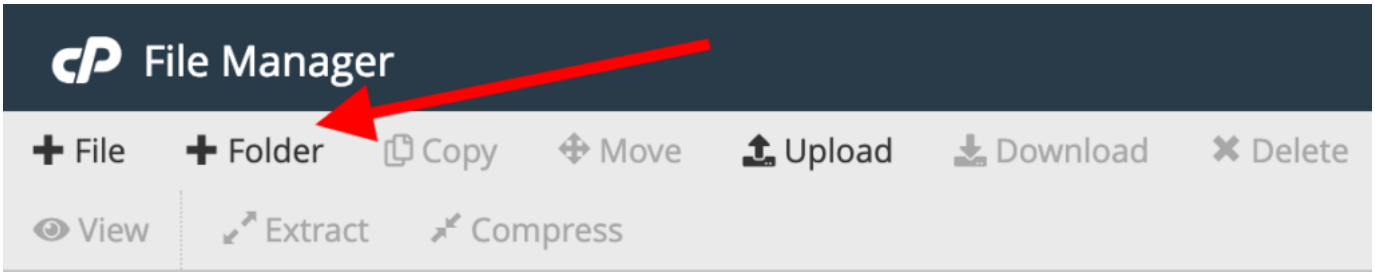
There are a couple of quick things to point out on this screen. First, on the left, you'll find your root (main) folder and some sub-folders (you can see this in the screenshot above).

Then, in the middle of the screen, you'll see the contents of whatever folder you have selected.

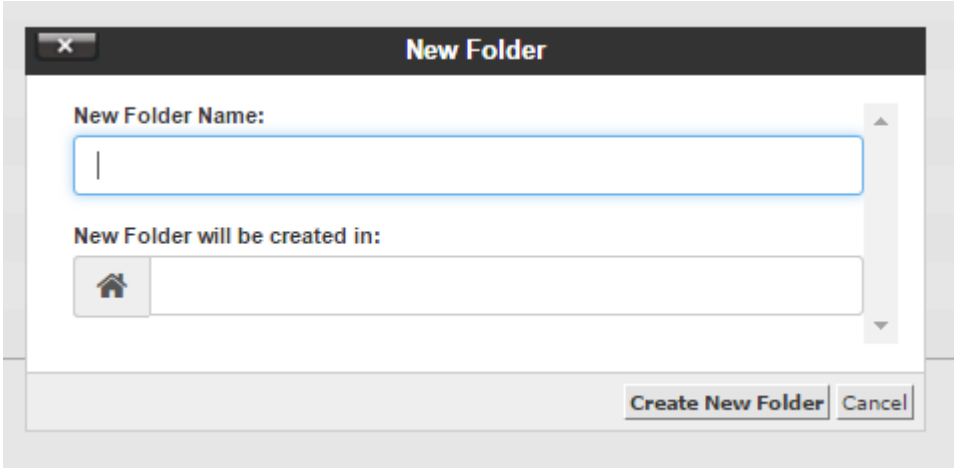
Knowing this, here are a few things you might want to do:

Create a New Folder

To create a new folder, simply click on the "+ Folder" button along with the top menu, as shown below:



You'll then be asked to name your new folder and enter the destination where the folder will be created.

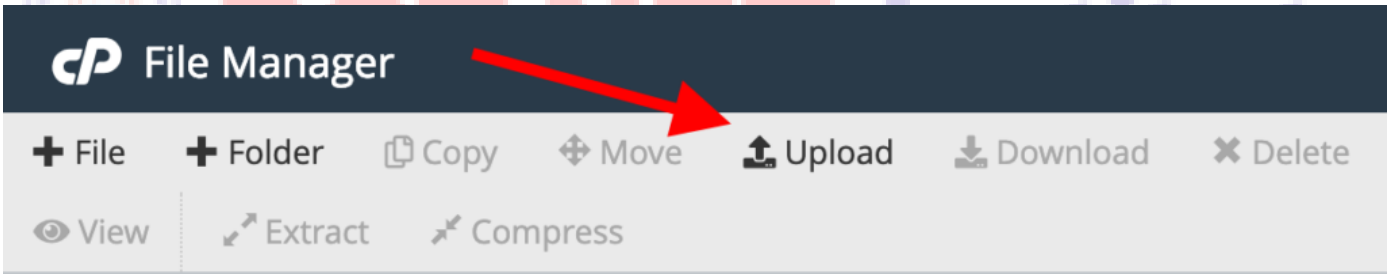


When you're done, click on "Create New Folder", and you're set.

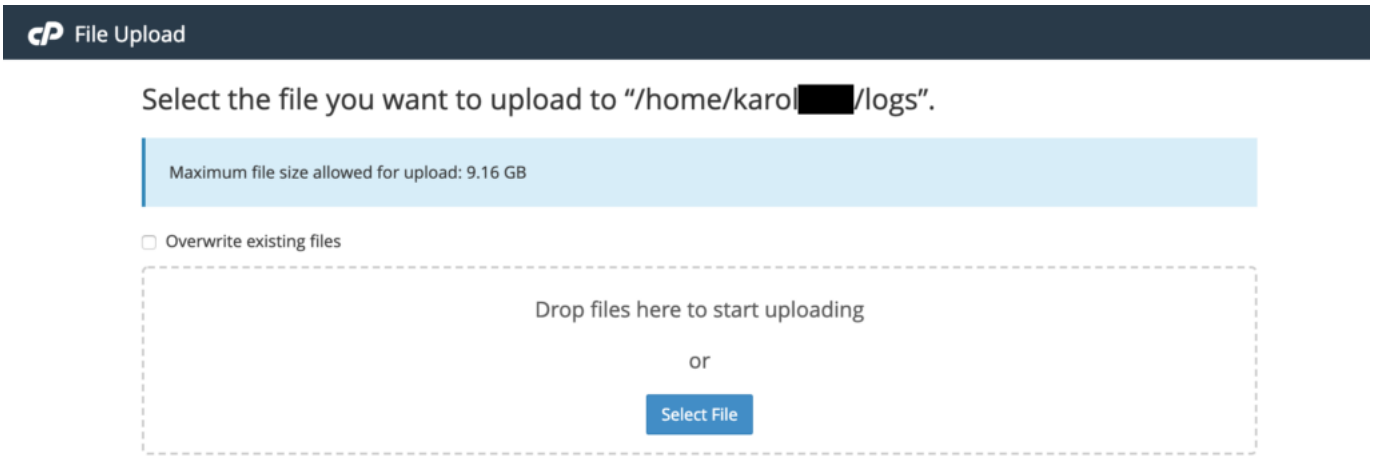
Uploading a File Using File Manager

To add a file – for example, a large video file that you want people to be able to download, or a full-quality photo you want to use on your site – you'll first need to click on the folder where you want to upload the file to.

Then, just click on the "Upload" button that's in the top menu:



You'll be asked to drag and drop the file you want to upload, or simply select the file from your local drive:

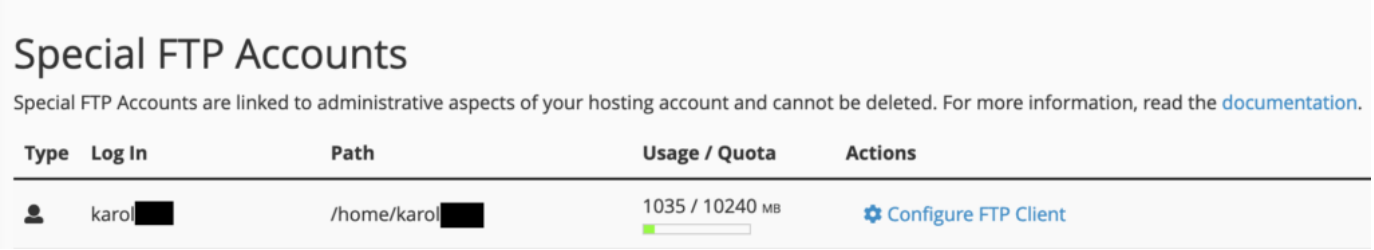


Note; If your website software allows you to upload files from its user interface, do that instead of going to the File Manager in cPanel. Since you're going to be using those files on your site anyway, it's just easier to manage things that way – your website software will "see" the file immediately. If you upload a file via the File Manager or FTP, that might not be the case. WordPress works really well with files.

6.2. Access Your Main FTP Account

Depending on how your web host has set up your cPanel account, you might be able to log in to your main FTP account using the same cPanel login and pass.

To check if that's the case, click on "FTP Accounts" from the "FILES" section. Once there, scroll down to "Special FTP Accounts". Your main FTP account should be there.



By default, the main FTP account will have access to the root folder.

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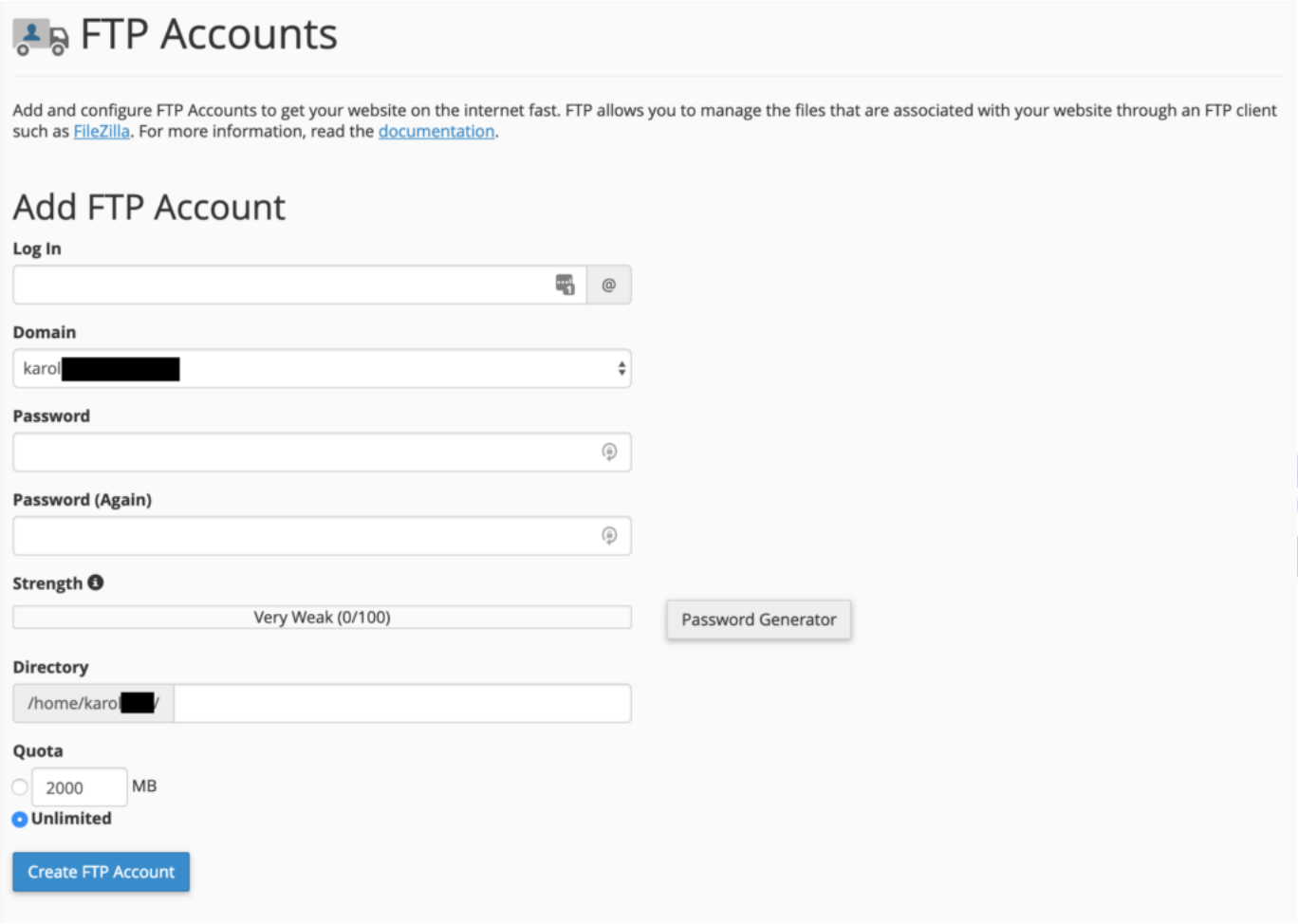
6.3. Adding a New FTP Account

Creating new FTP accounts is a good practice when working with cPanel and launching new projects/websites on your hosting setup.

Having one account per project is a good starting point. The idea is that you give those individual accounts only access to the specific folder they need access to – not to the whole web server.

To create new FTP accounts, click on “FTP Accounts” form the “FILES” section. You’ll see this screen:



Here’s how to fill out that form and create a new account:

Log In. This is the username of the new account.

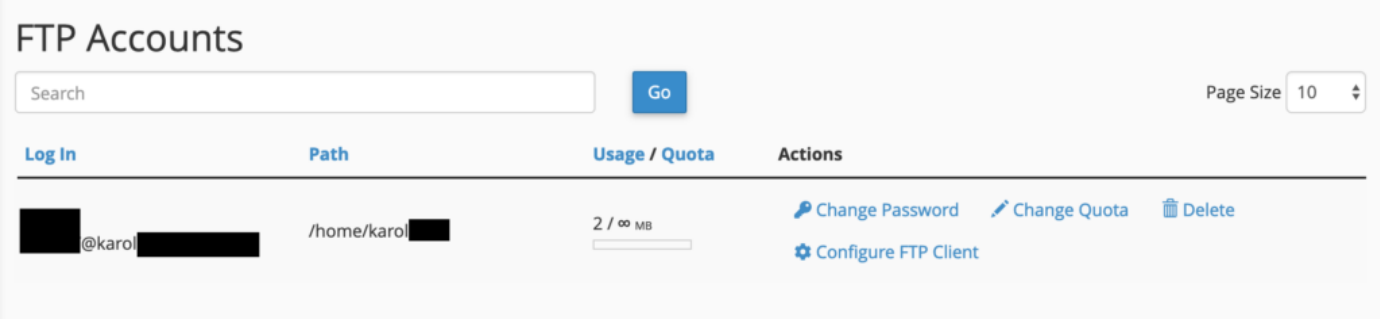
Domain. The domain name that the new user account will be assigned to. Pick from the drop-down.

Directory. This defines the new FTP account’s highest level of directory access. If you leave this blank, the user will have access to the root. It’s best to input the directory associated with the project that the account is for.

Quota. The maximum space that the new user can take up. Best leave at “Unlimited”.

Once you click on “Create FTP Account”, the new user will be added.

You can manage your existing FTP accounts on the same page, below the new user form:



7. Databases

Most modern websites cannot exist without a database running quietly behind the curtains and handling the website’s data.

In other words, all of your website’s content, all the pages, all the posts, and all the user data is kept in the database.

As you would expect by now, cPanel has a pretty extensive module allowing you to create and manage databases.

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7.1. Creating a Database

If you want to set up any modern website using a CMS, you’ll need to create a database for it first.

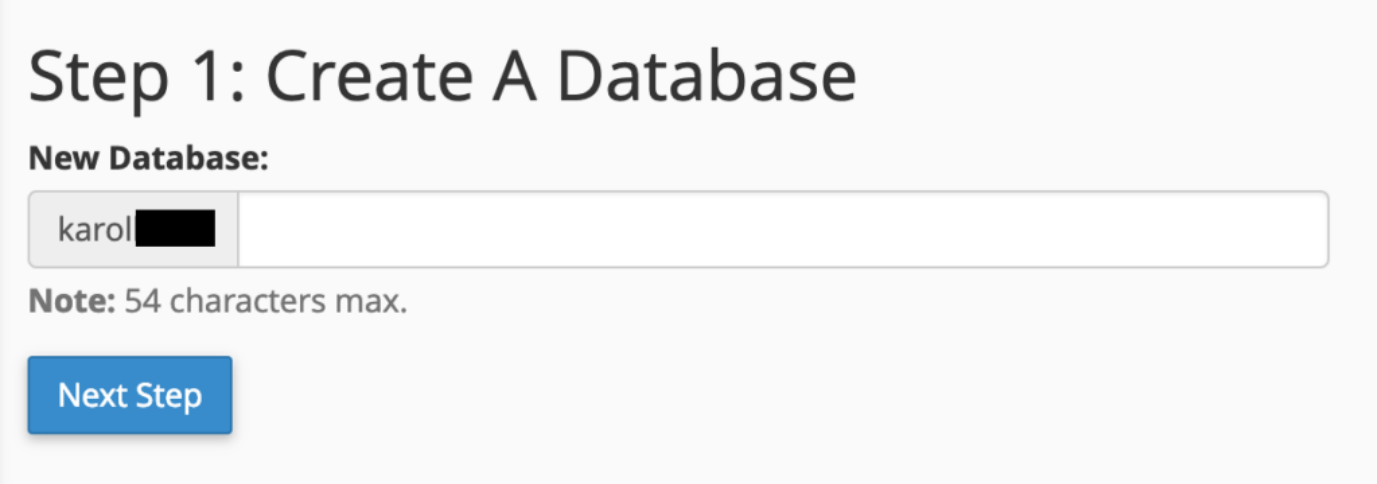
The “DATABASES” section of cPanel has a handful of options available:

Most importantly, cPanel allows you to work with both MySQL and PostgreSQL databases. For the purpose of this guide, we’ll stick to MySQL, but working with PostgreSQL is nearly the same.

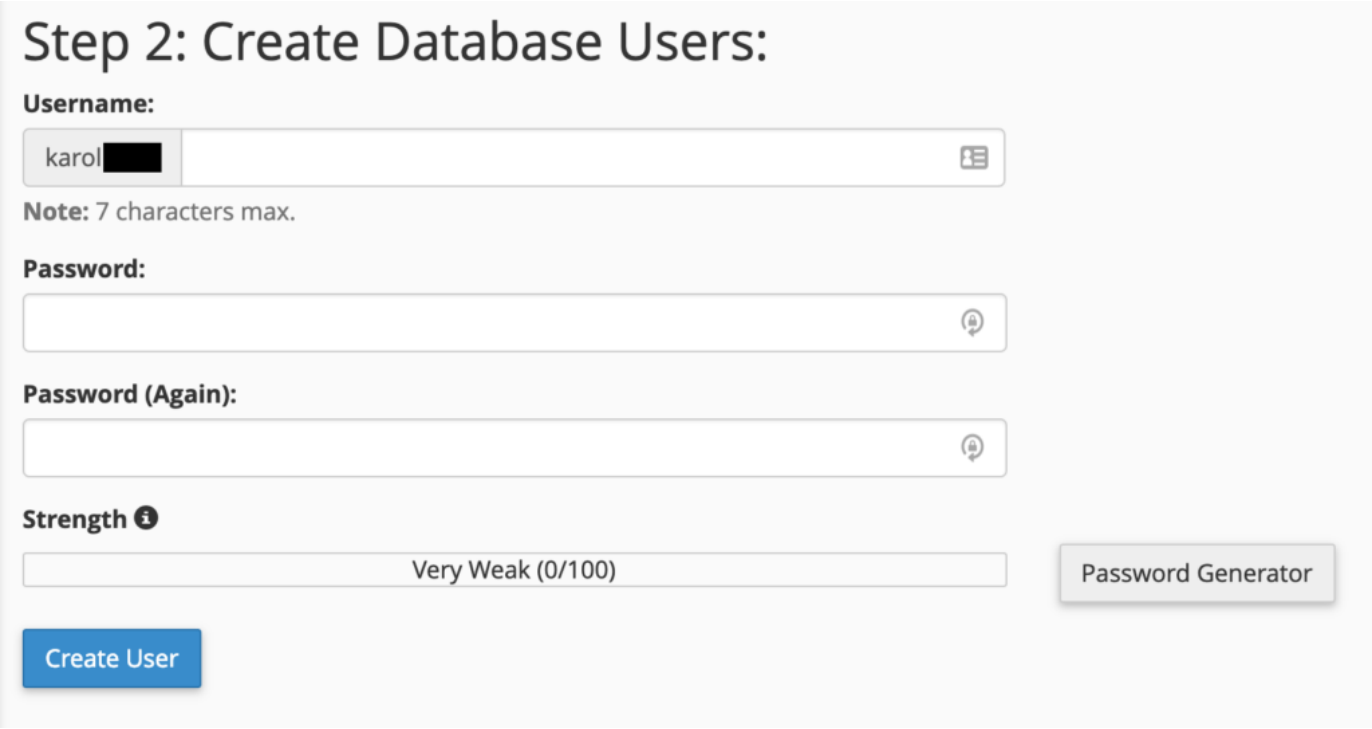
To create a new database, click on “MySQL Database Wizard” in the “DATABASES” section (see above).

Once there, you can start setting up your new database.

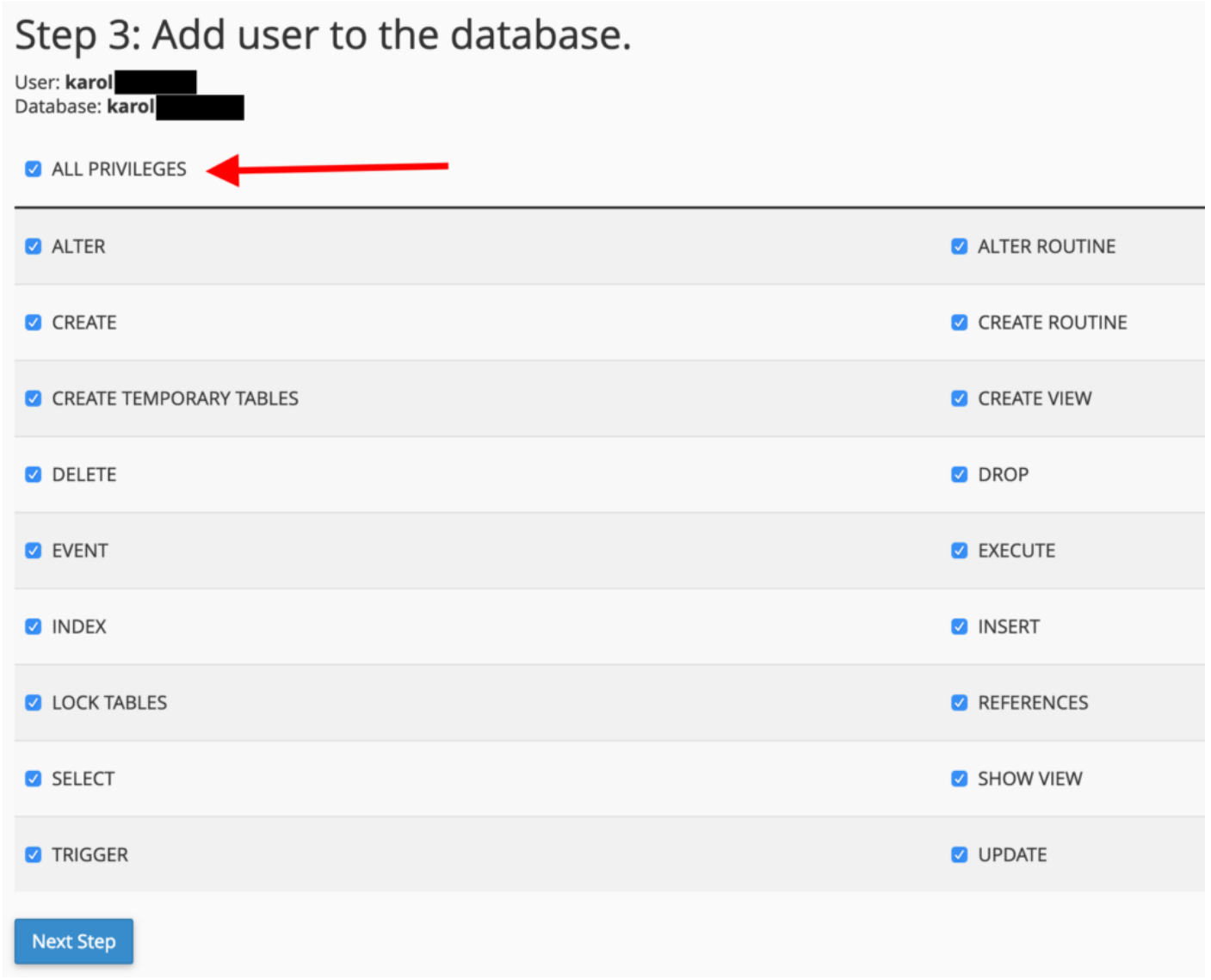
Step 1: set a name for your database:



Step 2: create a database user that will be used to access the database (this is required in order to work with the database later on):



Step 3: assign the required privileges to that new database user; it's best to select the option labeled "ALL PRIVILEGES", like so:



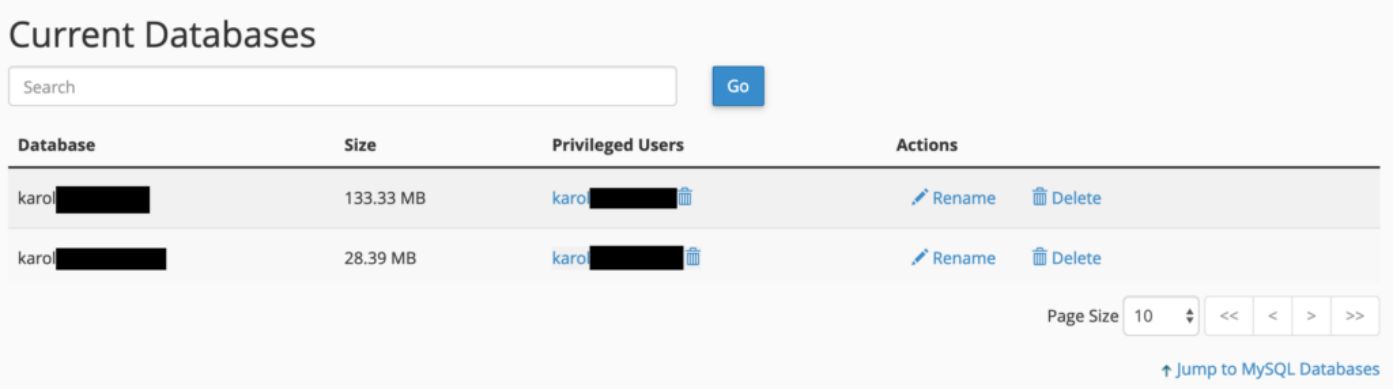
Step 4: done.

At this stage, your new database has been set.

To see it, go back to the main page of cPanel and click on “MySQL Databases”.

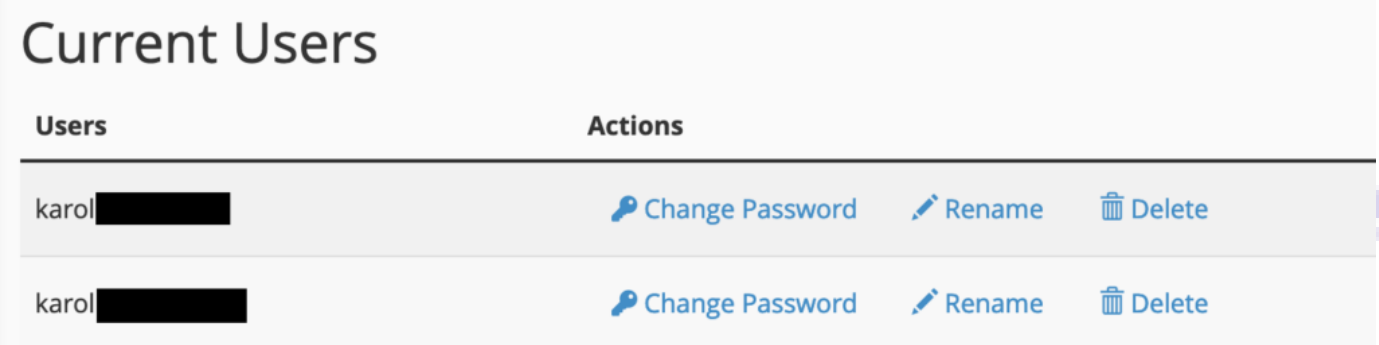
7.2. Managing Databases

To see all your databases, go to “MySQL Databases” from the “DATABASES” section of cPanel.



Each database can be renamed or deleted through the links to the right.

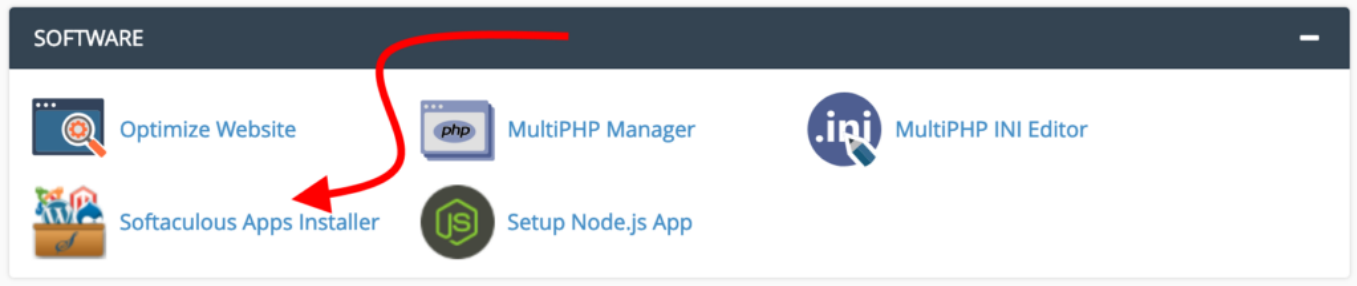
Additionally, you can also manage your database users there, a bit further down the page.



8. One-Click Installs (WordPress and Others)

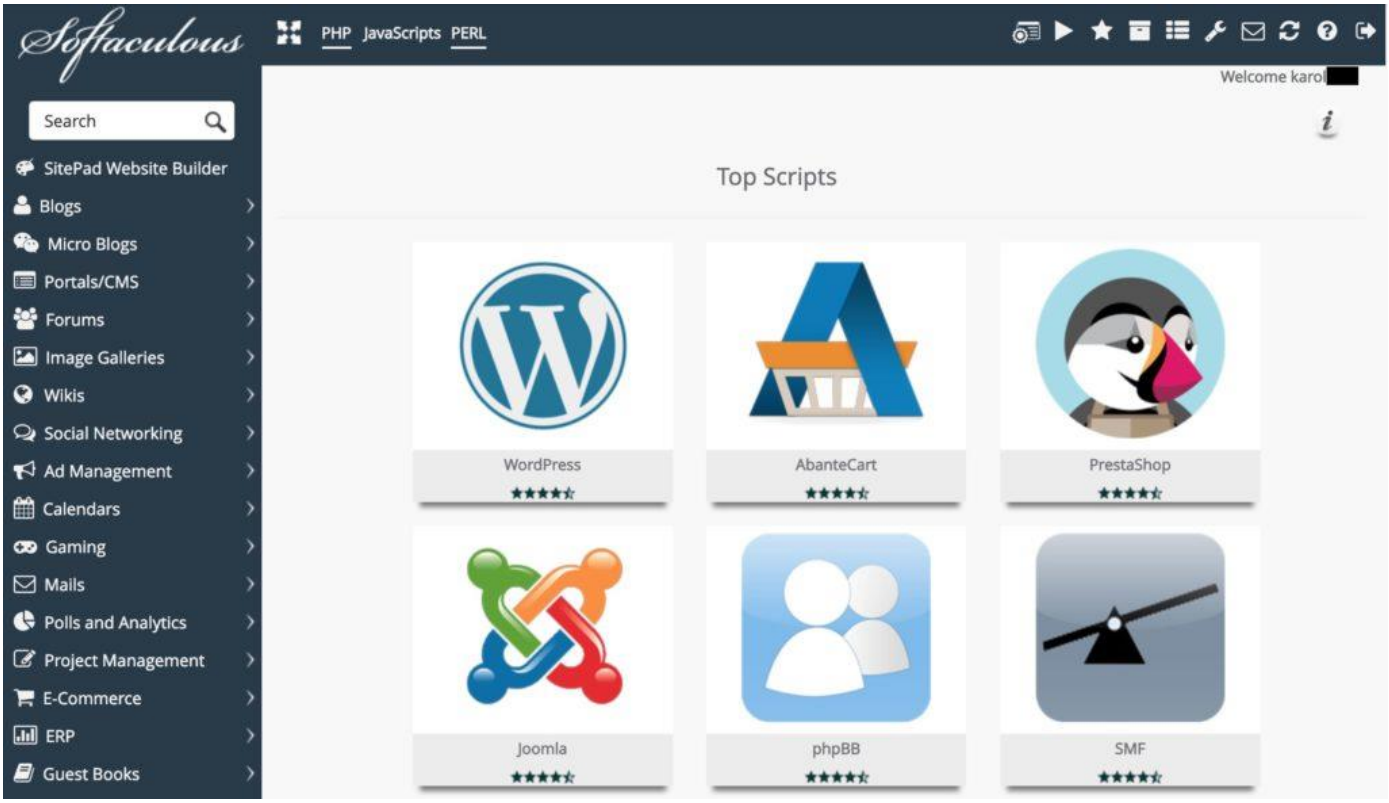
The next thing we're going to show you in this cPanel tutorial is how to install WordPress (and other useful server apps). This will SERIOUSLY speed up the process of getting your website up and running.

First, locate the "SOFTWARE" section in your cPanel, then click on "Softaculous Apps Installer":



The name of this tool is a little deceiving as it's not just apps you can install but content management systems, too.

You'll see a screen like the following, FULL of apps you can install with a handy menu on the left:



As you can see, Softaculous has every web app imaginable there. As you take a look at the sidebar, there are installers for blogs, microblogs, forums, wikis, e-commerce, and a lot more.

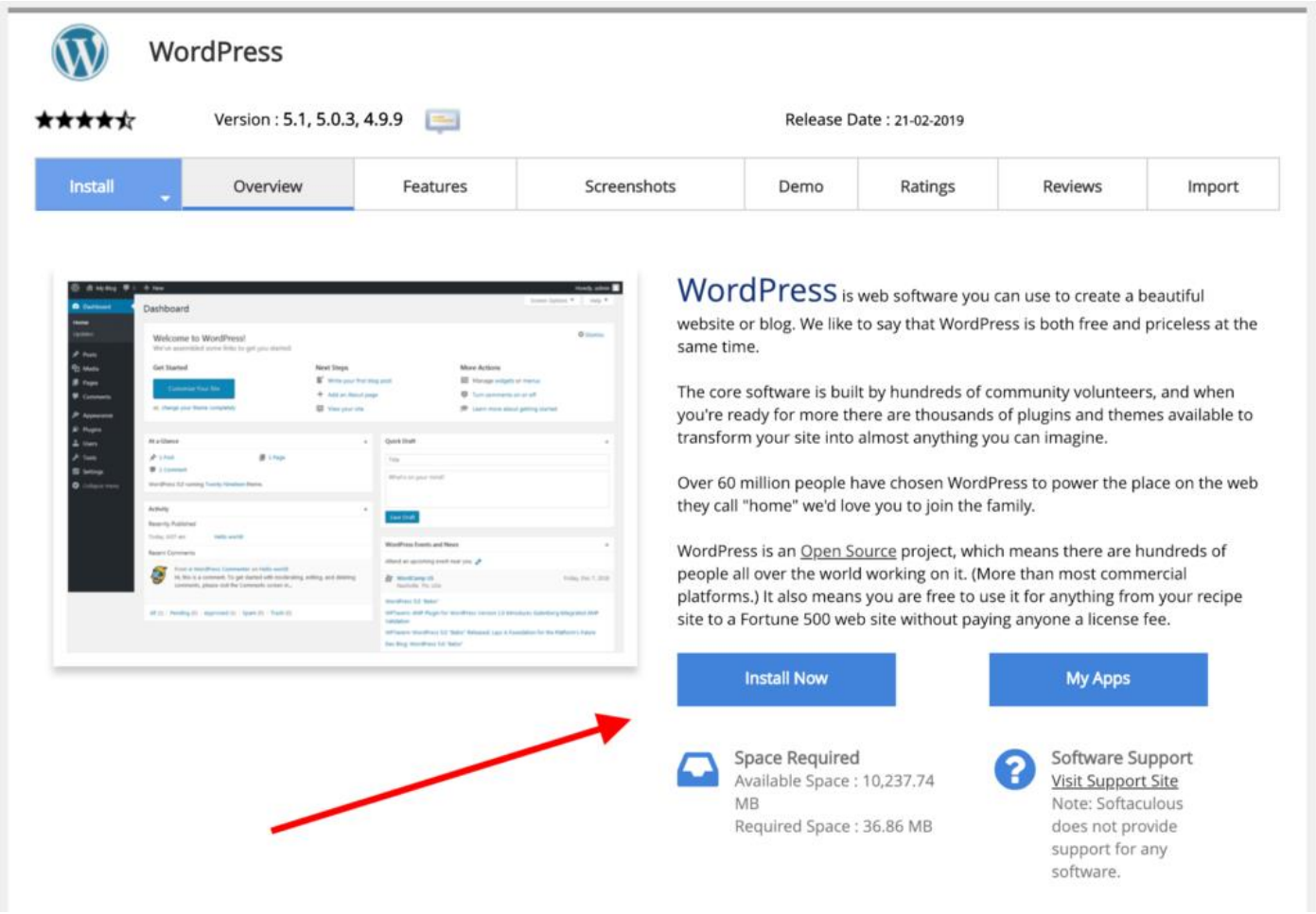
You can take your time and look around, see what's available. However, for the purpose of this cPanel tutorial, we're going to cover how to install the most popular and widely used website

platform of them all – WordPress. Did you know that WordPress runs more than 30% of all websites? Again, that's **all** the websites.

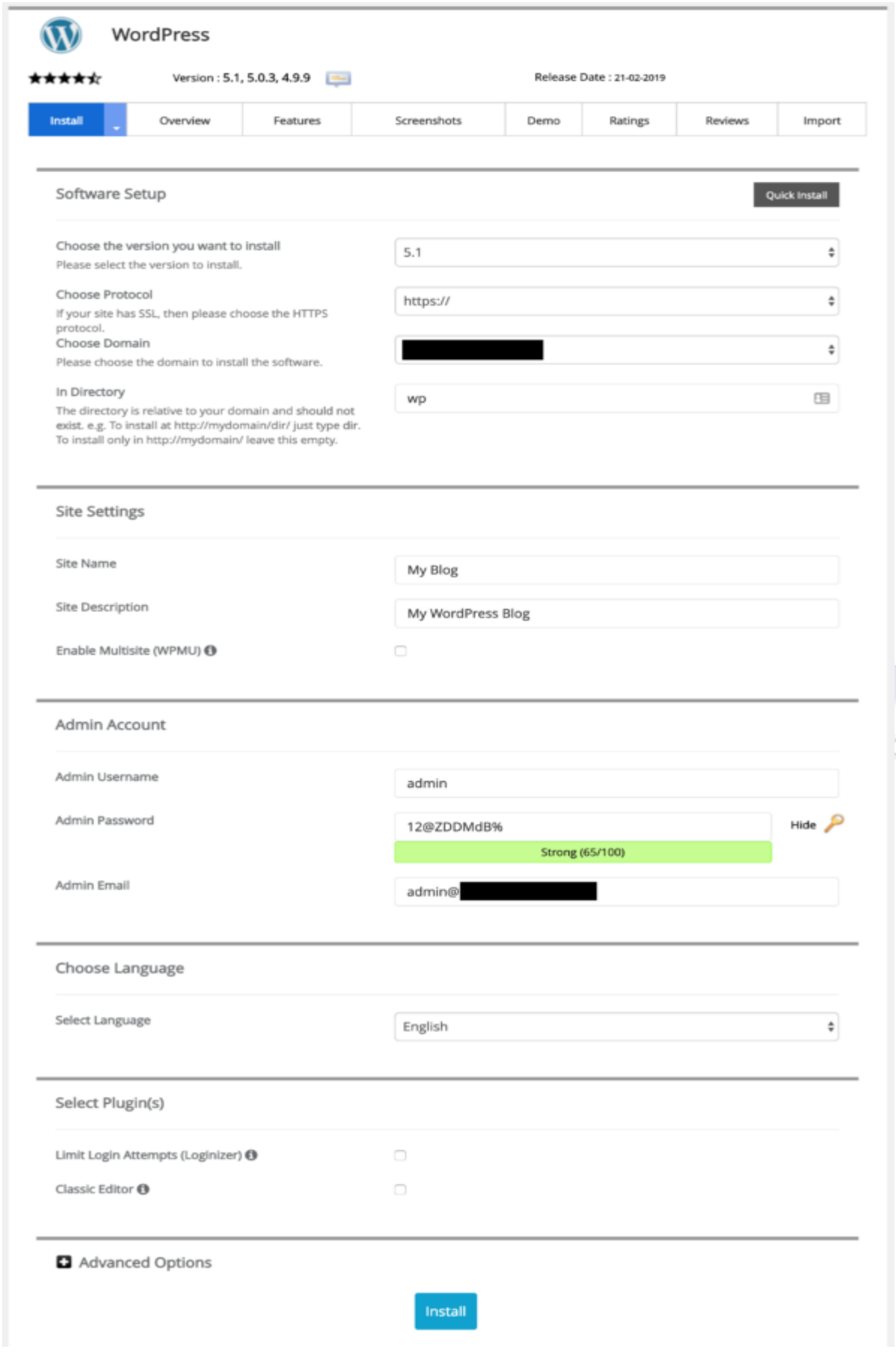
8.1. Installing WordPress

Installing WordPress through Softaculous is super simple. You'll see the WordPress logo as the first option in the center part of the screen. Put your mouse cursor over that icon and the "Install" button will appear. Click on it.

You'll see a screen like this:



Click the blue "Install Now" button to begin. Softaculous will show you the following form:


WordPress
Version : 5.1, 5.0.3, 4.9.9
Release Date : 21-02-2019
Install
Overview
Features
Screenshots
Demo
Ratings
Reviews
Import
Software Setup
Quick Install
Choose the version you want to install
Please select the version to install.
5.1
Choose Protocol
If your site has SSL, then please choose the HTTPS protocol.
https://
Choose Domain
Please choose the domain to install the software.
In Directory
The directory is relative to your domain and should not exist. e.g. To install at http://mydomain/dir/ just type dir. To install only in http://mydomain/ leave this empty.
wp
Site Settings
Site Name
My Blog
Site Description
My WordPress Blog
Enable Multisite (WPMU)
Admin Account
Admin Username
admin
Admin Password
12@ZDDMdB%
Hide
Strong (65/100)
Admin Email
admin@
Choose Language
Select Language
English
Select Plugin(s)
Limit Login Attempts (Loginizer)
Classic Editor
Advanced Options
Install

Here's what Softaculous needs you to fill out before a WordPress installation can be performed.

The "Software Setup" section:

Choose the version you want to install. It's recommended to always go for the latest available one (the highest number).

Choose Protocol. Best to pick https:// if it is available (this allows you to integrate your site with an SSL certificate). If not, http:// will do as well.

Choose Domain. This is the domain name that you want to add WordPress. Pick from the drop-down list.

In Directory. Leave this empty if you're adding WordPress to your domain root – if you want it to be available under YOURDOMAIN.com. If you're adding WordPress as a blog to an already existing site, you'll want to set the directory to something like blog or news.

The "Site Settings" section:

Site Name. Enter a name that reflects what your site is called. You can change this later on from within WordPress itself, so you don't need to spend too much time thinking on it now.

Site Description. You can leave this blank for now. You can adjust this setting from within WordPress later on.

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Enable Multisite. Leave unchecked. This is a feature useful only if you're planning to run more than one WordPress installation on the same domain – in a multi-site configuration. Fairly advanced stuff.

The "Admin Account" section:

Admin Username. This one is VERY important! It's perfectly fine to leave the admin name as admin, though you might want to change it to something more complex. You're going to be a lot more secure with a username like my-dog-likes-cuddles. Why? It's just exceptionally more difficult to guess, hence making it harder for a hacker to break into your site.

Admin Password. Make SURE you use a very strong password consisting of letters, numbers, characters, and capitals. The installer will suggest a secure password for you. You might as well go with that, but remember to save it to a password manager like LastPass. That way you don't have to memorize it.

Admin Email. Double-check if this is correct.

The "Choose Language" section:

This is pretty self-explanatory. Go with the language that matches the target audience of your future website. For example, if you're in the US, and you want to target a Spanish-speaking audience, select WordPress language as Spanish.

The "Select Plugins(s)" section:

This one is optional. If you want to, you can install some handy plugins right from Softaculous. We're not going to get into that for now. You can install plugins later on very easily.

The "Advanced Options" section:

No need to bother with any of the advanced options for now.

The "Select Theme" section:

Depending on your host's setup of Softaculous, you might also see the option to pick a WordPress theme to be installed on your site right out of the gate.

You don't need to bother yourself with that now. Choosing a theme is an important step, and it's actually easier to do later on – once your WordPress has been fully installed. The theme selection that Softaculous shows you are limited.

Feel free to ignore that section for now.

Once you've gone through all these options, click on "Install" to get the installation finalized.

After a minute or so, Softaculous will let you know that your WordPress has been installed successfully. You'll also see direct links that you can use to log in to that fresh new installation.

Usually, you can log in to your WordPress install by going to YOURDOMAIN.com/wp-admin/.

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9. Backing Up Your Website

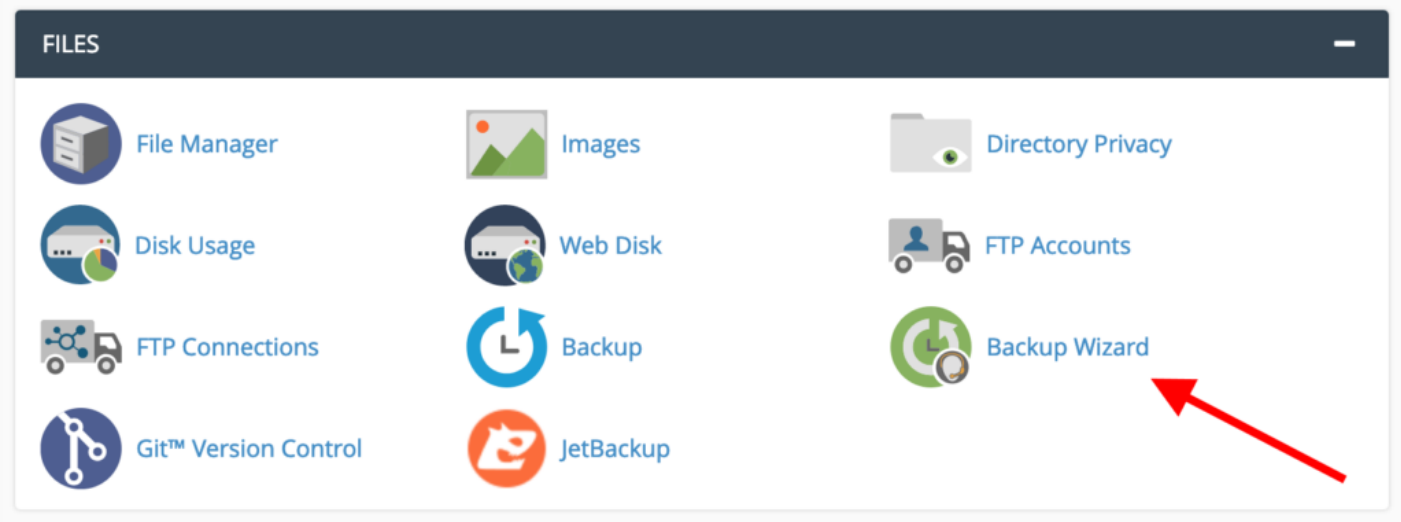
If you've ever had a phone or computer die on you, you know how devastating it can be if you haven't backed up your data.

Now imagine the same happening to your website. This is perhaps even worse since it's very likely your website *is* your business.

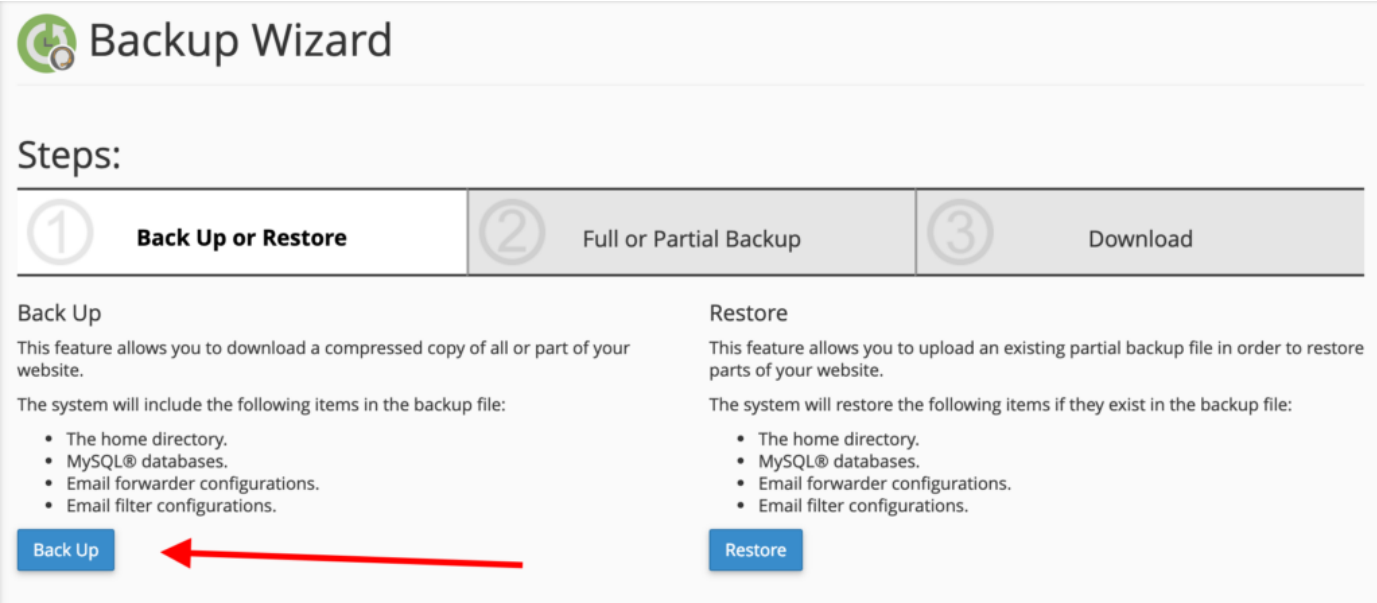
Luckily, cPanel makes it incredibly easy to keep this tragedy from happening by giving you a chance to back up your site manually – any time you choose.

Note; Some web hosts will handle backups for you automatically. Check with your hosting provider to make sure. Still, learning how to back up manually can prove a valuable skill in the future.

To start a backup, click the "Backup Wizard" icon that's in the "FILES" section of cPanel.

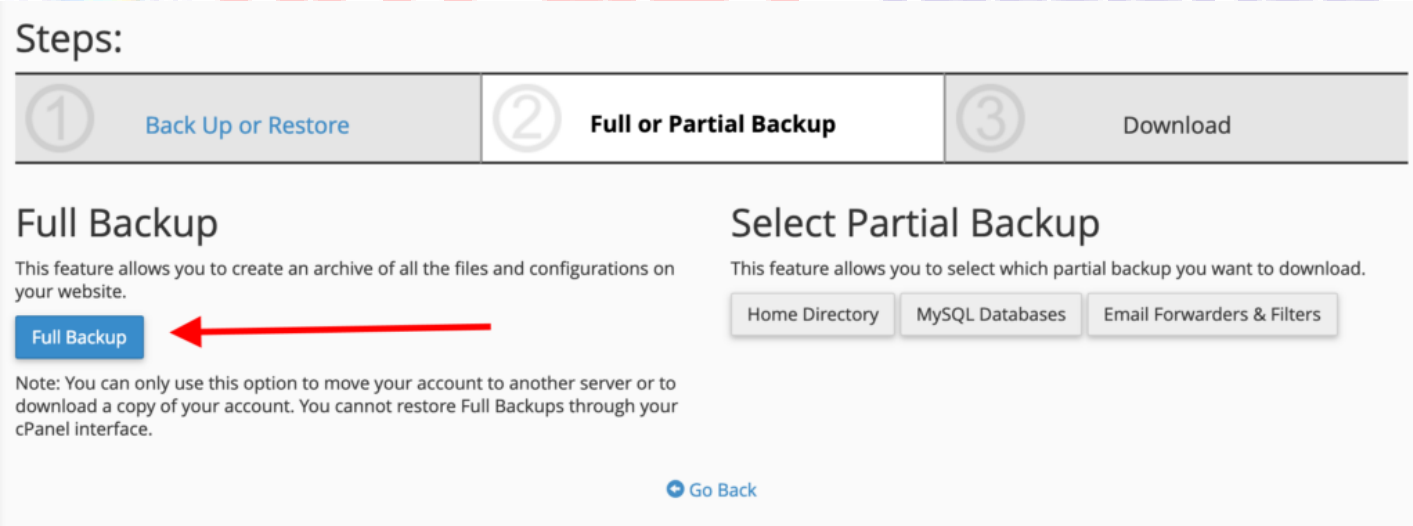


You'll see this screen:



Click on the “Back Up” button to start the backing up process. You’ll be shown a screen where you have the option to choose whether you want a full backup (all the files and configurations on your websites) or partial backups (home directory, MySQL databases, email forwarders & filters).

To make it easier, back up your entire account and save it to an external hard drive or another secure location.



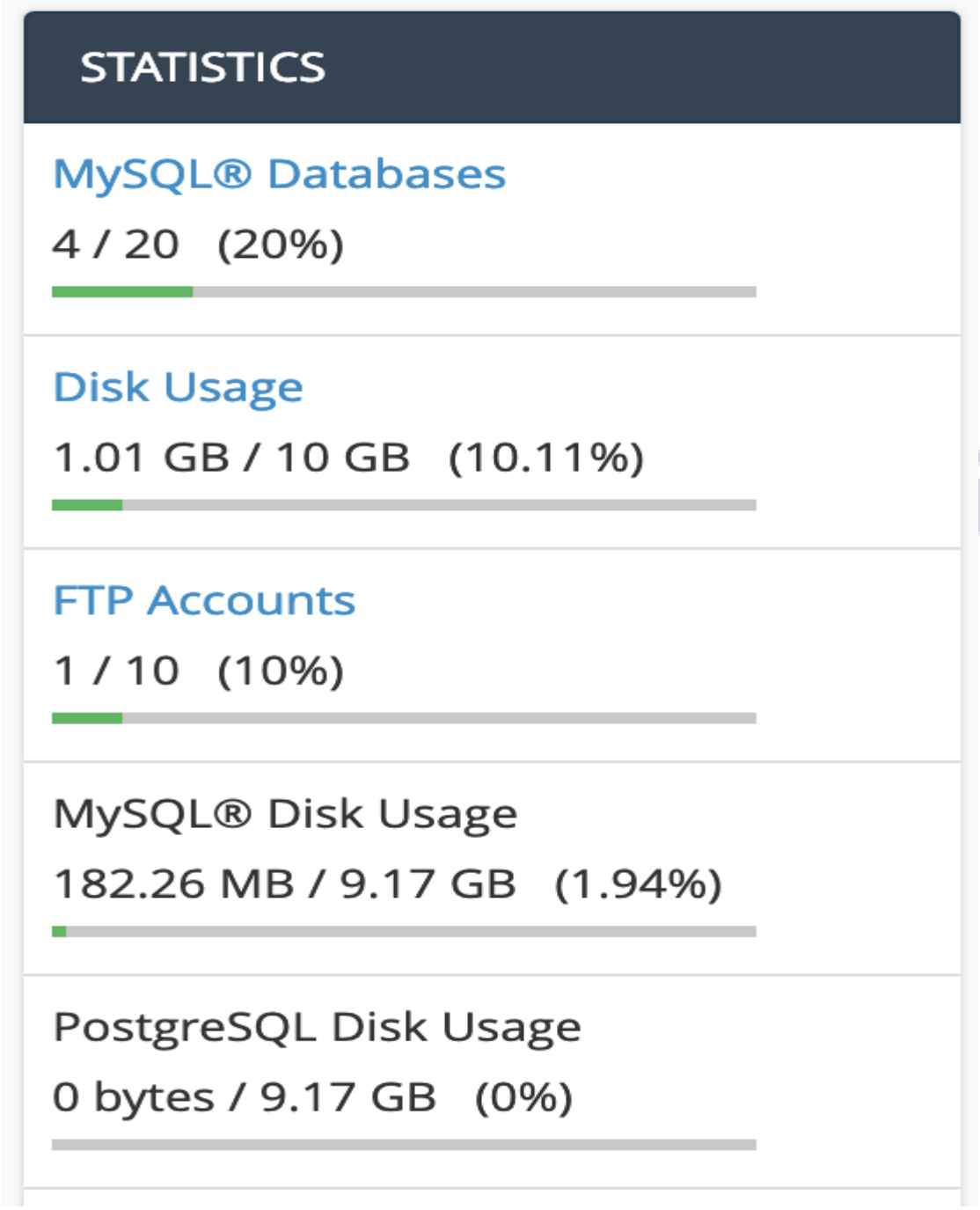
Once the backup completes, you’ll be able to download it.

9.1. Check Your Disk Space

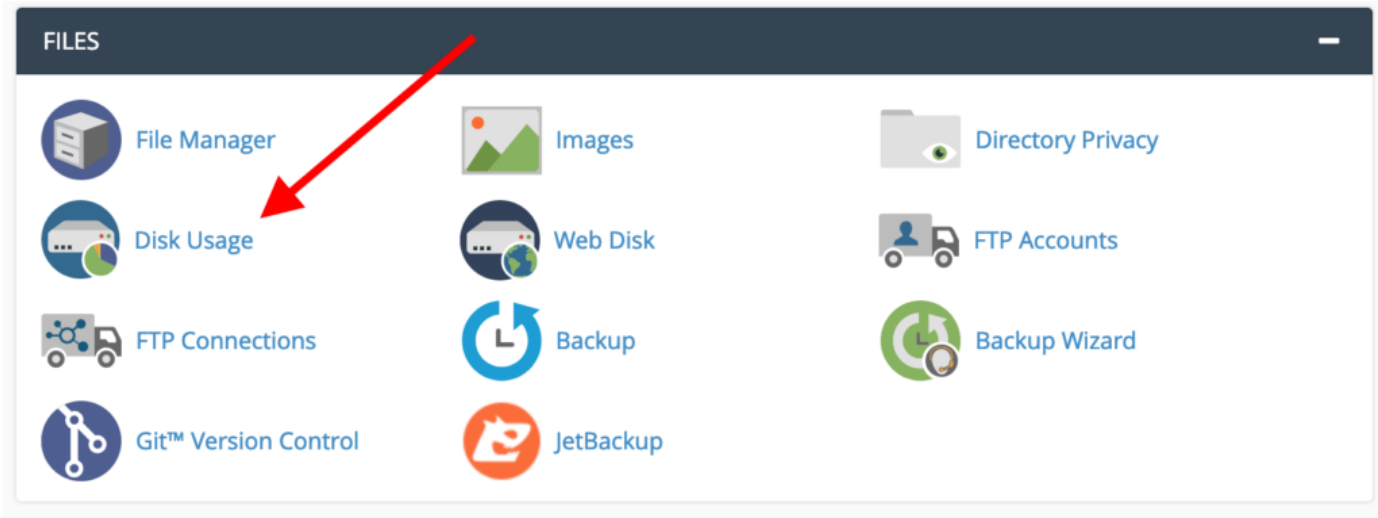
Some hosting setups come with unlimited disk space, while others do put a cap somewhere. You can check how much of that space you’re using up via cPanel.

Note; It's important to check your disk space periodically to see what parts of your website are taking up the most room, so you know where to compress or delete unnecessary files if you're running out of space.

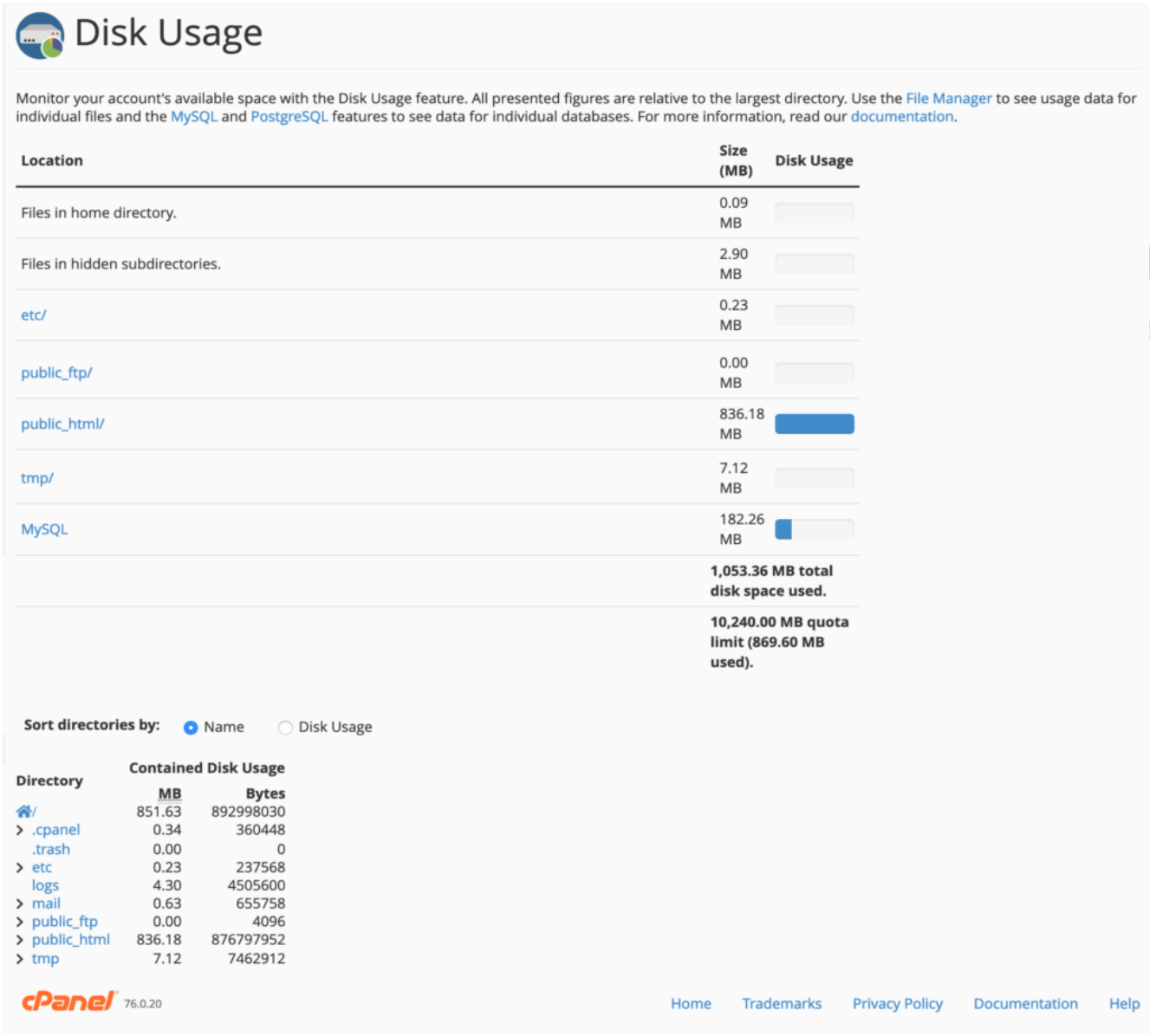
To get a general overview of your usage, just take a glance at the right sidebar of cPanel. You'll see various info on how much disk space you're consuming, how many databases you've set up in total, and more.



To get a more in-depth look, click on the "Disk Usage" icon from the "FILES" section.



What you'll see is a nice summary of how much space your different folders are taking up.



Disk Usage

Monitor your account's available space with the Disk Usage feature. All presented figures are relative to the largest directory. Use the File Manager to see usage data for individual files and the MySQL and PostgreSQL features to see data for individual databases. For more information, read our documentation.

Location	Size (MB)	Disk Usage
Files in home directory.	0.09 MB	
Files in hidden subdirectories.	2.90 MB	
etc/	0.23 MB	
public_ftp/	0.00 MB	
public_html/	836.18 MB	
tmp/	7.12 MB	
MySQL	182.26 MB	
	1,053.36 MB total disk space used.	
	10,240.00 MB quota limit (869.60 MB used).	

Sort directories by: Name Disk Usage

Directory	Contained Disk Usage MB	Bytes
/home	851.63	892998030
.cpanel	0.34	360448
.trash	0.00	0
etc	0.23	237568
logs	4.30	4505600
mail	0.63	655758
public_ftp	0.00	4096
public_html	836.18	876797952
tmp	7.12	7462912

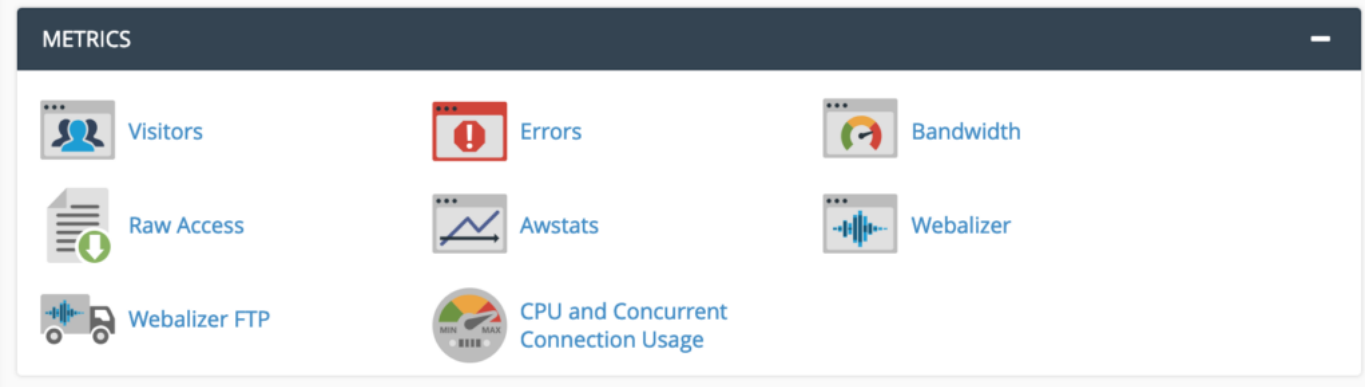
cPanel 76.0.20 Home Trademarks Privacy Policy Documentation Help

You can also see your quota or limit along the bottom of the first table – in this case, the quota in the image above is 10,240MB (or 10GB).

It's important to note that just because a blue bar is full ***doesn't mean*** you've used up all your space – all presented figures are relative to the largest directory.

10. Checking Your Stats

The final thing that's worth a look as you're going through cPanel is the section labeled "METRICS".



You can find a lot of interesting details there, all informing you about the current status of your server, the number of visits you're getting and the overall health of the setup.

Each of these stats sections presents a slightly different take on your numbers:

Visitors, **Raw Access**, **Awstats**, **Webalizer** all focus on the number of visitors your websites have been getting. The presentation varies between each of these sub-sections.

Errors present the most recent entries in your website's error logs.

Bandwidth allows you to see the bandwidth usage of your hosting setup.

Webalizer FTP show you data on all visits through the FTP protocol.

CPU and Concurrent Connection Usage shows you the volume of machine resources consumed by your hosting setup.

Lesson no. 6: What is WordPress

What Is WordPress? Explained for Beginners

What is WordPress? At its core, **WordPress is the simplest, most popular way to create your own website or blog.** In fact, WordPress powers over 37.2% of all the websites on the Internet. Yes – more than one in four websites that you visit are likely powered by WordPress.

On a slightly more technical level, WordPress is an open-source content management system licensed under GPLv2, which means that anyone can use or modify the WordPress software for free. A content management system is basically a tool that makes it easy to manage important aspects of your website – like content – without needing to know anything about programming.

The end result is that WordPress makes building a website accessible to anyone – even people who aren't developers.

What Kinds Of Websites Can WordPress Make?

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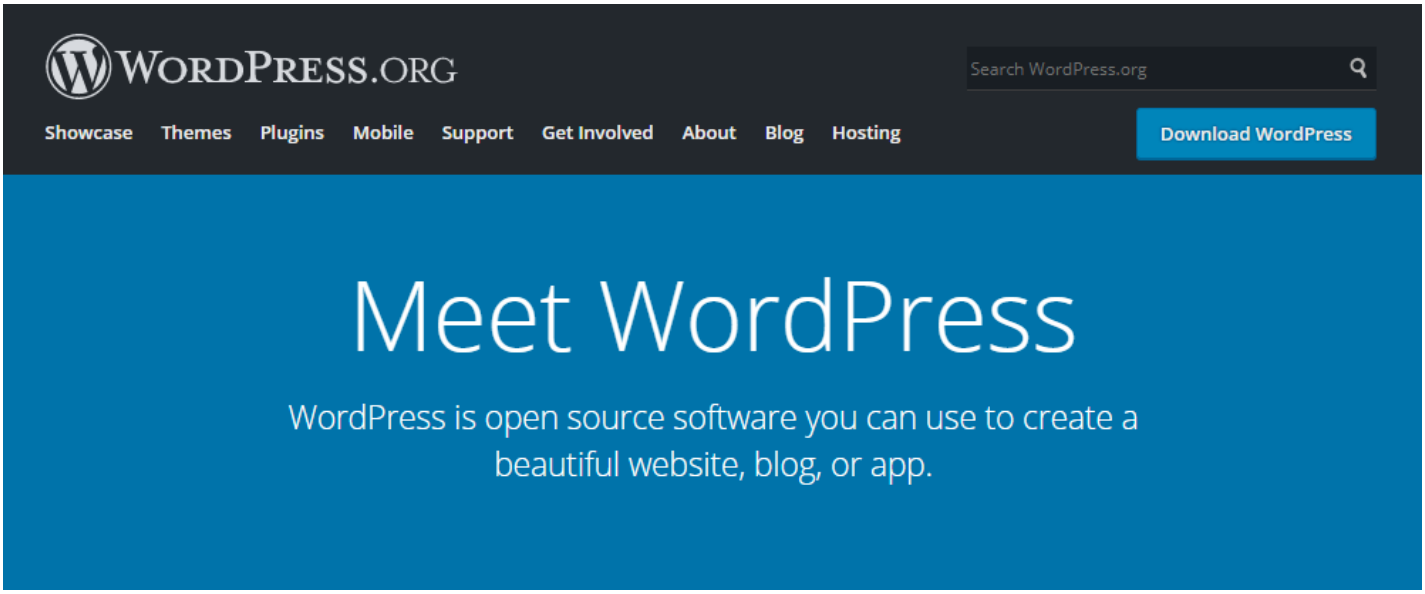
Many years ago, WordPress was primarily a tool to create a blog, rather than more traditional websites. That hasn't been true for a long time, though. Nowadays, thanks to changes to the core code, as well as WordPress' massive ecosystem of plugins and themes, **you can create any type of website with WordPress**.

For example, not only does WordPress power a huge number of business sites and blogs, it's also the most popular way to create an eCommerce store as well! With WordPress, you can create:

- Business websites
- eCommerce stores
- Blogs
- Portfolios
- Resumes
- Forums
- Social networks
- Membership sites

What's The Difference Between WordPress.org and WordPress.com?



We've covered the difference between WordPress.org and WordPress.com in a lot more detail, but here's the short version:

- **WordPress.org**, often called **self-hosted WordPress**, is the free, open-source WordPress software that you can install on your own web host to create a website that's 100% your own.
- **WordPress.com** is a for-profit, paid service that is *powered* by the WordPress.org software. It's simple to use, but you lose much of the flexibility of the self-hosted WordPress.

Most of the time, when people say "WordPress", they mean the self-hosted WordPress available at WordPress.org. **If you want to truly own your website, self-hosted WordPress.org is almost always the best option.**

All you need to do to get started with self-hosted WordPress is purchase web hosting and a domain name.

Who Made WordPress And How Long Has It Been Around?

WordPress was created as a standalone project all the way back in 2003, originating as an offshoot of a previous project called *b2/cafelog*.

WordPress is open-source software, so nowadays it's made by a huge community of contributors. But if we were to trace WordPress' origins back to its roots, its original creation was a collaboration between Matt Mullenweg and Mike Little.

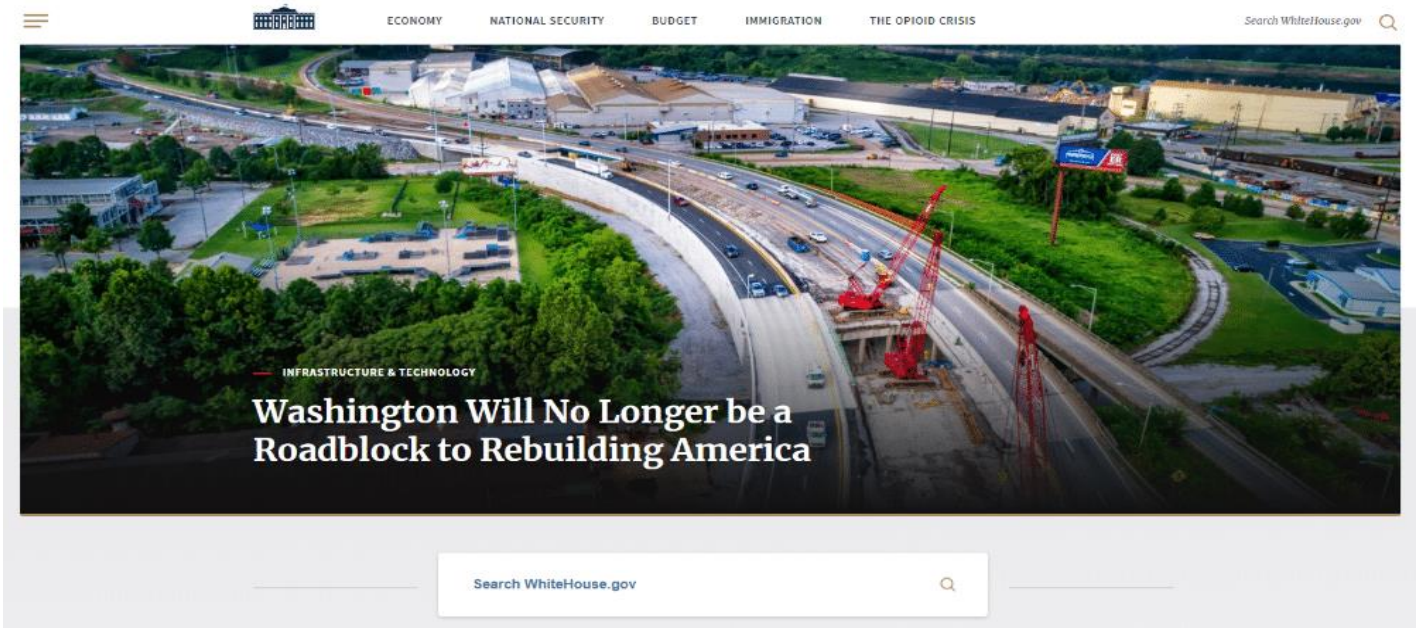
Since then, Matt Mullenweg has largely become the face of WordPress. And he's also the founder of Automattic, which is the company behind the for-profit WordPress.com service.

Who Uses WordPress?

WordPress is used by individuals, big businesses, and everyone in between! On an immediate note, we use WordPress! So the very site that you're looking at right now is powered by WordPress. Lots of other well-known entities use WordPress as well. Here are some of our favorite examples:

Whitehouse.gov

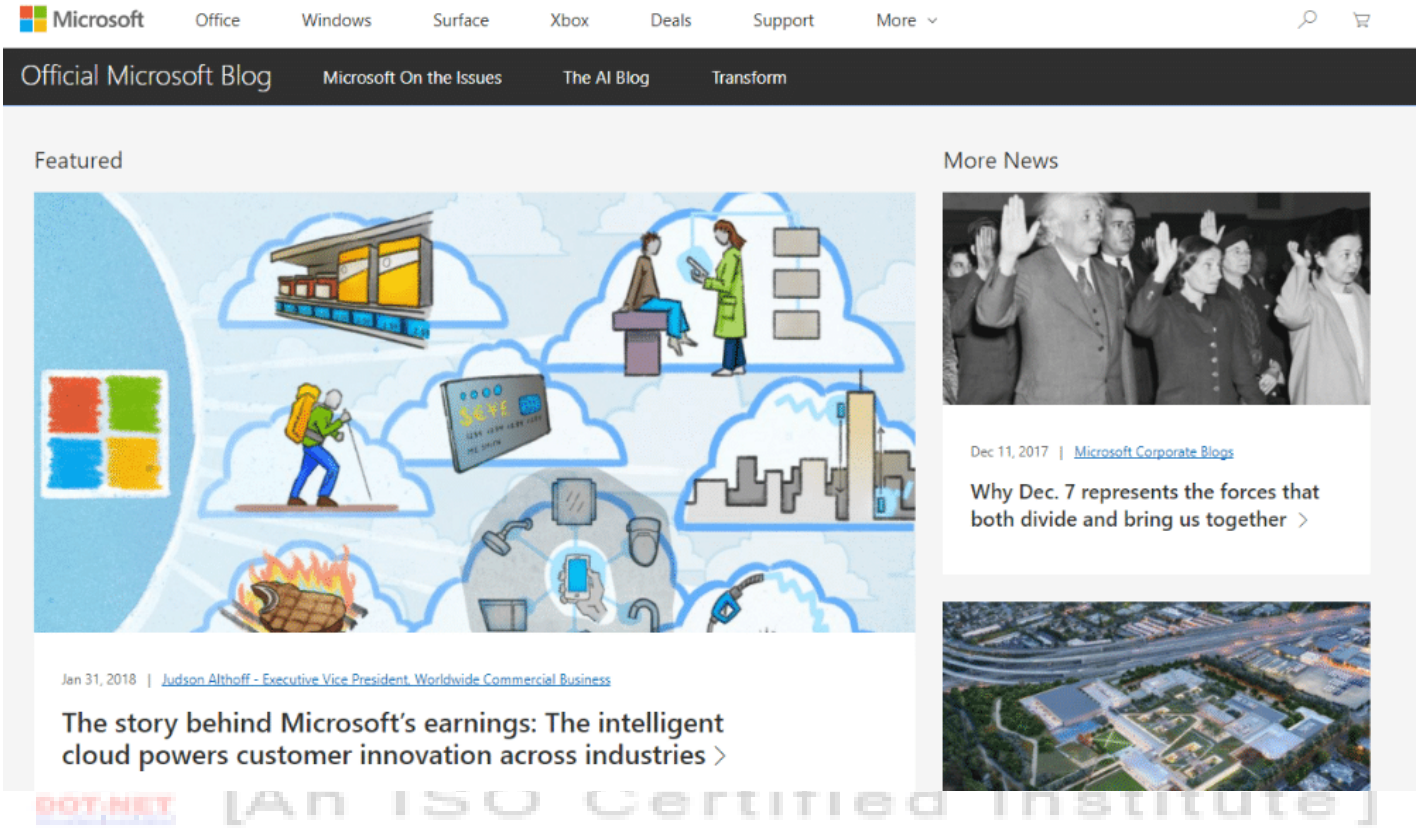
The official Whitehouse.gov website is powered by WordPress:



Whitehouse.gov is powered by WordPress

Microsoft

Microsoft uses WordPress to power its official blog. It also uses WordPress to power blogs for specific products like Windows and Skype:



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The Rolling Stones

Even famous bands love WordPress! The Rolling Stones' website is powered entirely by WordPress:

Why Should You Use WordPress?

Ok, so over 37.2% of all the websites on the Internet are using WordPress, including well-known entities like the White House and Microsoft.

But what about you? Why should you use WordPress?

Well, no matter what type of website you want to create, there are plenty of reasons to use WordPress. Here are some of the biggest:

WordPress Is Free And Open Source

One of the biggest benefits of WordPress is that it's free, open-source software. While you will need to pay a little bit for hosting, **you will never have to pay just to use the WordPress software**, which isn't the case with alternatives like Squarespace.

Beyond that, you can also find lots of open-source plugins and themes to change how your website looks and functions. Speaking of….

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WordPress Is Extensible

Even if you aren't a developer, you can easily modify your website thanks to WordPress' huge ecosystem of themes and plugins:

- **Themes** – these primarily change how your website looks.
- **Plugins** – these primarily change how your website functions. Plugins can be something small, like a contact form, or huge, like creating an eCommerce store.

Currently, there are over 50,000 free WordPress plugins and 5,000 free WordPress themes, as well as tons of premium options. That to say – you have plenty of choices! Here is a hand-picked list of the best WordPress plugins.

WordPress Is Easy To Install

Think you need to be a tech genius to create your own website? Think again! If you can click a few buttons, you can install WordPress on your site.

Nowadays, most web hosts either:

- Offer to preinstall WordPress for you so that your site is ready to go right away.
- Give you dedicated tools that make the install process very beginner-friendly.

WordPress Is Flexible

We've touched on this already, but WordPress is great because it lets you create pretty much any type of website. Better yet, your website can also evolve with you.

Want to add a forum to your existing WordPress site? No problem – just install the bbPress plugin!
Want to add a social network? No worries! Just use the BuddyPress plugin.
You're never locked into a specific set of functions – you can always adapt and evolve.

It's Easy To Find WordPress Help

Because WordPress is so popular, it's easy to find help if you ever run into any issues. There are heaps of…

- Blogs
- Tutorials
- Forums
- Facebook Groups
- Developers

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So What Is WordPress? It's The Best Way To Build A Website

WordPress is the most popular way to build a website for a reason. If you want to build any type of website, from a blog to an eCommerce store, WordPress is a great option.

Just remember that self-hosted WordPress.org and WordPress.com are not the same thing. And, in most situations, self-hosted WordPress.org is what you want to build a website. Self-hosted WordPress.org gives you more ownership as well as access to all the perks and benefits of the WordPress community.

So how will you use WordPress? We can't wait to find out!

If you enjoyed this tutorial, then you'll love our support. All Kinsta's hosting plans include 24/7 support from our veteran WordPress developers and engineers. Chat with the same team that backs our Fortune 500 clients. Check out our plans

Lesson no. 7: How to Install WordPress

How to install WordPress via cPanel and autoinstallers

cPanel is the dashboard that most web hosts give their customers. When you sign up for hosting, your host should provide you with login details for cPanel. And for most hosts, the cPanel interface looks something like this:

In your cPanel interface, your host should give you something called an autoinstaller. Autoinstallers basically automate the full WordPress install process that I'll outline in the next section. So instead of needing to do everything manually, you just input some basic information, click a button, and the autoinstaller installs WordPress for you.

There are a few different autoinstallers you might encounter:

- **Softaculous**

And while there might be a few minor interface differences, all of the autoinstallers more or less function the same. So while I'll show you an example using Softaculous, the exact interface for your autoinstaller might look a tiny bit different.

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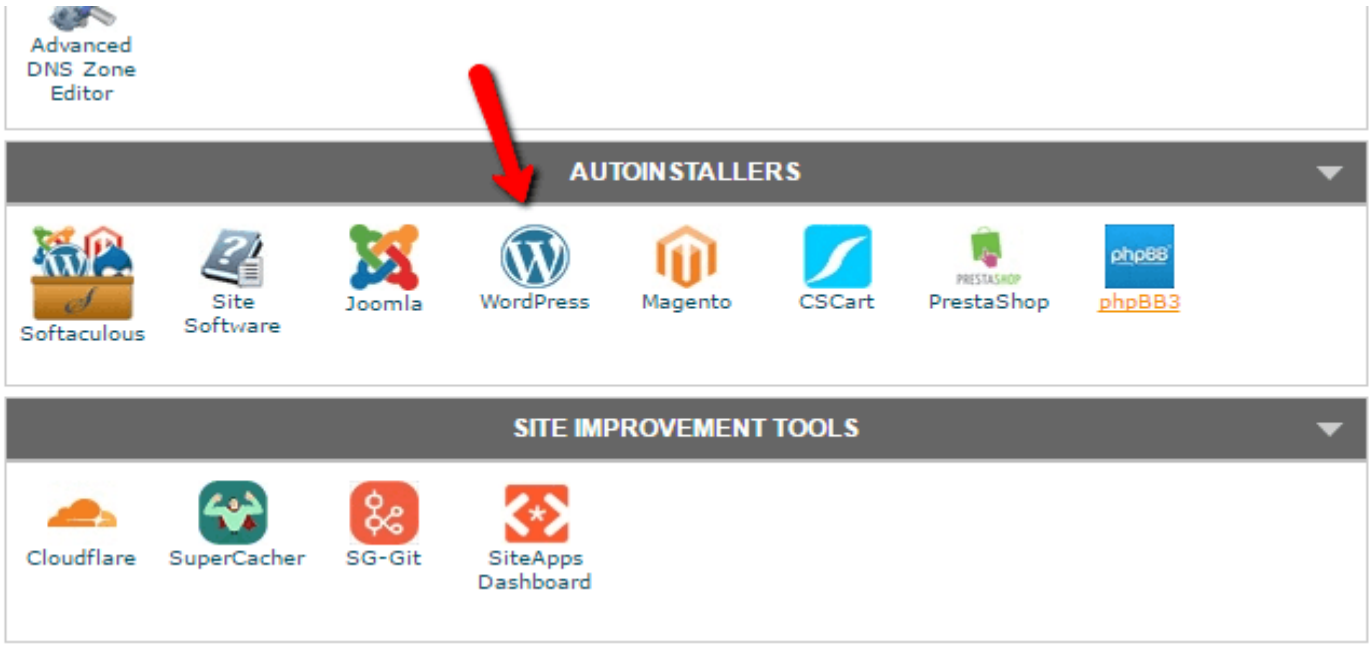
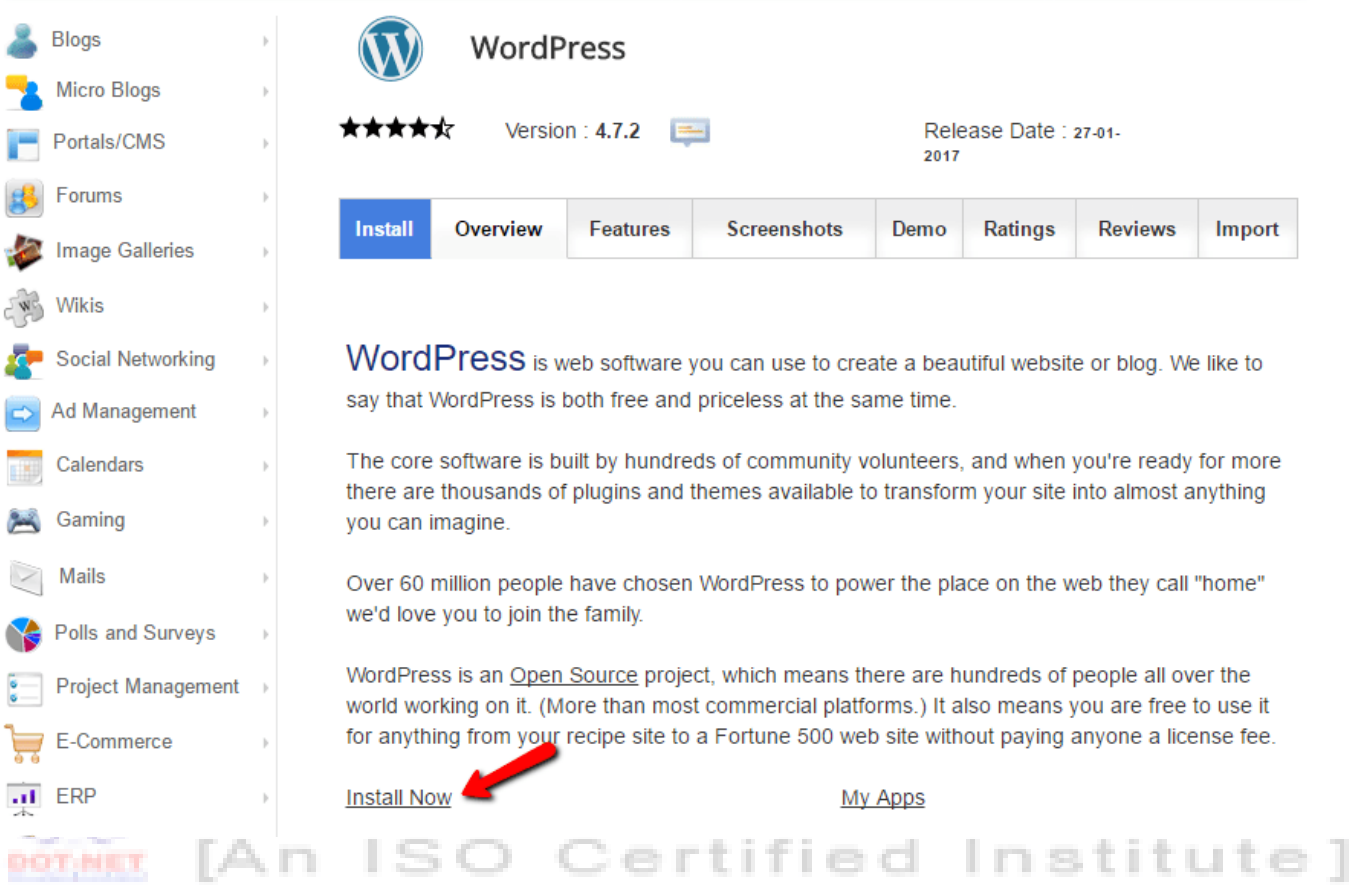
To get started, find the link to the WordPress autoinstaller in cPanel and give it a click:



On the next screen, you should see an **Install Now** link (no matter which auto installer you're using). Just give that another click:



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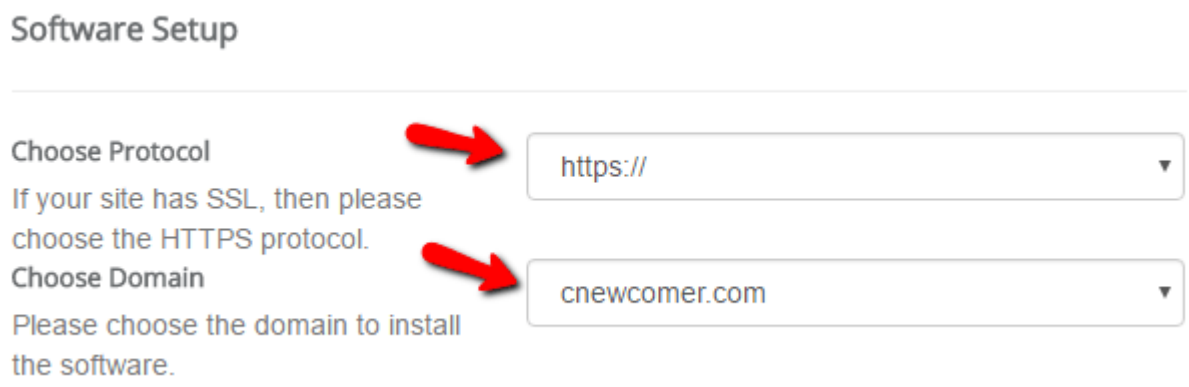
Next, you'll need to enter details for your WordPress install. Again, this interface should generally look the same no matter which autoinstaller you're using.

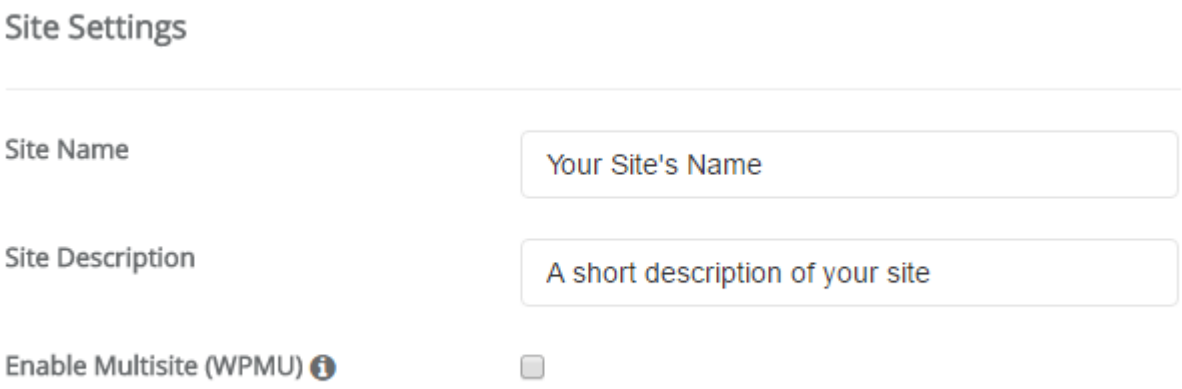
First, fill in the protocol and domain name where you want to install WordPress:



For **Protocol**, if you're using an SSL certificate, you should choose HTTPS. Otherwise, you should choose HTTP. Unless you purposefully installed an SSL Certificate, **the default is HTTP.**

Next, choose the directory in which you want to install WordPress. For 99% of situations, **you should leave this field blank**. Leaving it empty means WordPress will be installed at your main domain. That is, if your domain is YOURDOMAIN.com, then WordPress will be installed at YOURDOMAIN.com rather than something like YOURDOMAIN.com/mywpsite.

A bit further down, you need to enter your **Site Settings**. These are just the default values for your site's name and description. You can always change them later from the WordPress interface:



Do **not** enable WordPress Multisite unless you're specifically trying to create a multisite network.

You'll also need to create login credentials for your WordPress account. You'll use this username/password combination to log into your WordPress dashboard after installation, so make sure that you remember it:

Depending on the specific autoinstaller that you're using, you might see a few other options as well. You can safely ignore these. That is, it's fine to leave anything I didn't cover as the defaults.

Once you've filled out everything, make sure to click **Install** at the bottom of the screen. It might take a minute or so to run. Then, you should get a confirmation. You can log into your brand new WordPress install by going to YOURDOMAIN.com/wp-admin.

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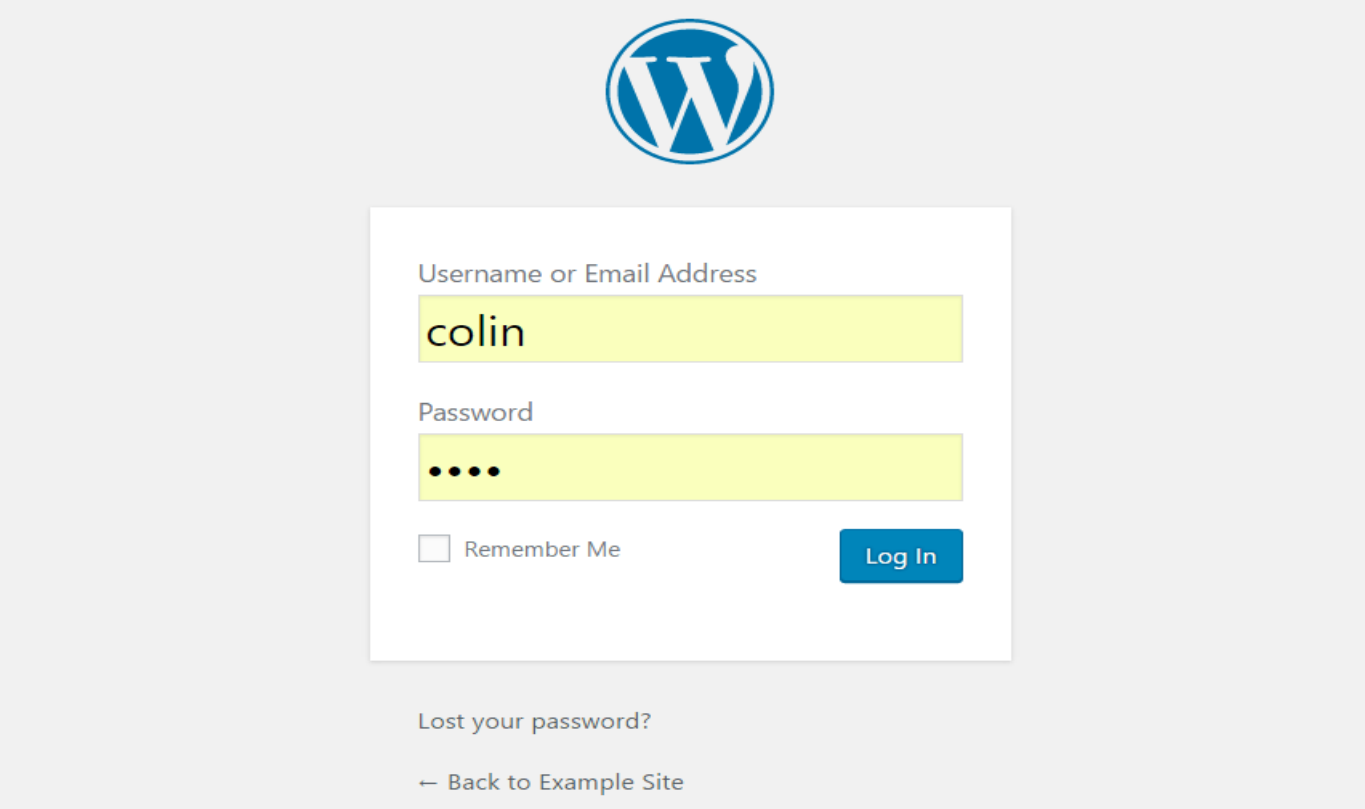
And that's it! You just learned how to install WordPress manually. You can now log in with the account details that you entered during the install process:



Lesson no. 8: Type of Websites

Types of websites?

A website's design will usually depend on how dynamic the page's content is – that is, whether the content changes, updates, or remains still over time.

There are two types of page content web design:

1. Static/fixed

Static (or 'fixed') websites are the most simplistic websites when it comes to design. The content on these websites doesn't automatically change or adapt depending on the user, and is not regularly updated.

Static websites are built using simple HTML code, and are usually there to provide information.

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2. Dynamic

A dynamic website will display different content each time a user visits. This type of design is commonly used for blogs and ecommerce sites, or any website that is regularly updated.

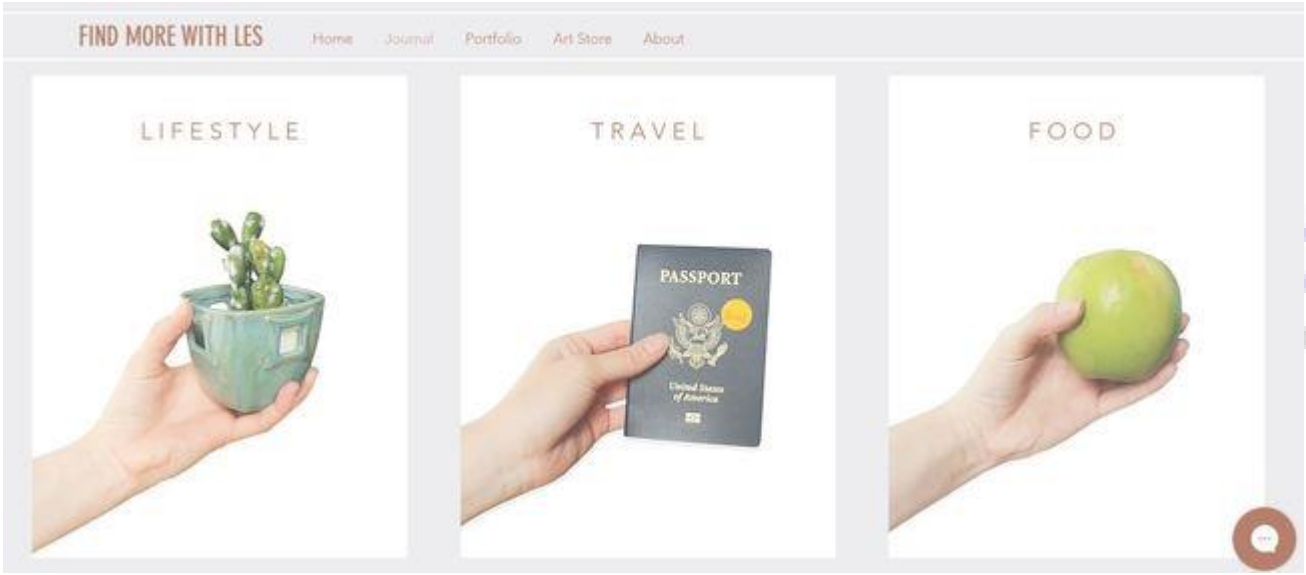
Dynamic content design can also show different content to each user at different times of the day. The upside of dynamic content web design is that it creates a more personal and interactive experience for the user; the downside, however, is that these websites are more complex to develop, and may take slightly longer to load than static sites.

Here we are discussion about 12 type of website which use in current time.

1. Blog

You've likely come across blogs in your browsing experience, but for those who aren't familiar, they're online journals or informational pages that are regularly updated.

Typically managed by an individual or a small group, a blog can cover any topic – whether it's travel tips, financial advice, or doughnut reviews. While they're often written in an informal or conversational style, professional blogging has gone on to become an extremely popular method of making money online.



2. Corporate

50% of small businesses don't have a website. That's an astonishingly low figure, given how important an online presence is for a company's credibility. And luckily for you, this means you can build a website to give your business the competitive edge.

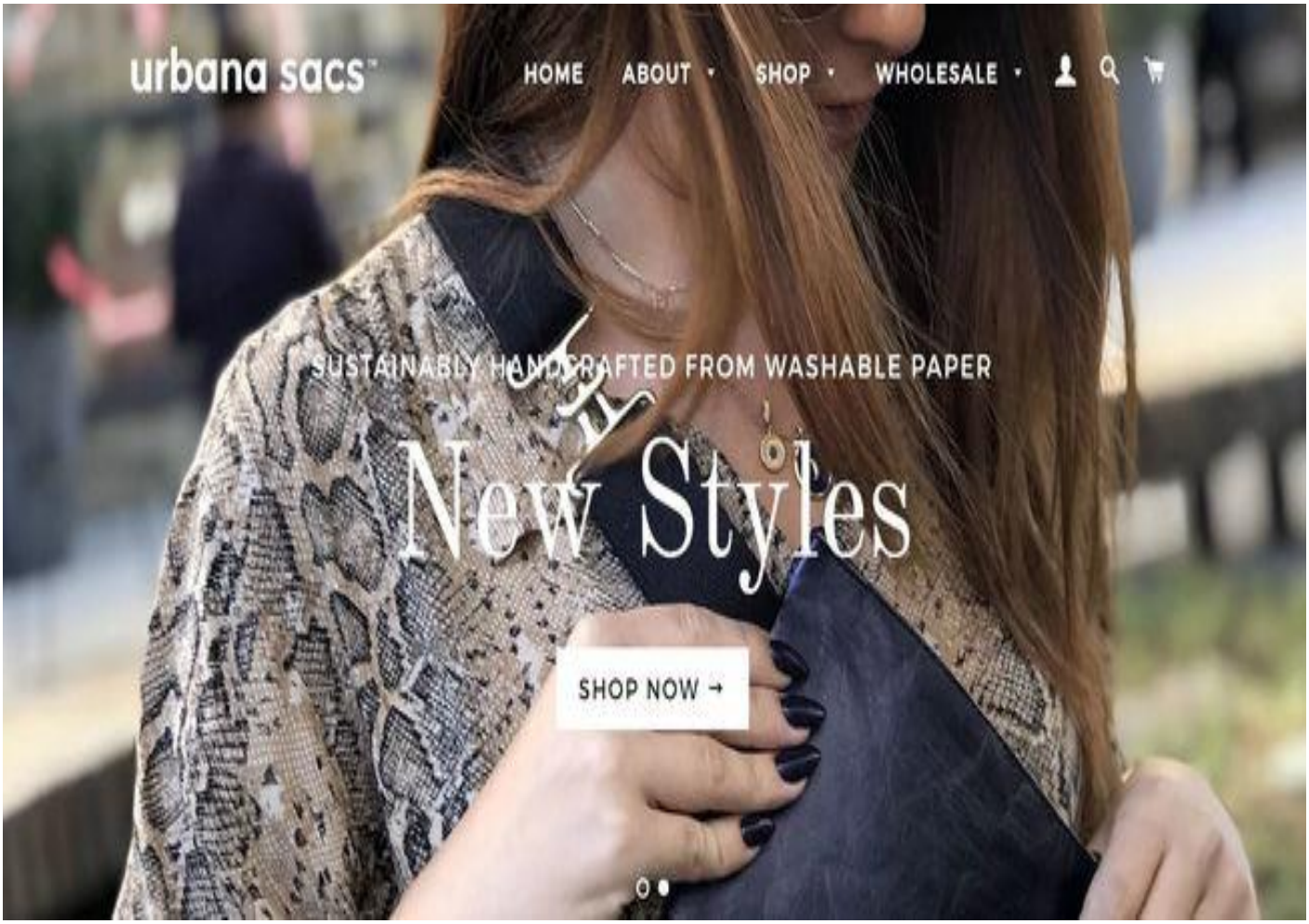
You may not sell directly through a corporate website, but you can use these sites to provide information about your business, and to let potential clients or customers know how they can get in touch with you.

Best of all, it doesn't cost much to create a credible corporate website – you can easily build a site that looks great, and delivers results, for as little as £1/month with the website builder 1&1 IONOS.

3. Ecommerce

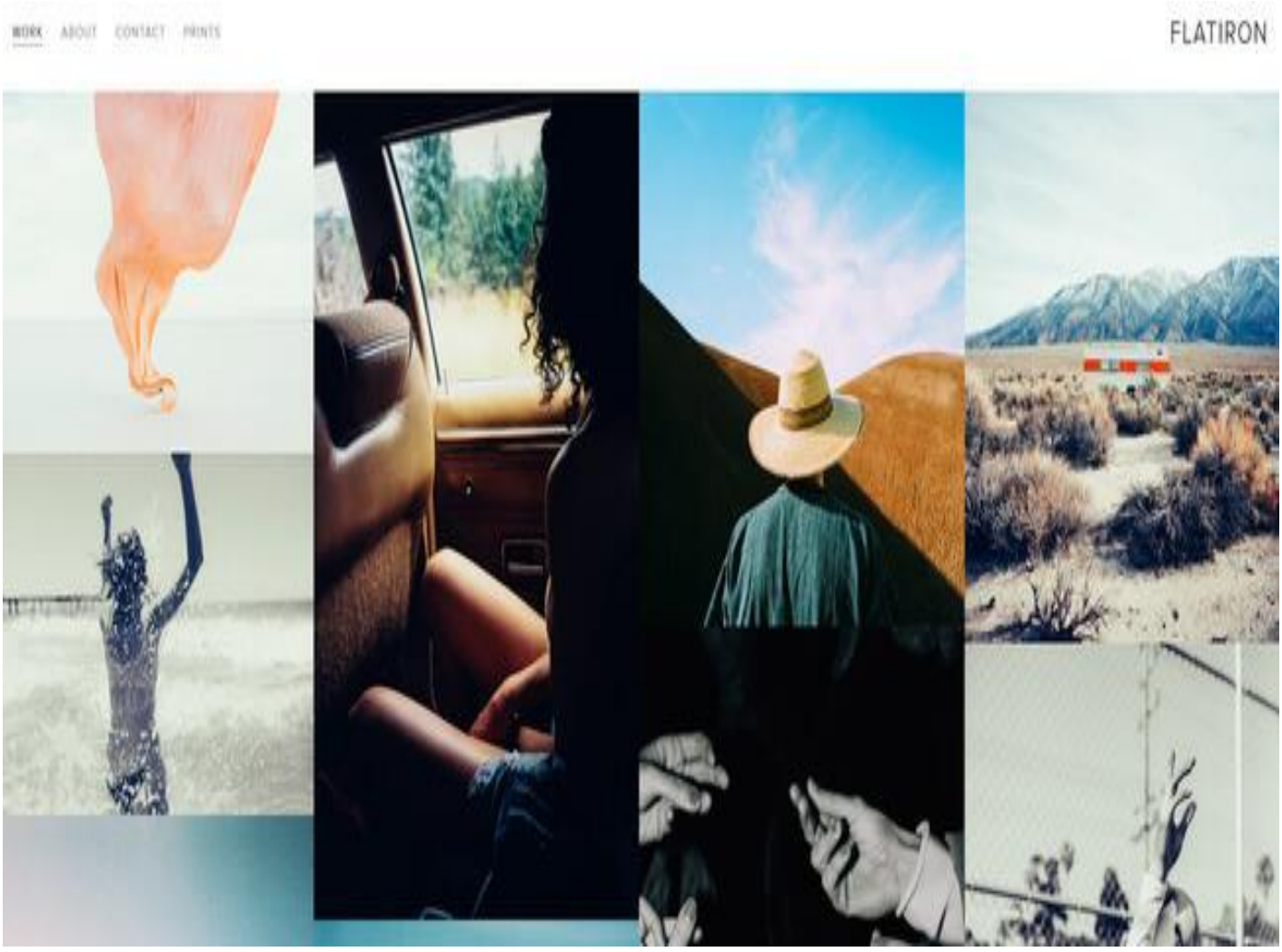
An ecommerce site, otherwise known as an online store, allows you to take online payments for products or services. Stores can function as standalone websites, or be combined with a blog or corporate website.

For example, a purely corporate website without ecommerce functionality can still indirectly encourage users to purchase something, but cannot accept any payments.



4. Portfolio

Just like a physical portfolio, these types of websites are used to display and promote examples of previous work. Primarily used by those in the creative industry, a portfolio website can be used like a CV, demonstrating your skills in order to impress clients, customers, or future employers.



5. Brochure

Brochure websites are like digital business cards. Mainly used by small businesses, these types of websites are used to advertise services, and to display contact information, with just a few pages.

For example, a small plumbing company would build a brochure website with a homepage to display contact information, an ‘about us’ page describing the company, and maybe a few photos of their work.

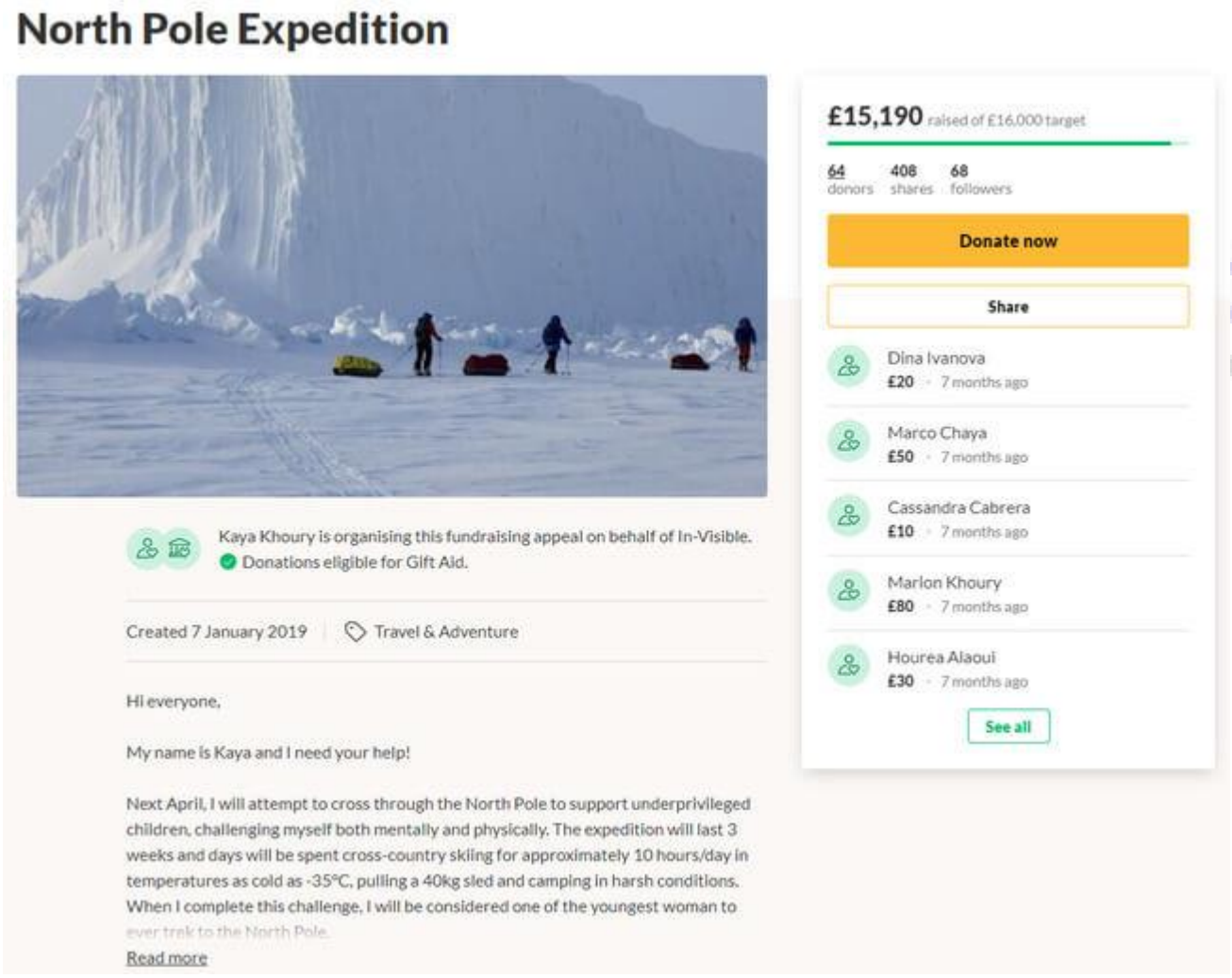
If you don’t have time to create a website yourself, then why not read about the best web design companies for small businesses?

6. Crowdfunding

Crowdfunding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising small amounts of money from lots of different people. These types of websites are becoming a go-to resource for new startups.

In the past, the only way to fund a new business venture was to seek large investments from only a few people (think Dragon's Den). But these days, you can create a crowdfunding site with ease – you'll just need to create a pitch video for your project, and then set a target amount and deadline.

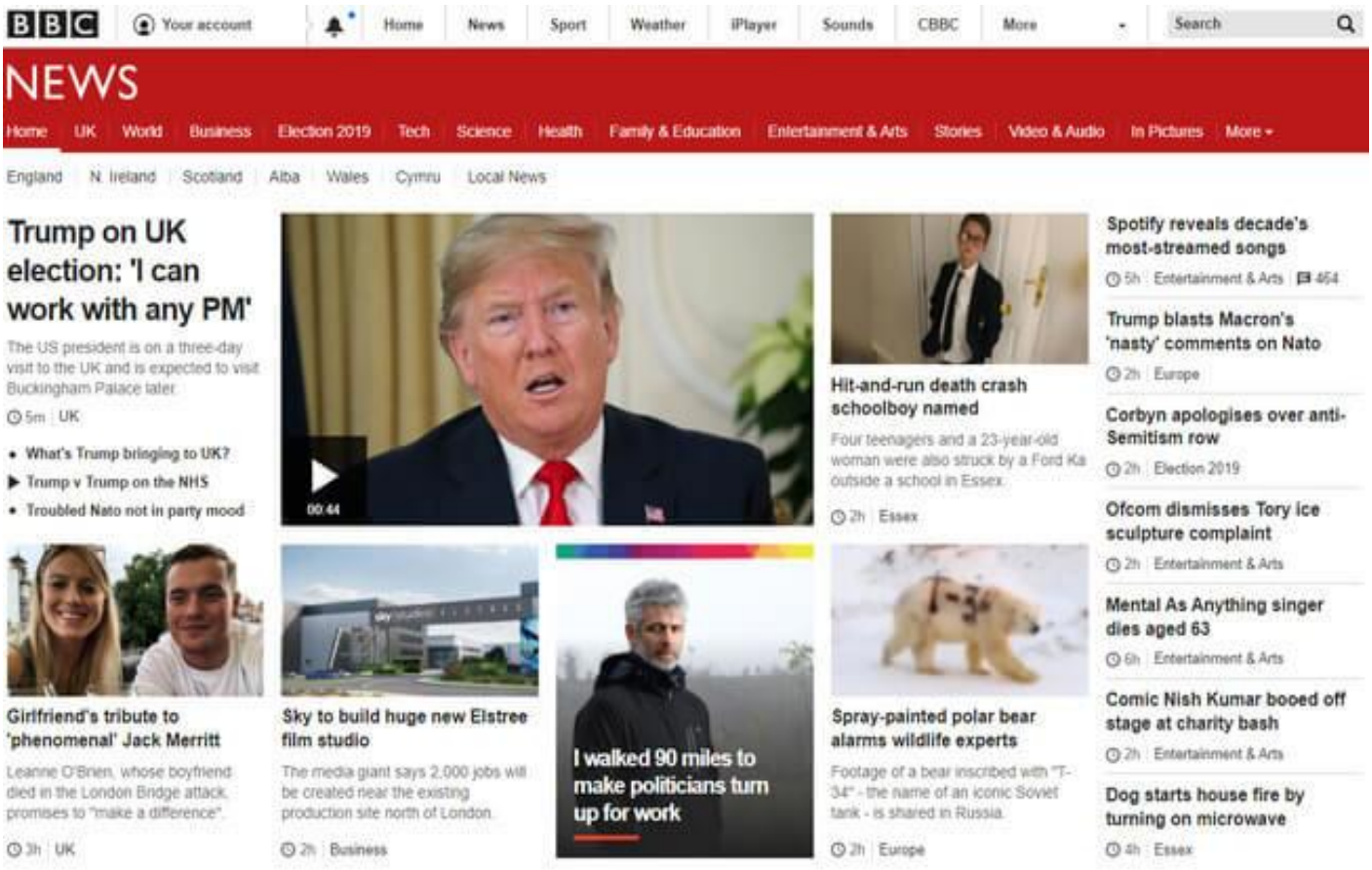
Internet users who believe in what you're working on will pledge an amount of money to your cause. You can also offer incentives in exchange for donations, such as discounted products or VIP experiences.



7. News or magazine

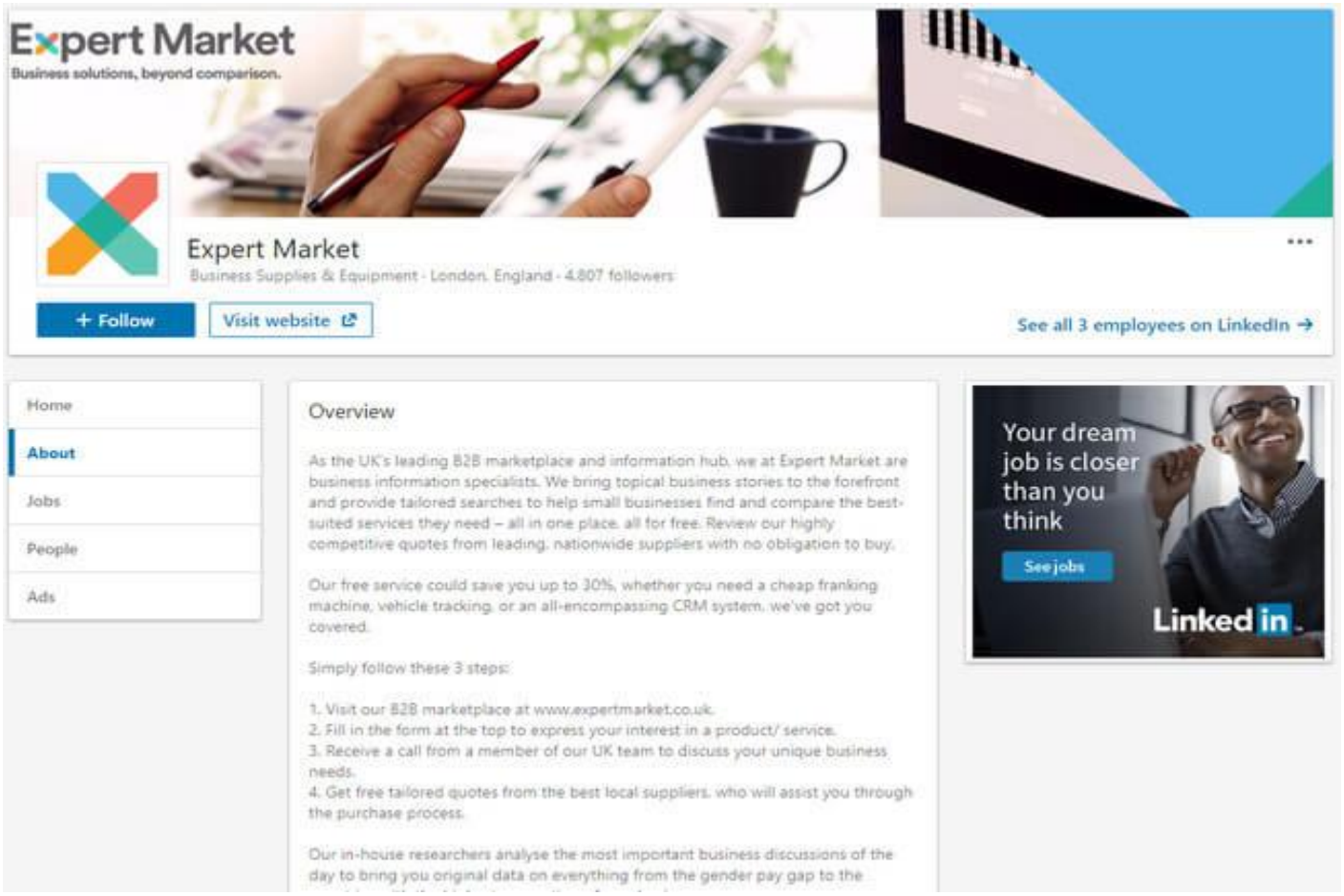
News and magazine websites need little explanation. The primary purpose of a news website is to keep its readers up to date on current affairs, whereas online magazines will focus more on entertainment.

Are you a budding journalist looking to build an online presence? Then you can't really go wrong with Wix's sublime templates. You can even install the News Page app to your business website, which will automatically feed and update your website with relevant news articles. And better still, with paid plans starting from just £3 per month, Wix won't cost you the earth.



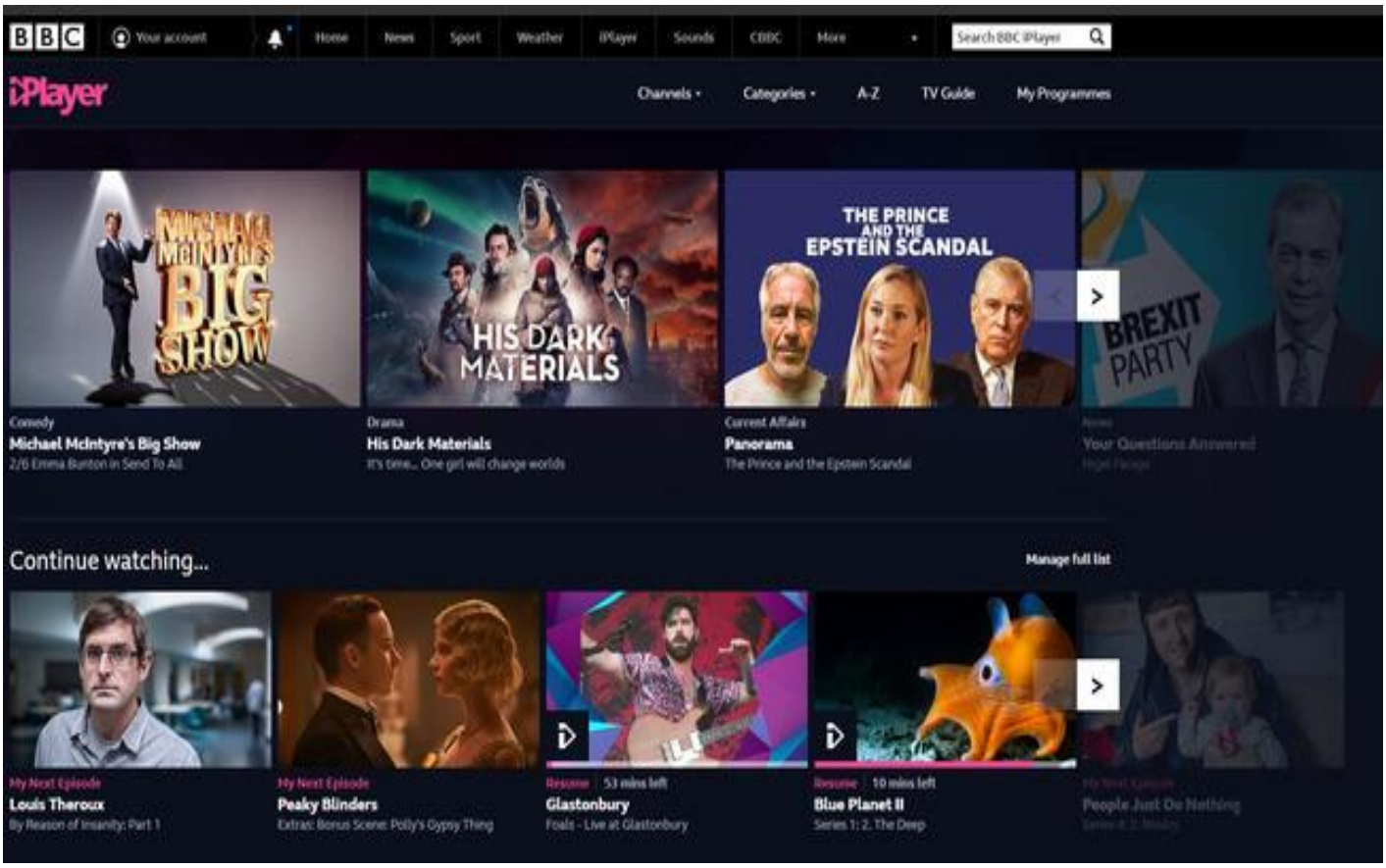
8. Social media

We all know Facebook and Twitter, but social media sites can take many other forms. These sites are usually created to let people share thoughts, images or ideas, or simply connect with other people in relation to a certain topic. Social media sites are also increasingly becoming the go-to destination for people to read up on the news.



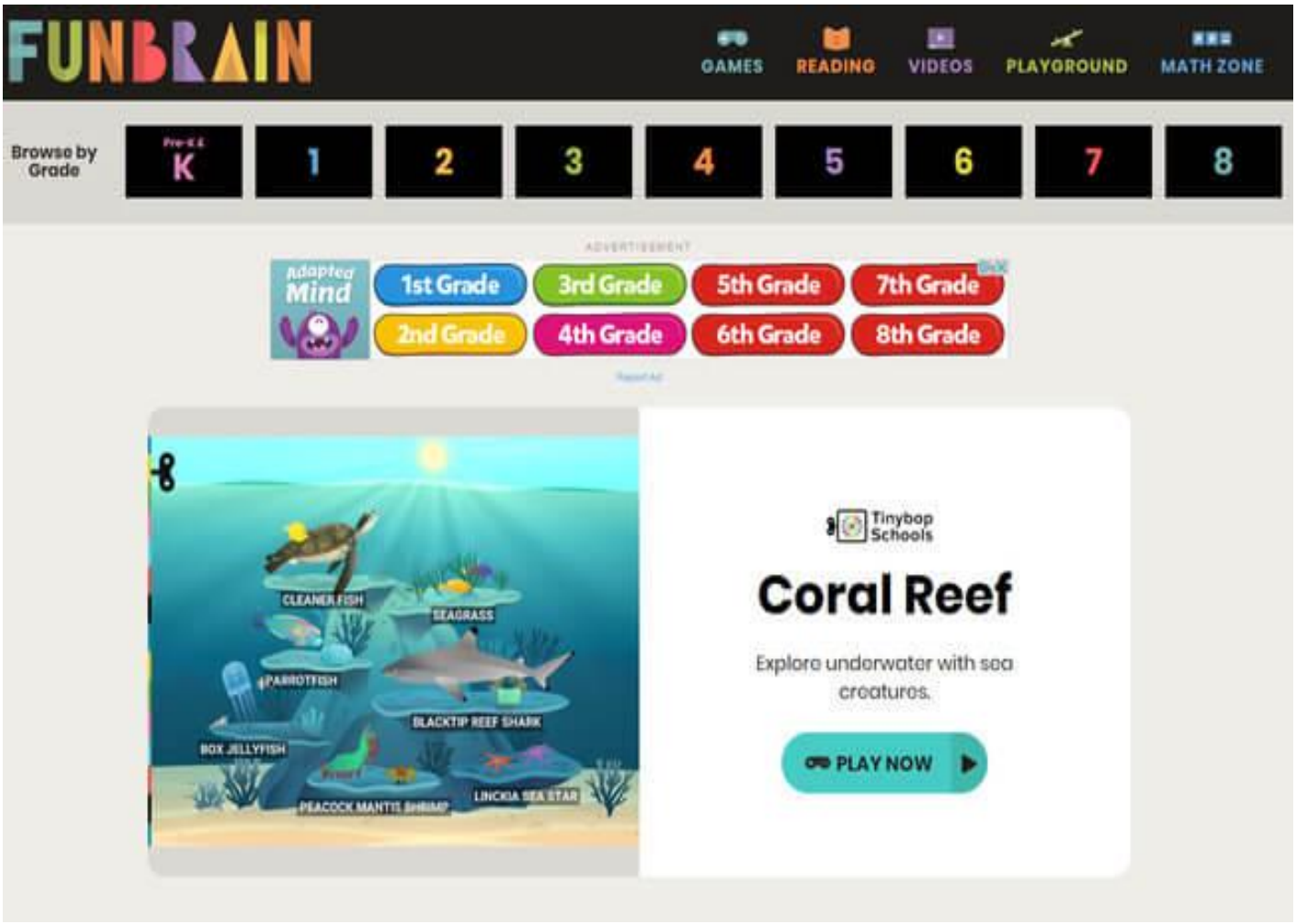
9. TV or video streaming

Netflix, along with similar sites like NowTV, have revolutionised the way the world watches television. These video streaming sites have seen their popularity soar in recent years, with catch-up sites like BBC iPlayer and All 4 representing more traditional examples of this particular website theme.



10. Educational

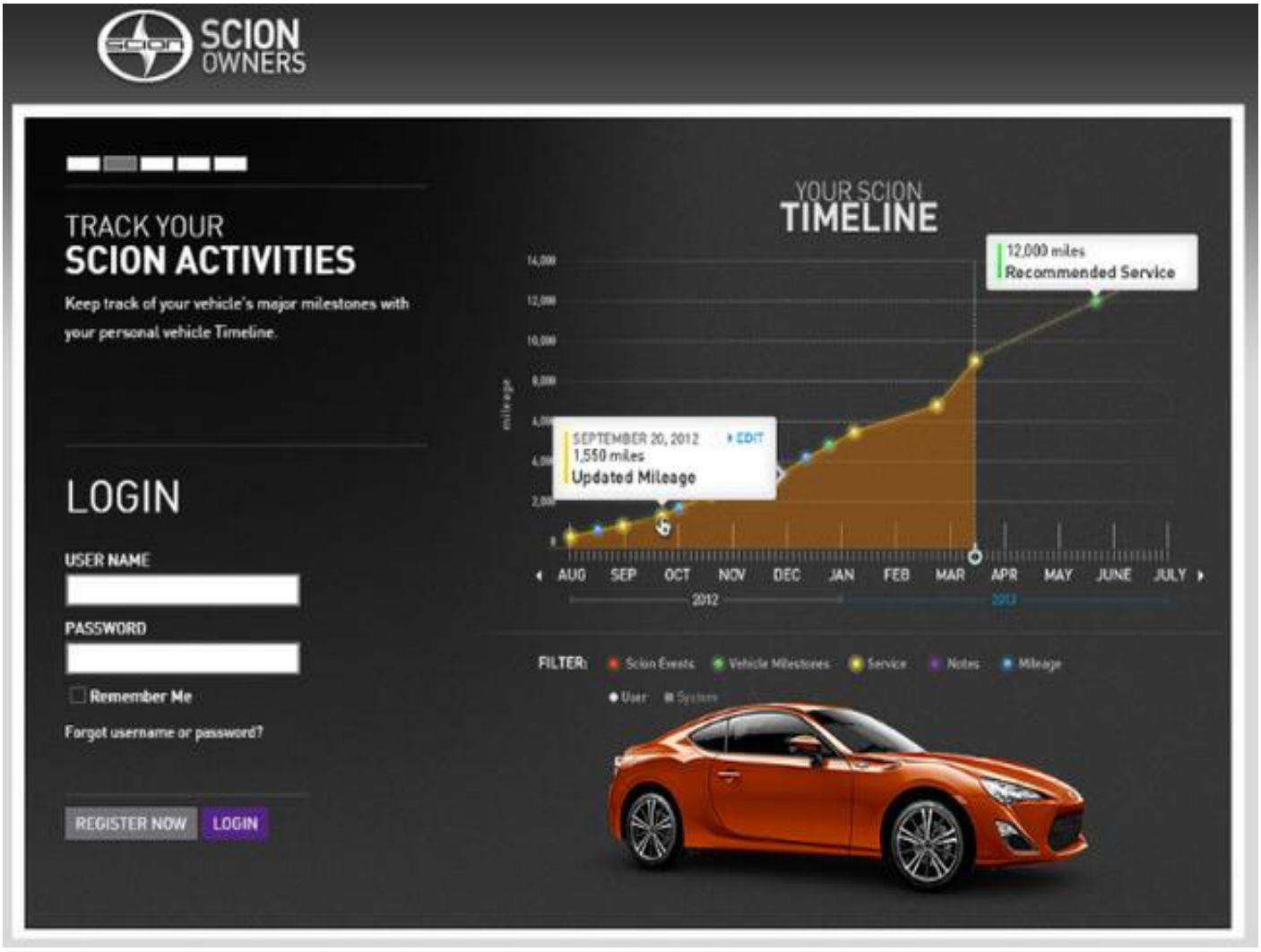
Educational websites are also quite self explanatory. These websites are designed to display information on certain topics, either using interactive games or engaging designs to keep the user hooked. If you're looking to build one of these websites, you should think about hiring a freelance web developer to create some fun tools, games, or quizzes.



11. Portal

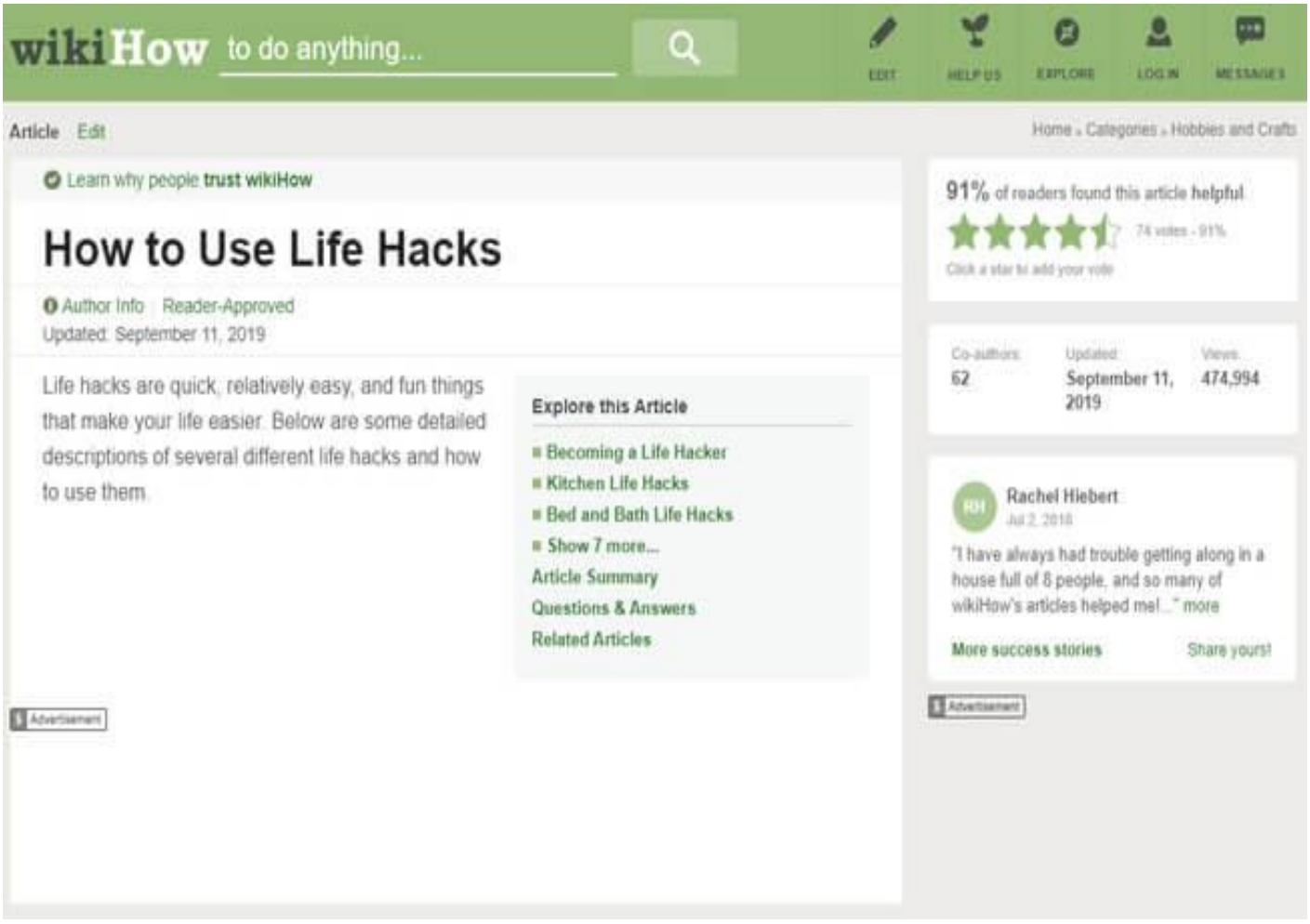
Portals are primarily used for internal purposes within businesses, schools, or institutions. These websites often involve a login process, allowing students to access the school website, or granting employees access to their emails, alerts, and files all in one place.

Web portals are quite complex when it comes to design, so we'd recommend hiring a web design expert to handle the tricky web development process.



12. Wiki or community forum

A wiki website allows people to collaborate online and write content together. The most popular example is Wikipedia itself, which allows anyone to amend, add to, and assess the content of each article.



Lesson no. 9: Login WordPress

Once you have completed the installation of WordPress, you can login to your dashboard. The admin section of WordPress, the "*WordPress Dashboard*", is where you will begin building your **WordPress** site. Please take note that your login credentials are not the same as your cPanel username and password unless you set them up as the same.

WordPress Installation URL: if you installed WordPress on the root of your domain, your URL to access WordPress would be: **example.com/wp-admin**

WordPress Username: This is the username you set up when initially installing WordPress.

WordPress Password: This is the password you set up when installing WordPress. If you emailed the installation details during the installation process it will be in that email as well.

Steps to login to WordPress

To access the WordPress dashboard you simply need to add **/wp-admin** to the end of the URL where you installed WordPress. For example:

example.com/wp-adminCopy

Note! If you installed WordPress to the document root of the url it would be **example.com/wp-admin.** If you installed WordPress on a folder called "*blog*" on your domain you would go to **example.com/blog/wp-admin**

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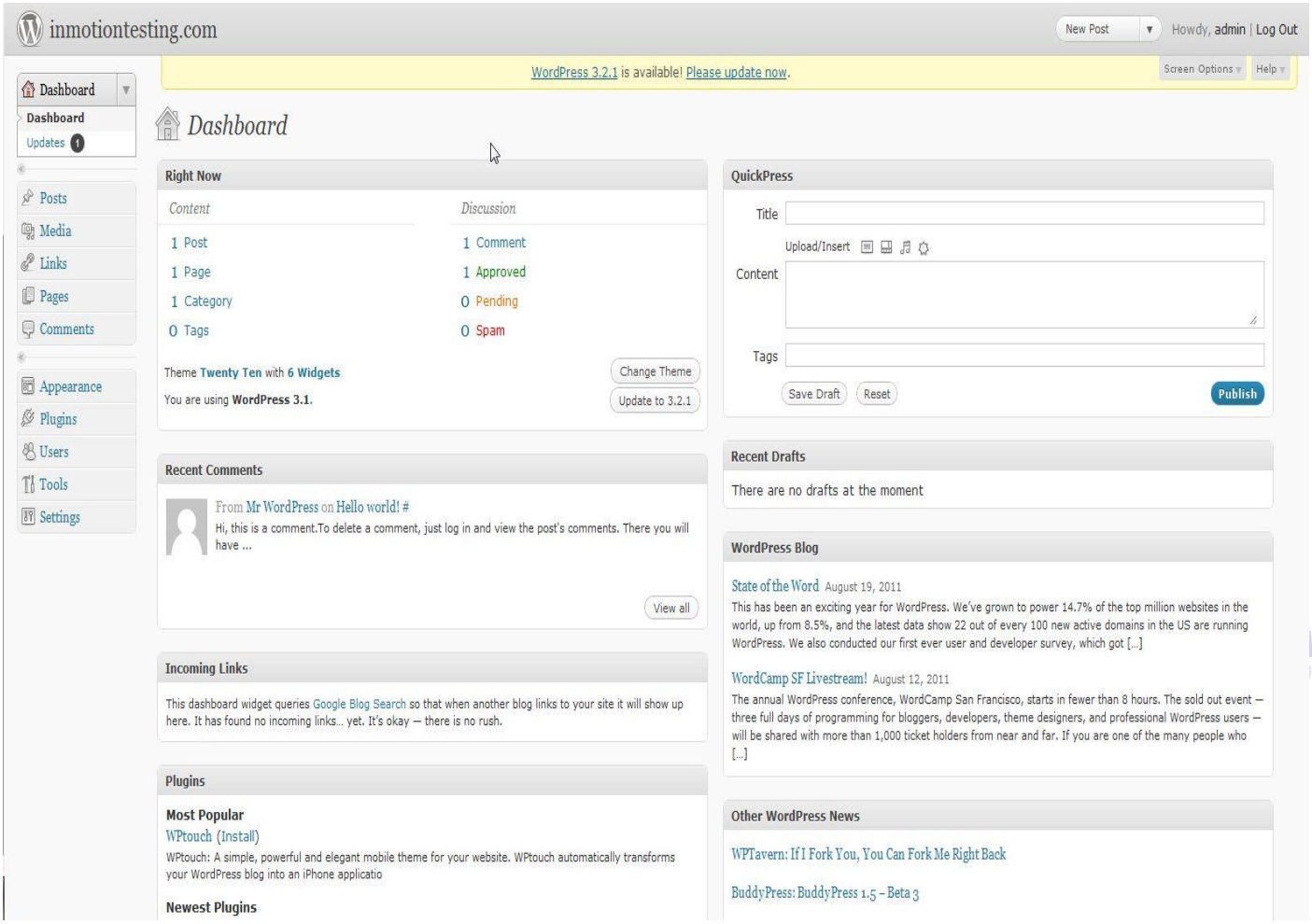
Type the username and password you used when you installed your WordPress.

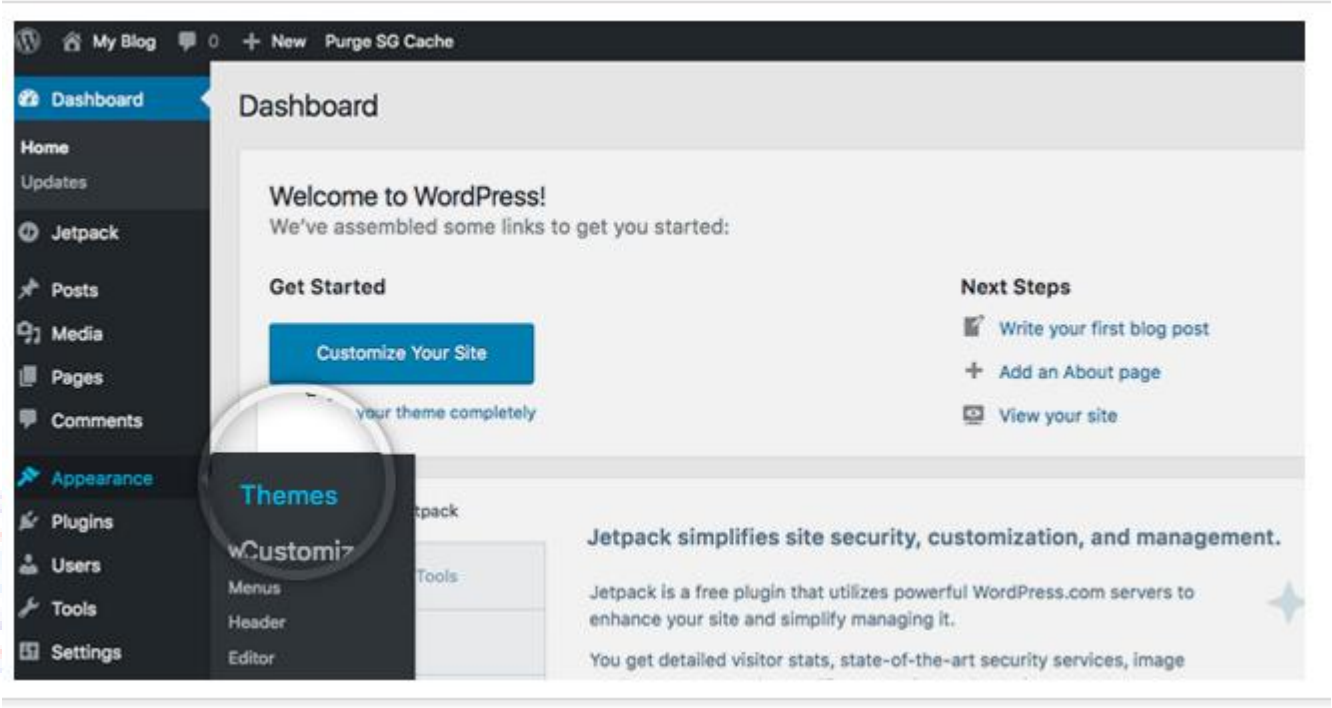
Note! Your WordPress login is a different login than your cPanel and your AMP. If you cannot remember your Username or Password,



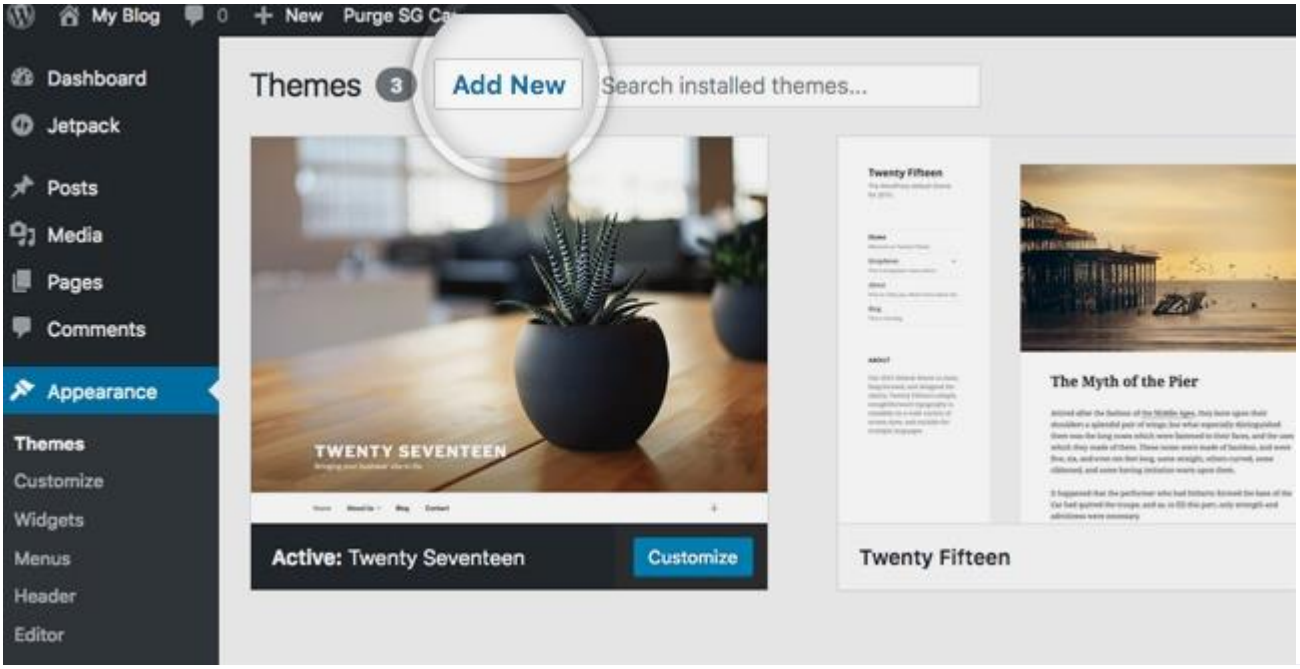
Lesson no. 10: Theme Installation

Theme installation functionality in your WP admin

The first thing you need to do when you want to install a new WordPress theme is to login to your site admin page. Once there, go to **Appearance -> Themes**.



Here, you will see all the themes you have currently installed in your application. To add another one, simply click on the **Add New** button.

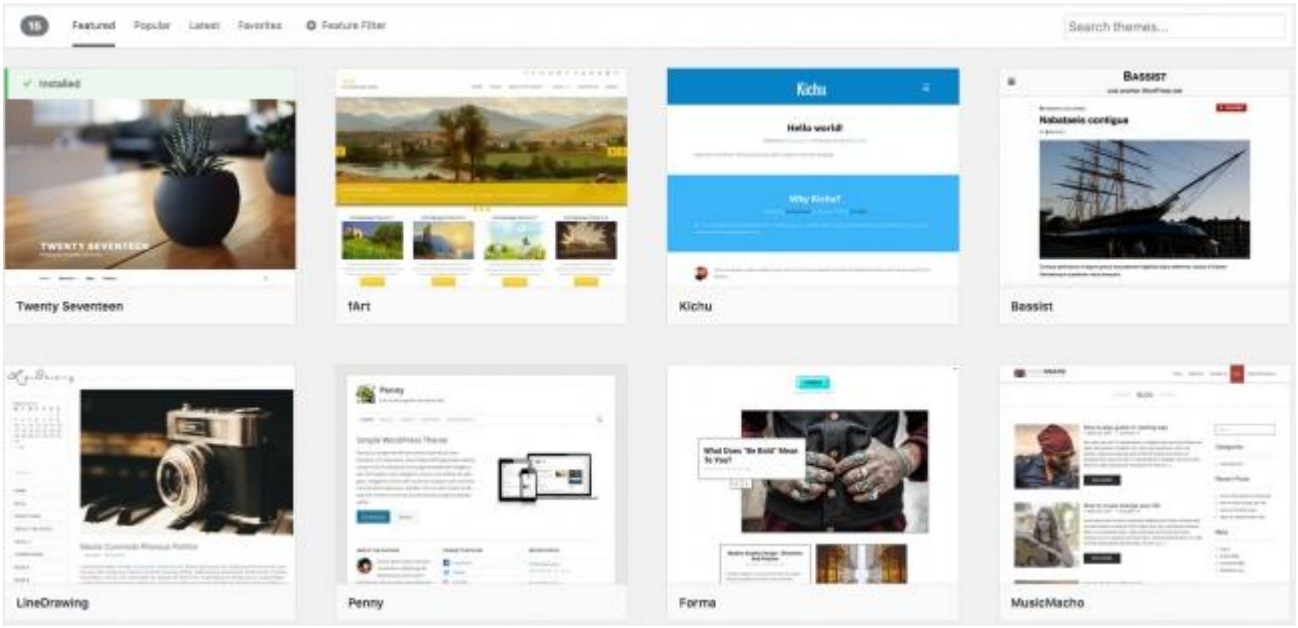


On the next page there are two ways to add a new theme. You can either use the search field which will return results from the WordPress.org theme directory or you can upload a theme from your local hard drive.

Choose and Install a theme from the official WordPress theme directory

The easiest way to install themes to your WordPress site is if they are listed in the official themes directory. This allows you to search for the theme you need directly from your site admin page. Each theme in the official directory has to have **Tags** that describe its functionality allowing you to easily search for the right theme.

If you know the theme's name, you can simply search for it.



However, knowing the tags for the desired theme is not always the case. This is why, you can use the **Feature Filter**. For example, you can search for a **Two columns** theme that has **Flexible header**. Simply check those tags and press the **Apply Filters** button.

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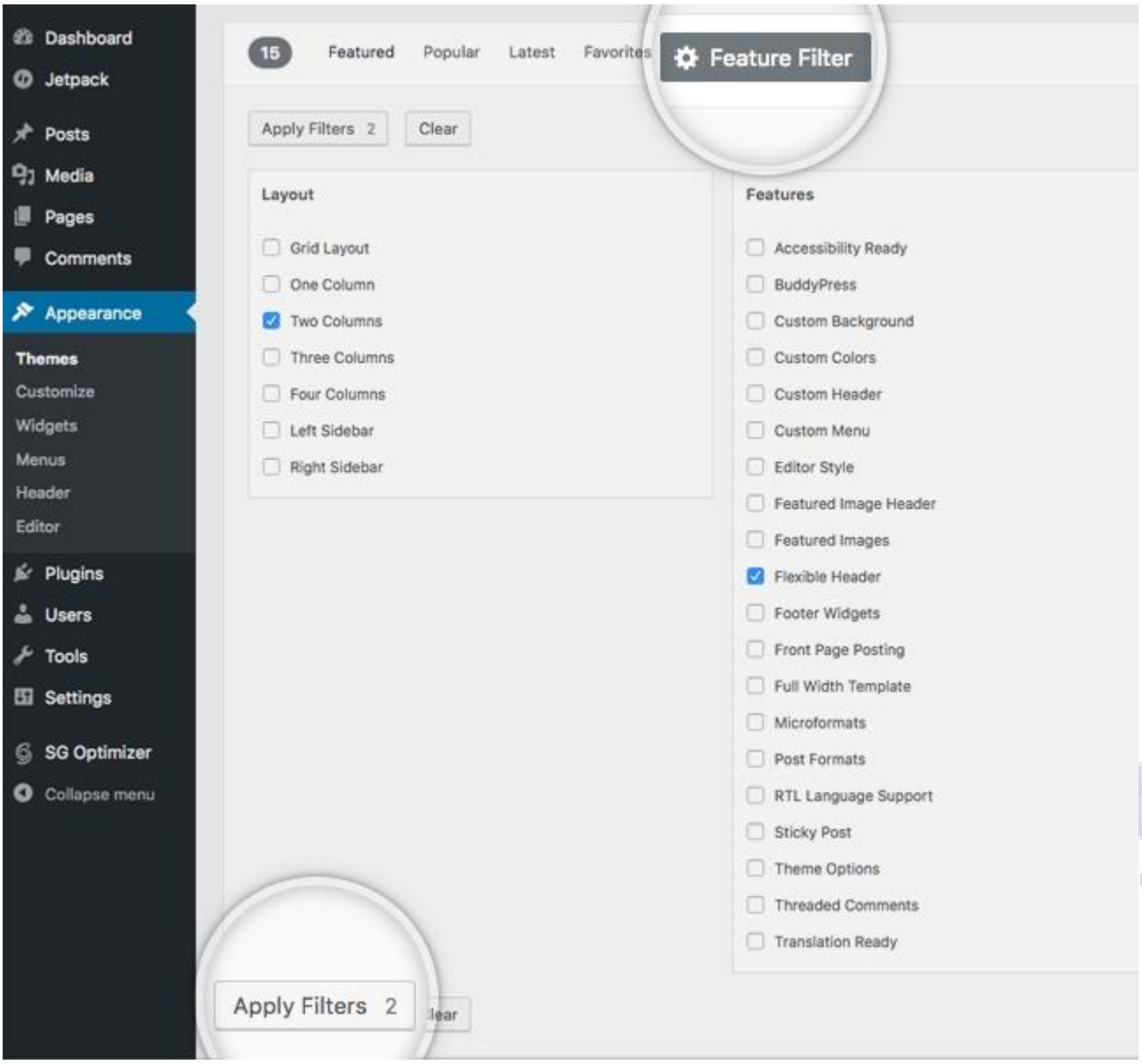
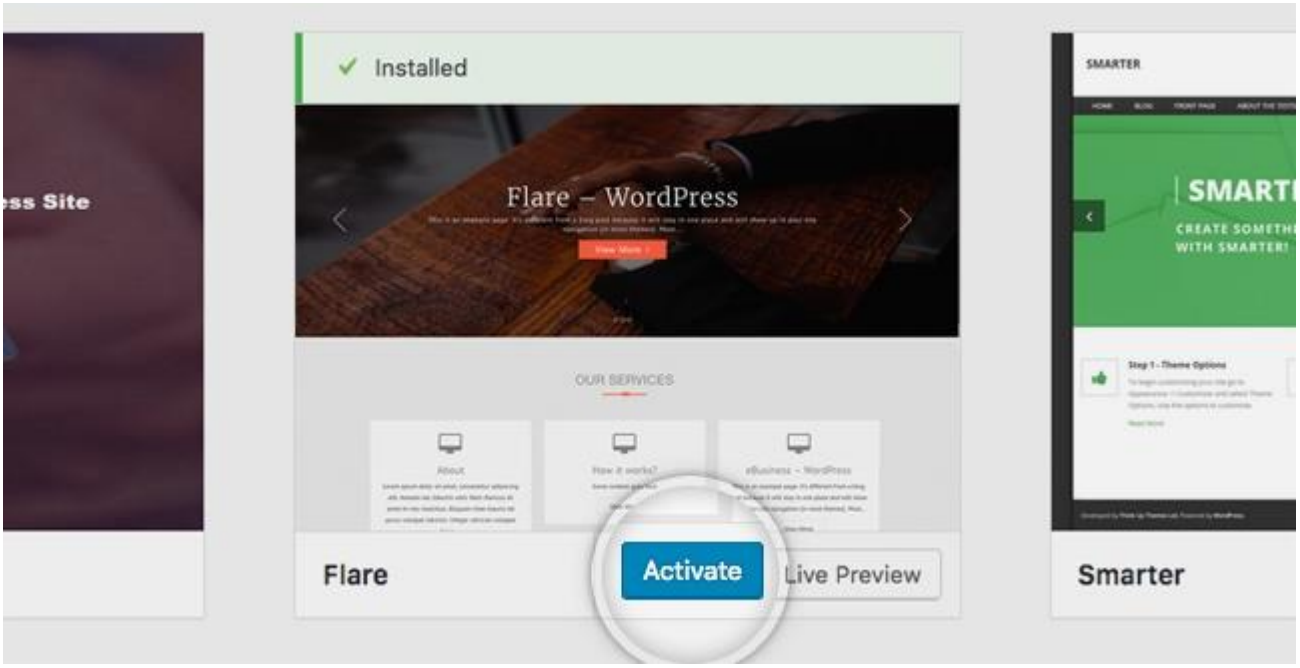


You will now see all themes that meet your search. Hover over any of them and you will see two options - to see a demo of the theme or to install it. Once you choose which theme you want to use for your site, press the blue **Install** button.

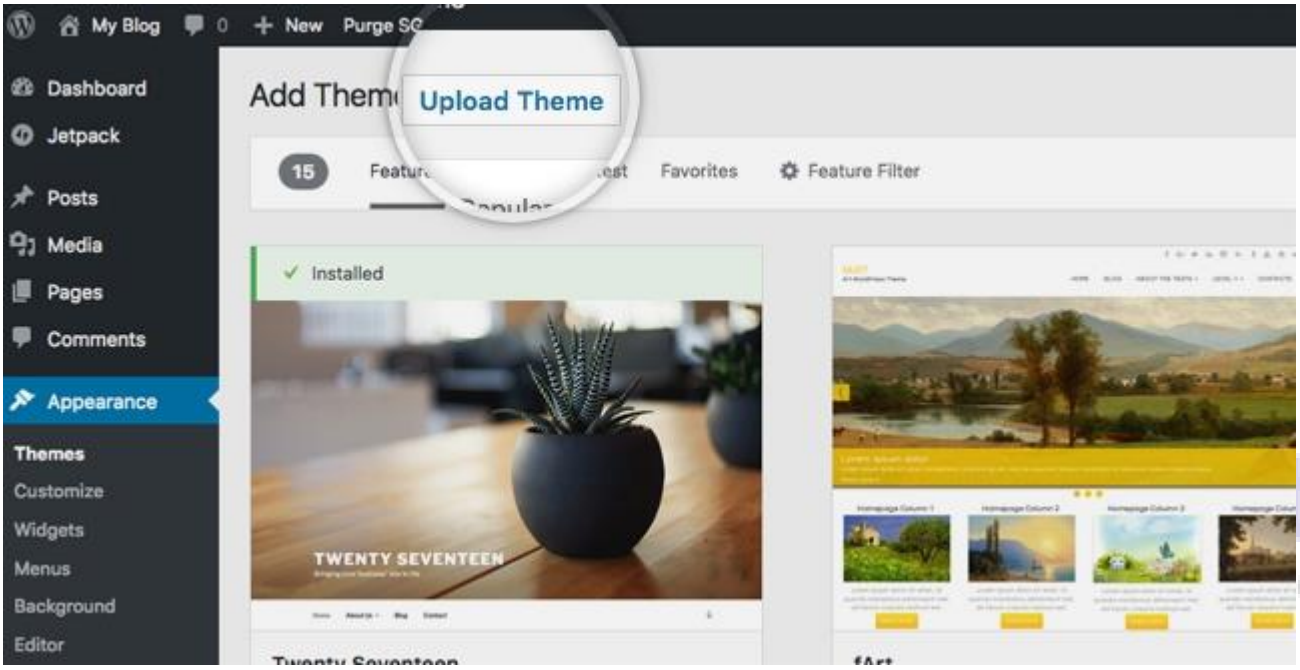
Your WordPress application will download and install the theme for you. Simply click the **Activate** button on the same page to activate the theme.



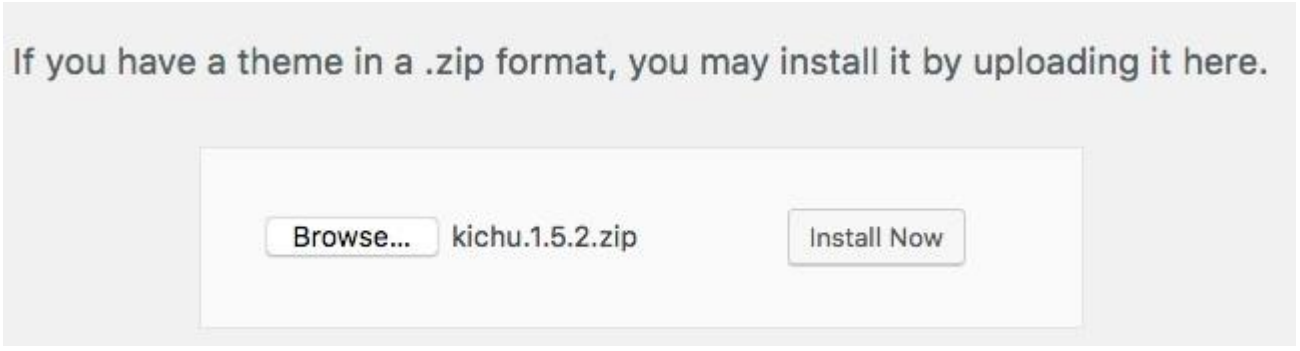
That's all - you can go to the front page of your site to see its new look.

Upload a theme you have already downloaded

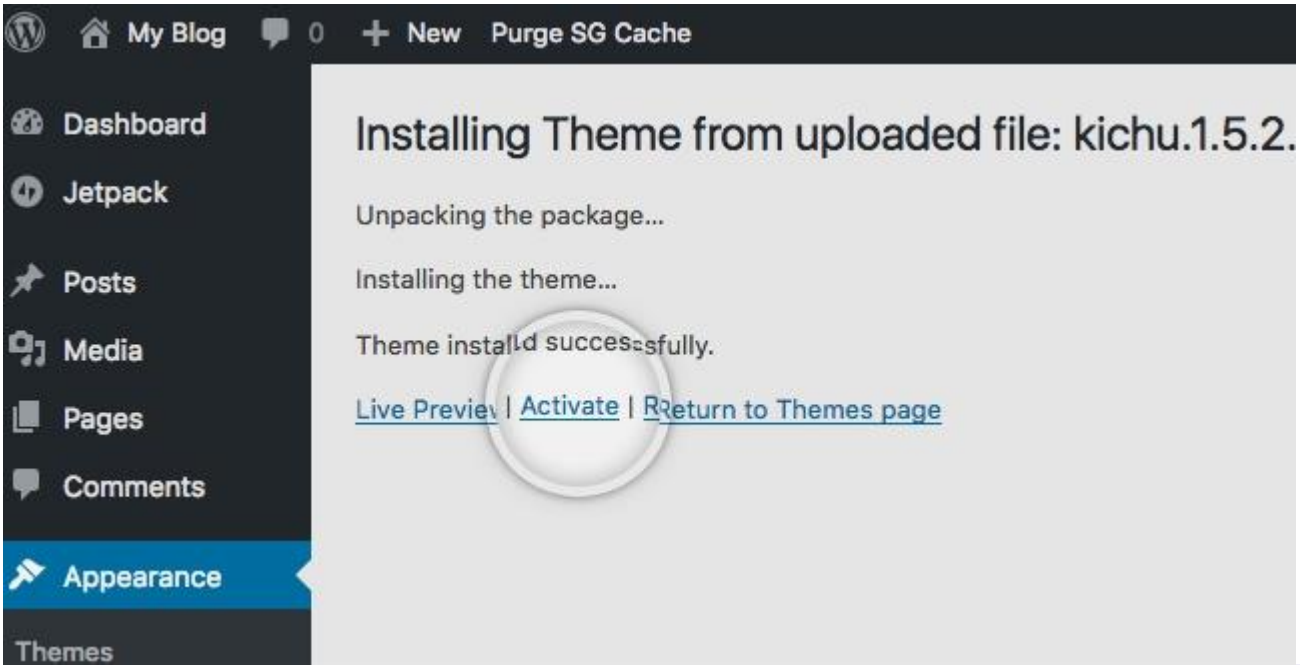
If you have a theme that's not listed in the WordPress.org directory, you can simply upload it from the **Themes -> Install Themes** section in WordPress. To do this click on the **Upload Theme** button at the top of the page.



Now, click the **Browse** button, select the archive of your theme from your local computer and press the **Install Now** button.



In a few seconds, WordPress will upload and extract the theme archive for you. All you need to do next is to press the **Activate** link under the message to enable the theme on your website.



That's it! You can now go to the front end of your site and see the newly activated theme.