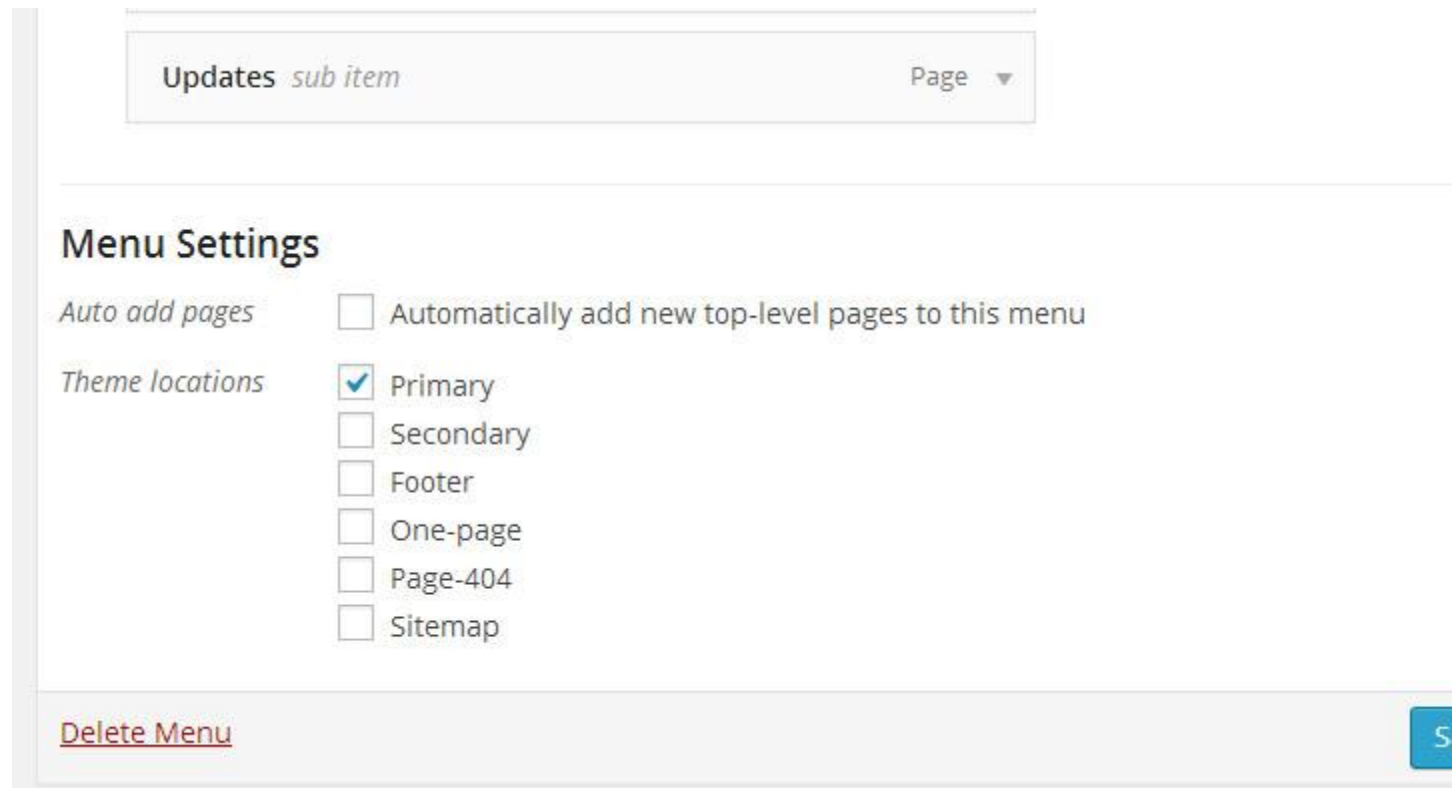


This short tutorial will show you how to easily add Login / Logout links for your users in your custom primary navigation menu within your theme.

1. Create a custom menu from **Appearance** → **Menus** and add it to the Primary Menu area.



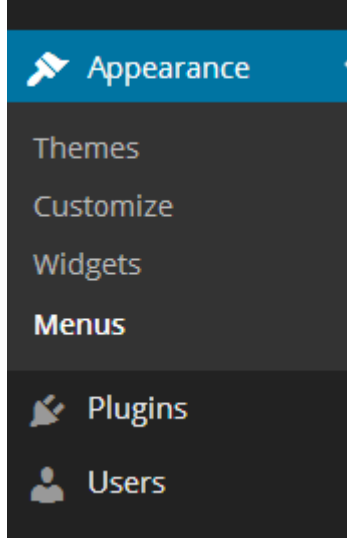
2. Open your themes functions.php file and add the PHP code below into that file.

```
add_filter( 'wp_nav_menu_items', 'add_loginout_link', 10, 2 );
function add_loginout_link( $items, $args ) {
    if ( is_user_logged_in() && $args->theme_location == 'primary' ) {
        $items .= '<li><a href="'. wp_logout_url() .'">Log Out</a></li>';
    }
    elseif ( !is_user_logged_in() && $args->theme_location == 'primary' ) {
        $items .= '<li><a href="'. site_url('wp-login.php') .'">Log
In</a></li>';
    }
    return $items;
}
```

viewrawfunctions.php hosted with ❤ by **GitHub**

Overview

WordPress comes with a wonderful and user-friendly menus functionality. It allow you to create a custom menu with speed and place it in your theme's supported menu areas or even in a widgetized area with the menus widget. You can customize your menu in all our themes by going to **Appearance** → **Menus**.



Menus functionality is well documented on the [WordPress codex](#).

Adding Links

Here's a general overview of a menu we've created for our theme. We're working on our main (primary menu), if you haven't created a menu yet you will be prompted to create one before being able to add pages, etc... to your site's navigation. You can create as many menus as

you'd like as well.

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Menus' interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Edit Menus' (active) and 'Manage Locations'. Below the tabs, a dropdown menu is set to 'MainMenu (Primary)', followed by a 'Select' button and a link to 'create a new menu'. The interface is split into two columns. The left column, titled 'Pages', contains a list of pages with checkboxes: Documentation, Apply for Job, Careers, Terms and Conditions, Support Policy, About, Support Ticket, and Support. Below the list are links for 'Select All' and an 'Add to Menu' button. The right column, titled 'Menu Structure', shows the 'MainMenu' being edited. It includes instructions to drag items into the preferred order and a list of items: Home, Products, Themes, Blog, and Team.

Edit Menus **Manage Locations**

Select a menu to edit: MainMenu (Primary) ▼ Select or [create a new menu](#).

Pages ▲
Most Recent [View All](#) [Search](#)
☐ Documentation
☐ Apply for Job
☐ Careers
☐ Terms and Conditions
☐ Support Policy
☐ About
☐ Support Ticket
☐ Support
[Select All](#) Add to Menu
Documentation ▼

Menu Name MainMenu
Menu Structure
Drag each item into the order you prefer. Click the arrow options.

Home

Products

Themes

Blog

Team

In the left hand column is a list of all your pages, as well as custom post types, categories, tags, etc... You can then select certain pages, or products, or categories and add them to the menu you are creating.

Creating Drop Down Menus

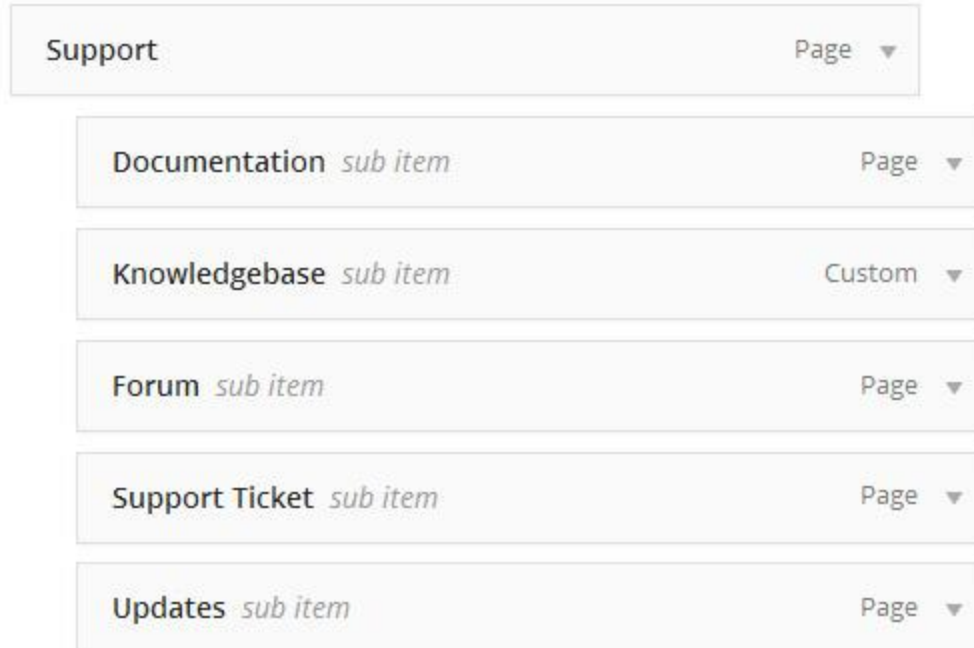
Once you add an item to a menu, you can arrange those menu items. Placing the mouse cursor over the menu item title, when the mouse cursor changes to 4-arrows, hold the left-mouse

button down, drag the module to where you want to place it. Then release the mouse button (this is called drag-and-drop).

To create a drop down item **drag a menu item slightly to the right of the menu item above it to create a hierarchy (parent/child) relationship in the menu.**



WordPress 3.6 adds a note when a menu item has become a sub link as well.



Adding A Home Link

Adding a “Home” link to your menu is useful if you want to give users quick access back to your front page, or if you have set a static page as your front page, and want a “Home” item in your menu. The logos in our themes are also links to your home page, but this helps some users with a specific link saying home.

To add a “**Home**” link, click **View All** under the **Pages** panel.

The screenshot displays the WordPress admin interface with two side-by-side panels. The left panel, titled 'Pages', has a sub-header 'Pages' and a dropdown arrow. Below it are tabs for 'Most Recent', 'View All', and 'Search'. A list of pages is shown with checkboxes: 'Home:Home', 'About', 'Apply for Job', 'Blog', 'Careers', 'Documentation', 'Home', and 'Support'. At the bottom of this list are links for 'Select All' and an 'Add to Menu' button. Below the list are two expandable sections: 'Documentation' and 'Document Categories'. The right panel, titled 'Menu Structure', has a 'Menu Name' field set to 'MainMenu'. Below this is the 'Menu Structure' section with instructions: 'Drag each item into the order you prefer. Click the arrow options.' A 'Home' item is being edited. It has a 'Navigation Label' field set to 'Home' and an empty 'Title Attribute' field. Below these are two checkboxes: 'Open link in a new window/tab' and 'Make this Mega Menu'. There is a 'Move' button followed by a dropdown menu currently showing 'Down one'. At the bottom of the edit box are 'Original: Home', a 'Remove' button, and a 'Cancel' button.

Pages

Most Recent **View All** **Search**

- ☐ Home:Home
- ☐ About
- ☐ Apply for Job
- ☐ Blog
- ☐ Careers
- ☐ Documentation
- ☐ Home
- ☐ Support

[Select All](#) [Add to Menu](#)

Documentation

Document Categories

Menu Name

Menu Structure

Drag each item into the order you prefer. Click the arrow options.

Home

Navigation Label **Title Attribute**

☐ Open link in a new window/tab

☐ Make this Mega Menu

Move **Down one**

Original: [Home](#)

[Remove](#) | [Cancel](#)

Managing Locations

It’s up to the theme developer to decide how many menu locations a theme should have. Again, in our example we have several menu locations. Your theme may not have the same location names or number of locations. Regardless, there are two easy ways to assign a menu you just created to a menu location.

While creating or editing your menu, you can assign it's location at the bottom of the menu. There is also a Manage Locations tab where you can assign all locations a menu from one screen. Helpful if your theme has many menu locations.

Menu Settings

Auto add pages ☐ Automatically add new top-level pages to this menu

Theme locations

- ☒ Primary
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Footer
- ☐ One-page
- ☐ Page-404
- ☐ Sitemap

[Delete Menu](#)

Edit Menus

Manage Locations

Your theme supports 6 menus. Select which menu appears in each location.

| Theme Location | Assigned Menu |
|----------------|---|
| Primary | MainMenu <input type="button" value="v"/> Edit Use new menu |
| Secondary | — Select a Menu — <input type="button" value="v"/> Use new menu |
| Footer | — Select a Menu — <input type="button" value="v"/> Use new menu |
| One-page | — Select a Menu — <input type="button" value="v"/> Use new menu |
| Page-404 | — Select a Menu — <input type="button" value="v"/> Use new menu |
| Sitemap | — Select a Menu — <input type="button" value="v"/> Use new menu |

[Save Changes](#)

If you are viewing your site in Firefox and your social icons and other icons on your site are displaying as letters or other characters you may have to add this to your WordPress .htaccess file.

```
12345 <FilesMatch"\.(ttf|otf|eot|woff)$">
      <IfModulemod_headers.c>
      Header set Access-Control-Allow-Origin "*"
      </IfModule>
    </FilesMatch>
```

[view raw.htaccess](#) hosted with ❤ by **GitHub**

A common error in WordPress is a HTTP 500 error and will look something like the image below. This is not descriptive and will not help narrow down the cause of the issue. In production sites it is best practice to show a generic error such as this one, but for the purposes of troubleshooting we need more information.

Internal Server Error

The server encountered an internal error or misconfiguration and was unable to complete your request.

Please contact the server administrator, support@supportwebsite.com and inform them of the time the error occurred, and anything you might have done that may have caused the error.

More information about this error may be available in the server error log.

Apache/1.3.33 Server at

Port 80

For most users getting more information is easy.

1. FTP into your website
2. Open the file named **wp-config.php**
3. Find the line where you see `define('WP_DEBUG', false);`
4. Change `false` to `true` and save the file

```
76
77  /**
78   * For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
79   *
80   * Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
81   * It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
82   * in their development environments.
83   */
84  define('WP_DEBUG', false);
85
```

The next time you refresh the page you were getting an error on you should now see more descriptive error messages which will help in troubleshooting. If the line is already set to `true` you may have another plugin or server configuration which is suppressing the error output.

Since the ThemeSquared products are impalpable goods that are digitally delivered, all sales are final. We practice a no refund policy so if you experience any difficulties with one of the digital download products or if you undergo any problems with downloading it, we will be more than happy to help you to fix it.

Envato Members:

Please note that Envato will verify the validity of the claim before a refund is approved. Claim can be made to [Envato Support](#).

Refer to [Terms and Conditions](#) for more details.

In order to provide the quickest support possible, it is helpful if you include an Administrator username and password to your site so our support staff can take a look at the issue at hand. We recommend that you create a temporary admin login, which can then be deleted once we are finished helping. To do this:

1. In your WordPress Dashboard, go to **Users** → **Add New**
2. Enter a username* (use something unique like *themesquared75*)
3. Enter an email address (you can use temp@themesquared.com)

Note: we don't actually receive emails sent here, so if you need to send us login details you'll need to add them to your support ticket).

4. Enter a password. (for security reasons you should make sure this is a strong password, even though it's only a temporary account.
5. Confirm the password in the second password field.
6. Make a note of the password, as you'll need to send it to us. Alternatively, you can check the '*Send Password*' box to get the login details sent to your email address.
7. Make sure the Role field is set to '*Administrator*'
8. Click the **Add New User** button.

Note: Once your issue is resolved and you no longer need the account, you can go to **Users » All Users**, and click '*Delete*' under the username of the account to delete it.

Posts are entries that display in reverse order on your home page. Posts usually have comments fields beneath them and are included in your site's RSS feed.

Creating a Post

1. Navigate to **Posts** → **Add New**
2. Start filling in the blanks: enter your post title, write your actual body content in the main post editing box below it.
3. As needed, select a category, add tags, and make other selections from the sections below the post.
4. When your post is ready, click **Publish**

Since creating and editing posts is basic WordPress knowledge, we won't cover it in detail. If you're new to WordPress, you may find the following resources valuable:

- [How to Create a new Post](#)
- [How to Edit and Existing Post](#)
- [Using Categories and Tags](#)

If you've purchased a ThemeSquared theme via Themeforest, and are looking to create a support ticket with our help desk. This involves finding the "purchase ID" for your ThemeForest purchase.

To do this, please use the following steps:

1. Login to your **ThemeForest account**.
2. Visit the [Downloads](#) tab.
3. **Locate the theme** you'd like the Purchase ID for and select the **Download** button next to it.
4. On the dropdown menu that displays, click the **License Certificate & Purchase Code** link.
5. A text file will now be downloaded to your computer, containing the **Purchase ID** for the product.

The following is a screenshot of where to find the License Certificate & Purchase Code link.



With our **One-Click Import** functionality in our themes you can import all the demo content from our demo sites into your theme easily and quickly.

The importer will import all the pages, posts, custom posts, front page, widgets, theme options, assign menus, etc. from our demo sites for you to look through and modify as you require while building your website.

Importing Content

1. Navigate to **Spyropress** → **Theme Options** → **Import/Export Tab**.
2. Click the **Import Demo Content** button.
3. This will start importing all content and settings from our demo site. It can take some time to import everything. Please be patient and wait for it all to load.
4. Once this process is complete you will see a “Success” message and you are ready to begin working.

Import Dummy Content: Posts, Pages, Categories

Import Demo Data *WARNING! This will overwrite any existing options, please proceed with caution!*

📌 If you are new to wordpress or have problems creating posts or pages that look like the Theme Demo you can import dummy posts and pages here for help to understand how those tasks are done.

Common Issues and Questions

1. Slider Alias or ID Not Found For Layer or Revolution Slider

If you already have sliders made, its possible that our demo sliders may not be applied to the pages. You may see an error such as **Revolution Slider Error: Slider with alias homepage not found** or **LayerSlider cannot be found**. Sliders are applied by the **Slider ID** and each slider gets its own unique ID and they are given in numerical order. If you open up a page after importing the content, and you see an error like that.

Solution: You only need to edit the page and assign the slider to the page. To verify you have the sliders, go to the Layer or Revolution Slider section of your admin to see them listed. If you do not see them, then you can import them separately

2. Demo Import Fails or Times Out

Whenever that happens its due to low server memory or execution time, and your host should definitely be willing to adjust that, they have it very low if the content will not import. Contact them and explain the issue, they should raise it for you. Please see some important links below dealing with this.

- [What to do if demo content import fails](#)

You attempted to import the theme sample demo data, but it never completes the installation process or it fails with errors. If the XML file fails upon import, there could be several reasons. Please read the following information.

Causes

There are two likely causes that will prevent the importation of the theme demo sample data:

- Your PHP memory, file upload size, and/or execution limits are set too low
- Your web host uses process watching software that prevents bulk processing on their web servers.

Solution

If the import stalls and fails to respond after a few minutes, or it fails with a simple error message like **Import failed**, You are suffering from PHP configuration limits that are set too low to complete the process. You should contact your web host and ask them to increase those limits to a minimum as follows:

- `max_execution_time 60`

- memory_limit 128M
- post_max_size 32M
- upload_max_filesize 32M

Verify: Your PHP configuration limits by installing a simple plugin found [here](#). And you can also check your PHP error logs to see the exact error being returned.

- [WordPress Memory Exhausted Error](#)
- [500 Internal Server Error](#)

3. Demo Content Duplicated

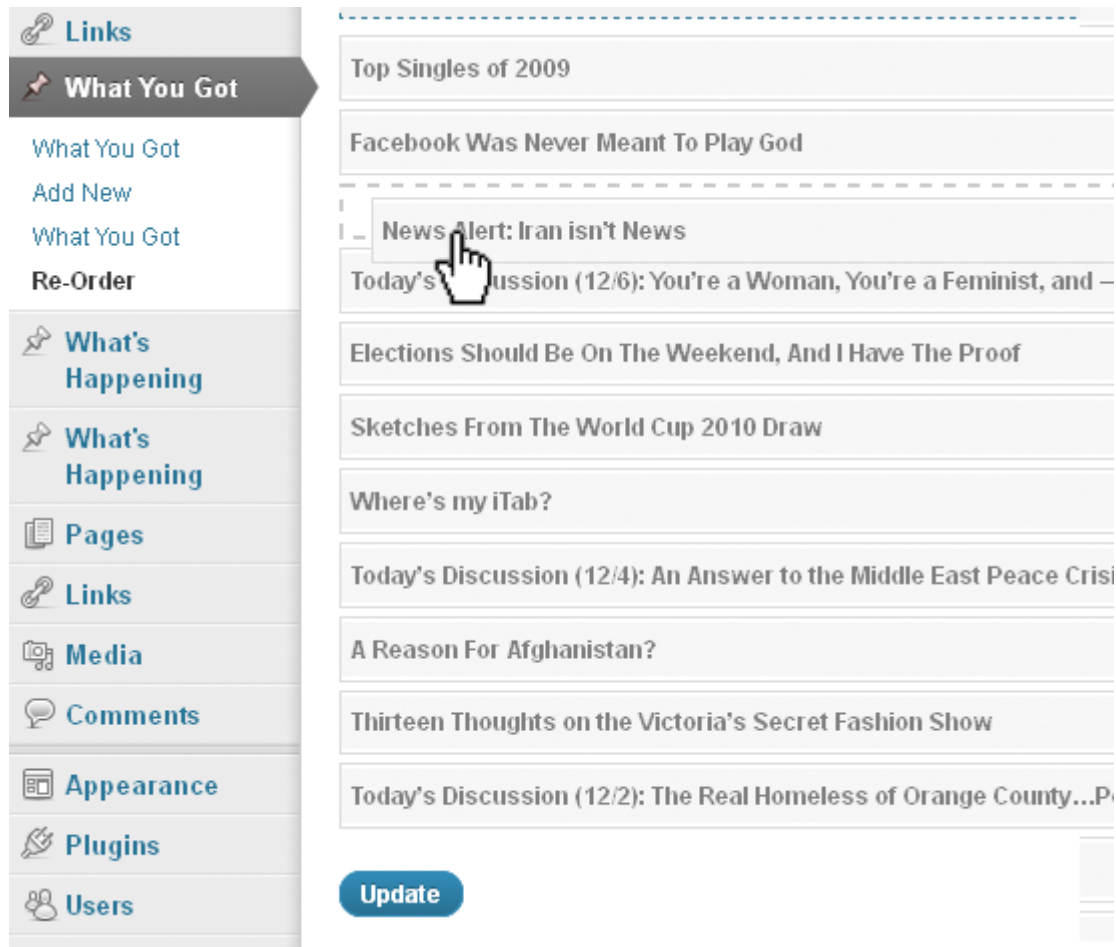
When you import our demo content it can take several minutes depending on the speed of your server. Each time the button is clicked it will import the content, so if it is clicked twice it will import everything two times. There are two ways to get rid of duplicate content.

WP Reset Plugin – This plugin is the fastest way to get rid of content. However, it will remove all content from your database and leave the default theme activated. It does not remove plugins, but will deactivate them and remove all pages, posts, menus, sliders, widget data, theme options, etc. Basically it removes all the content that you imported from our theme. Only do this if you are able to start over. [Click Here To Download.](#)

Manual Removal – This method will take longer and simply involves manual removing of duplicate items. For example, go to the Appearance >Menus[labels] and delete duplicate items one by one. Same goes for pages, post, sliders, etc.


Custom Post Type


If you want to have custom ordering for your post or custom post types, you can use the [Post Types Order](#) plugin.



Custom Taxonomies

If you need to reorder categories in your portfolio or FAQ, you can use the [Category Order and Taxonomy Terms Order](#) plugin.

 **Dashboard**

 **Posts** ▼


[All Posts](#)


[Add New](#)

[Categories](#)

[Post Tags](#)

Taxonomy Order

 **Hierarchical**

 **Feature** ▼

[Feature](#)

[Add New](#)


[Feature Category](#)


[Movies](#)

[People](#)

[What You Got](#)

[Taxonomy Order](#)

 **What You Got**

 **What's Happening**



Taxonomy Order

Technology

The Questions

Culture / Entertainment

Entertainment

Culture

News

Home

Hotness / Sports / Video

Sports

The Hotness

To set a custom permalink structure for portfolio posts, navigate to **ThemeSquared** → **ThemeOptions** → **Portfolio Tab** and enter your custom slug in the “Portfolio Slug” field.

Refresh Permalinks

Once you insert the custom slug, go to **Settings** → **Permalinks** and select the “**Post name**” and hit Save Changes.

Caution: Just make sure its not the same name as your portfolio. So if your portfolio page is called “portfolio”, your slug could be “portfolio-items” or “products”.

ThemeSquared allows you to have a multi-lingual site, and you can now set individual options for each different language you have installed. Each language has its own theme options panel, so that you can modify it for each language. To change theme options for each individual language, follow the step below.

1. Login to wp-admin and navigate to Theme Options panel, from the language switcher in top of the wp-admin panel, switch to a different language and set theme options for it.

Note: Make sure you have theme options set for English language because when you switch languages in wp-admin for the first time, they copy theme options from English language options.

WP Super Cache is a plugin for WordPress that generates static HTML pages from your dynamic WordPress blog. Once static pages are generated, those pages are displayed to visitors, using less server resources than dynamic webpages. For busy websites running WordPress, we recommend to enable it. This will allow your website to handle more simultaneous visitors and also typically loads much faster than without the caching plugin.

Configuration & Settings

Please complete all four steps to use the recommended settings.

Step 1. Set General Settings

On “Advanced” tab, you should either select “Use mod_rewrite” to serve cache files or the “304 Not Modified browser caching” as the recent updates to the WP Super Cache Plugin have made their use un-accessible at this time.

- Check box next to “Cache hits to this website...”
- Select button next to “Use mod_rewrite to serve cache files”
- Check box next to “Compress Pages”
- Check box next to “304 Not Modified browser caching”
- Check box next to “Don’t cache pages for known users”
- “Cache rebuild” & “Extra homepage checks” should already be checked, leave them that way.
- Select “Update Status” button.

WP Super Cache Settings

Easy

Advanced

CDN

Contents

Preload

Plugins

Debug

Caching



☐ Cache hits to this website for quick access. *(Recommended)*



☐ Use mod_rewrite to serve cache files. *(Recommended)*

☐ Use PHP to serve cache files.

☒ Legacy page caching.

Mod_rewrite is fastest, PHP is almost as fast and easier to get working, while legacy caching is slow and easy to get working. New users should use PHP caching.

Miscellaneous



☐ Compress pages so they're served more quickly to visitors. *(Recommended)*

Compression is disabled by default because some hosts have problems with compressed files. See the [FAQ](#) for further details.



☐ 304 Not Modified browser caching. Indicate when a page has not been modified since last request. *304 support is disabled by default because in the past GoDaddy had problems with some of the hosts.*



☐ Don't cache pages for known users. *(Recommended)*

☐ Make known users anonymous so they're served supercached static files.

☒ Cache rebuild. Serve a supercache file to anonymous users while a new file is being generated.

☐ Proudly tell the world your server is [Stephen Fry proof!](#) (places a message in your blog's footer)

Advanced

☐ Mobile device support. (External plugin or theme required. See the [FAQ](#) for further details.)

☐ Clear all cache files when a post or page is published or updated.

☒ Extra homepage checks. (Very occasionally stops homepage caching) *(Recommended)*

☐ Only refresh current page when comments made.

☐ List the newest cached pages on this page.

☐ Coarse file locking. You probably don't need this but it may help if your server is underpowered. *lock up in very rare cases!*

☐ Late init. Display cached files after WordPress has loaded. Most useful in legacy mode.

DO NOT CACHE PAGE secret key: [32a8818f0c5baacf6767c760fe85ad02](#)

Note:

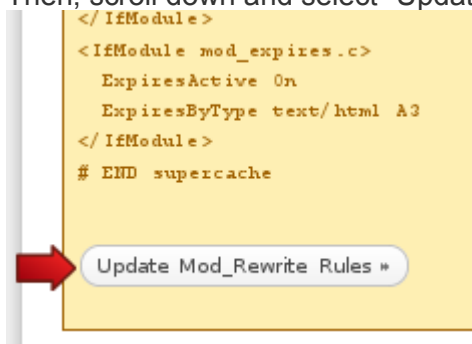
1. Uninstall this plugin on the plugins page. It will automatically clean up after itself. If manual intervention is required then simple instructions are provided.
2. If uninstalling this plugin, make sure the directory `/home/andre/public_html/wordpress/wp-content` is writeable by the webserver so the `config.php` can be deleted automatically. (Making sure those files are writeable too is probably a good idea!)
3. Please see the [readme.txt](#) for instructions on uninstalling this script. Look for the heading, "How to uninstall WP Super Cache".
4. Need help? Check the [Super Cache readme file](#). It includes installation documentation, a FAQ and Troubleshooting tips. The [support forum](#) already have been answered.

Update Status »



Step 2. Set Mod_Rewrite Rules

Then, scroll down and select “Update Mod_Rewrite Rules” in the yellow box.



Step 3. Set Garbage Collection

Scroll down to “Expiry Time & Garbage Collection” and enter “3600” in the box, then select “Change Expiration”

Next scheduled garbage collection will be at (YY-MM-DD H:M:S): **2011-12-13 00:00:00**

Cache Timeout



seconds

**Set timeout
to 3600 sec.**

How long should cached pages remain fresh? Set to 0 to disable g

Scheduler



Timer: seconds

Check for stale cached files every *interval* sec



Clock: HH:MM

Check for stale cached files at this time or sta

Interval:

Notification Emails



Garbage Collection

1. *Garbage collection* is the simple act of throwing out your garbage. For this plugin that would *as fresh*.
 2. Cached files are fresh for a limited length of time. You can set that time in the *Cache Timeout*.
 3. Stale cached files are not removed as soon as they become stale. They have to be removed collector should run.
 4. Use the *Timer* or *Clock* schedulers to define when the garbage collector should run.
 5. The *Timer* scheduler tells the plugin to run the garbage collector at regular intervals. When on
 6. Or, the *Clock* scheduler allows the garbage collection to run at specific times. If set to run hor
- here. It will then run again at the indicated interval. If set to run daily it will run once a day at

There are no best garbage collection settings but here are a few scenarios. Garbage collection is se publishing a post.

1. Sites that want to serve lots of newly generated data should set the *Cache Timeout* to 60 ar
2. Sites with widgets and rss feeds in their sidebar should probably use a timeout of 3600 secon going stale.
3. Sites with lots of static content, no widgets or rss feeds in their sidebar can use a timeout of
4. Sites where an external data source updates at a particular time every day should set the tin

Checking for and deleting expired files is expensive, but it's expensive leaving them there too. On different values and visit this page to see how many expired files remain at different times during possible. You can have many times more cached files when using mod_rewrite or PHP caching.

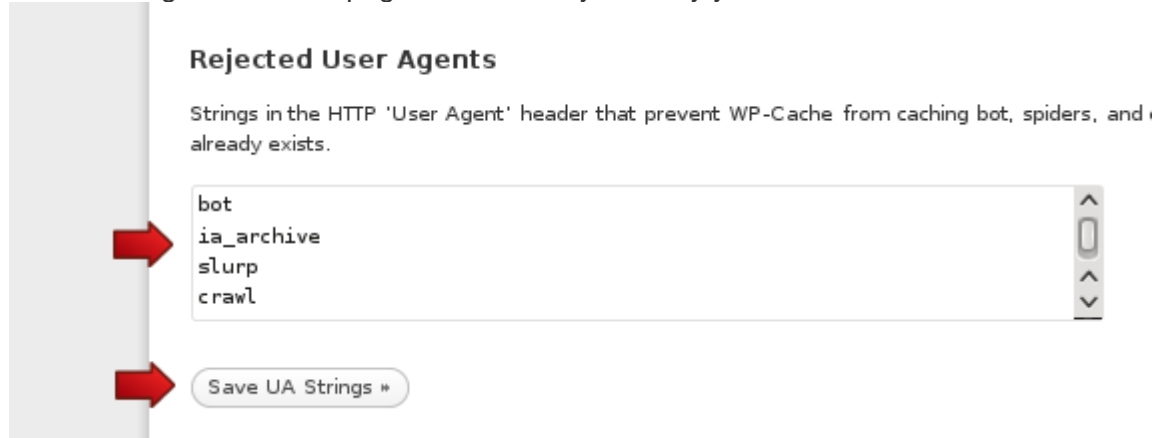
Set the expiry time to 0 seconds to disable garbage collection.



[Change Expiration »](#)

Step 4. Set Rejected User Agents

It is recommended that you do not remove the default user agents from the list, to prevent bots from caching content and pages not normally seen by your visitors.



Explanation of the Options Selected

Cache hits to this website...

Enables caching

Use mod_rewrite to serve cache files

Fastest caching method, uses mod_rewrite rules in client's .htaccess file

Compress Pages

Super Cache files are compressed and stored that way so the heavy compression is done only once. These files are often much smaller. They are sent to a visitor's browser much faster than uncompressed html. As a result, the server spends less time talking over the network. It saves CPU time and bandwidth, and can also serve the next request with much high speed.

304 Not Modified browser caching

Indicates to the client's browser whether a requested file has been modified or not

(see: <http://www.addedbytes.com/for-beginners/http-status-codes/> or elsewhere for more info on that apache code)

Don't cache pages for known users

This prevents logged-in users from being served cached pages and is the default for almost every caching plugin out there.

Expiry Time & Garbage Collection

The default setting will allow cache files to age 1 hour (3600 seconds) prior to being removed which is ideal. This setting can be increased for sites that do not have many posts (1,000 or less) if you do not update your content often. If you have a very large amount of posts (25,000+), a lower setting around 1800 may be more viable to prevent stat/CPU issues due to the amount of files being created.

Rejected User Agents

It is recommended that you do not remove the default user agents from the list, to prevent bots from caching content and pages not normally seen by your visitors. (For example, if you have a calendar, a real visitor may only browse months close to now, but a bot will index every month forever as if it is a different page. Caching these pages real visitors are unlikely to visit wastes resources.)

You can update your theme via OneClick Auto Upgrade, FTP or WordPress theme uploader.

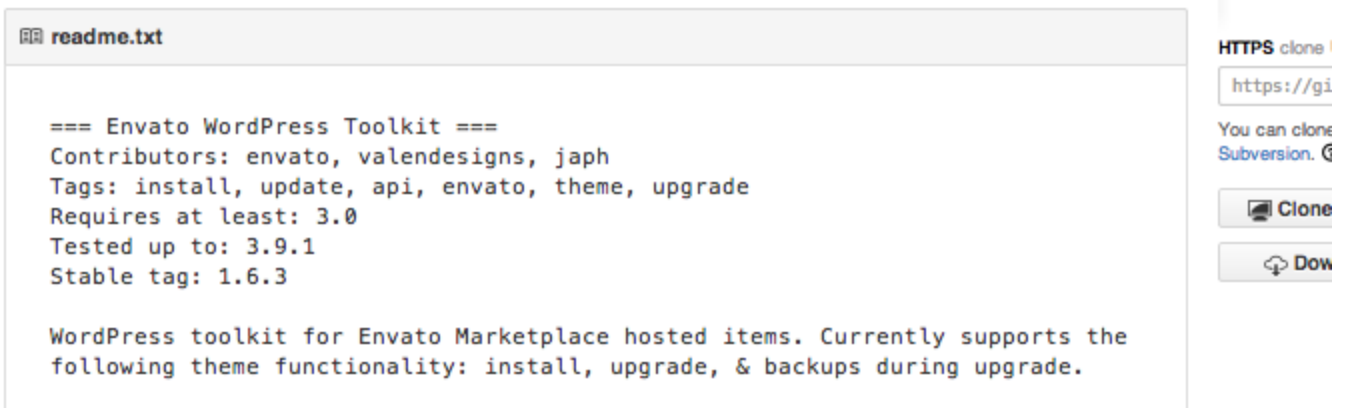
Before updating your theme, please make sure you have a backup of your site. [BackupWordPress](#) or [Duplicator](#) is a useful plugin to help you do this. To learn more about backing up your WordPress website please see the Codex here: [WordPress Backups](#)

Note: We recommend using a child theme if you are going to customize your theme files, as this will make it easier to update your parent theme.

via Auto Upgrader

Envato WordPress Toolkit

Unlike most other free WordPress plugins, the toolkit isn't available in the WordPress Plugin Repository. You'll need to go to GitHub to [download the plugin](#).

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for the 'Envato WordPress Toolkit'. The main content area shows the 'readme.txt' file with the following text:

```
=== Envato WordPress Toolkit ===
Contributors: envato, valendesigns, japh
Tags: install, update, api, envato, theme, upgrade
Requires at least: 3.0
Tested up to: 3.9.1
Stable tag: 1.6.3

WordPress toolkit for Envato Marketplace hosted items. Currently supports the
following theme functionality: install, upgrade, & backups during upgrade.
```

On the right side of the screenshot, there are options to clone the repository using HTTPS, a text input field with 'https://gi' visible, a note 'You can clone Subversion.', and buttons for 'Clone' and 'Download'.

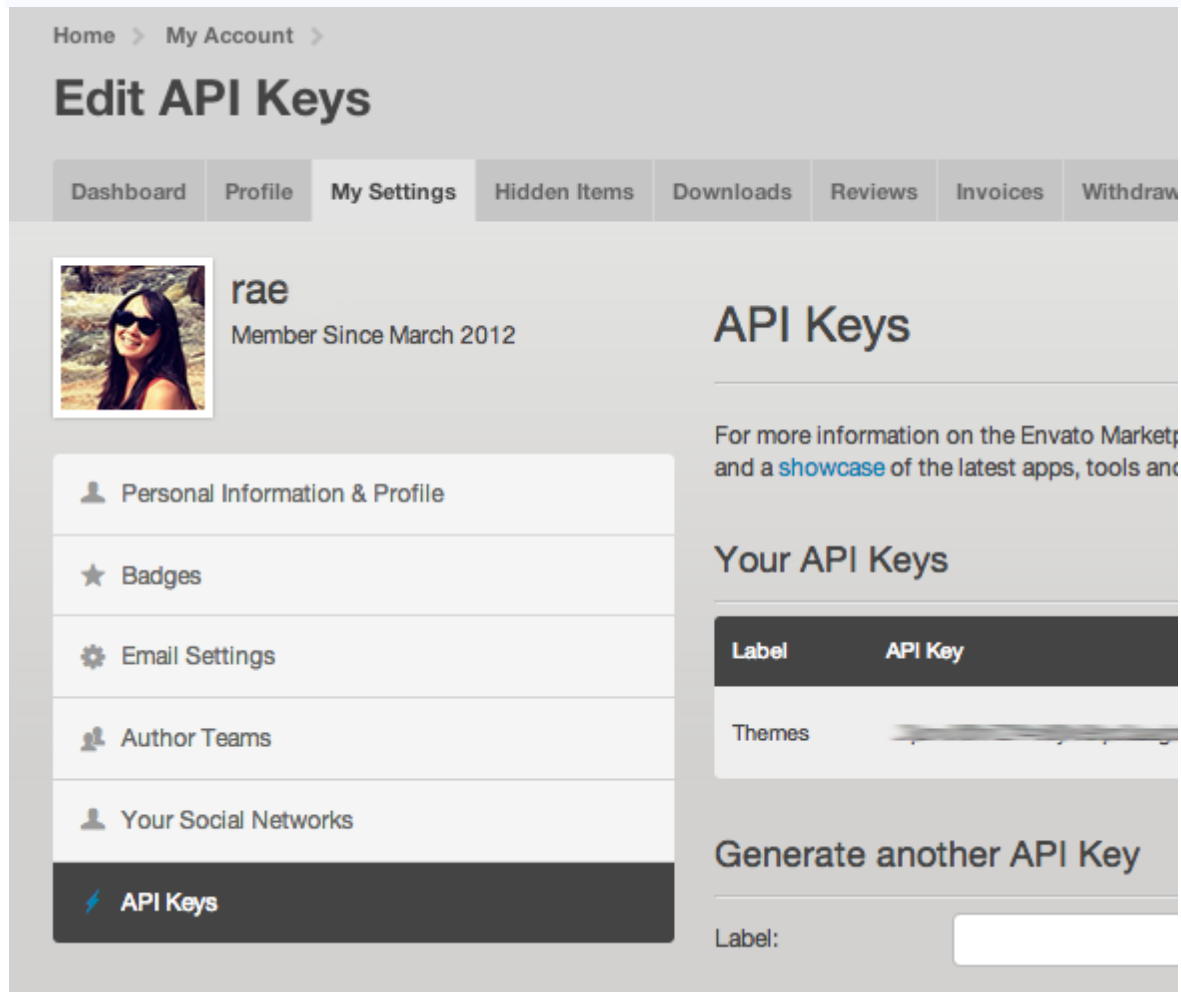
Download the Envato WordPress Toolkit at GitHub.

After you've downloaded the plugin (by clicking the "Download ZIP" click on the right-hand side of the page), there are a few steps to go through to get the plugin up and running.

1. API Key

You will need to generate an API key to link your WordPress site to your Themeforest account.

Login to Themeforest, go to your dashboard and click on “My Settings.” The API Keys screen allows you to generate a free API key.



Generate a free API key on the Themeforest website.

2. Install Envato WordPress Toolkit Plugin

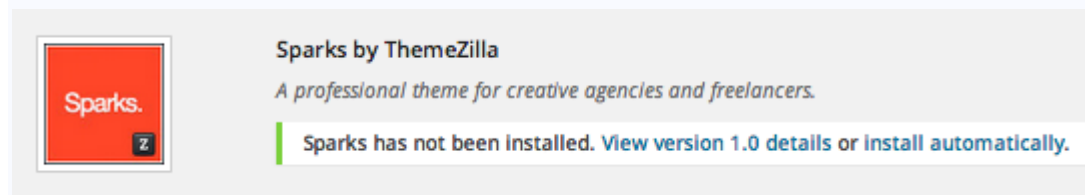
Install and activate the toolkit plugin. A new menu item, “Envato Toolkit,” will appear in the admin sidebar. Click on the sidebar link and enter your marketplace username and secret API key. Click “Save Settings.”

All of your theme purchases will now appear on this page after it refreshes.

3. Theme Updates

The plugin will now alert you to theme updates – so long as you check the toolkit settings regularly.

Click on “install automatically” beside each of your themes to automatically update them.



The toolkit settings page also allows you to install themes that you haven’t already uploaded to your site, delete ones you don’t use and view version details. You can also set up theme backups.

It’s a fairly simple plugin, but also a helpful one.

Envato WordPress Toolkit was released in 2012 and hasn’t changed all that much since. It’s yet to have its own auto-updater, so hopefully this is a feature the folks at Envato will add soon.

Always Use a Child Theme

Updating your themes shouldn’t affect any customizations to your website, so long as you’re using a child theme. Child theme is included in the Package.

via WordPress Theme

1. Download the latest version of the theme from ThemeForest account by going to [Downloads](#) tab.
2. Navigate to **Appearance** → **Themes** in your WordPress admin dashboard.
3. Click the **Add New** button at the top of the page and go for the **Upload Themes** option.
4. For the file upload, pick **Theme Files / theme.zip** in the theme package downloaded from ThemeForest and click **Install Now**.
5. Click **Activate** once the upload has finished and you are ready for the next steps.

via FTP

You can manually update your theme files via FTP if you are an advanced user.

1. Log into your hosting space via a FTP software like [FileZilla](#).
2. Go to `wp-content` → `themes` location and backup your theme folder by saving it to your computer, or you can choose to simply delete it, or you can rename it. Your content will not be lost.
3. Retrieve the ZIP file from your new ThemeForest download and extract the file.
4. Then simply drag and drop the new theme folder into `wp-content` → `themes` location using FTP application. Choose to “Replace” the current one if you did not delete it or rename it.

Before we start it's important that you understand what a child theme is. Read [this guide from the WordPress Codex](#). Our ThemeSquared Themes comes with child theme so you can use them as your starting point.

Getting Started

To get started we need to prepare or upload a child theme which means you'll need **FTP access** to your host, so you can upload the new child theme. If you don't have this, you should talk to your host so they can give you your FTP login details, and download a FTP program to upload your files.

Making the child theme

First have a look at the stylesheet comes with child theme. This is the only file required to make a child theme. This file contains this code in it:

```
/*
Theme Name: Child ThemeSquared Theme
Version: 1.0
Description: Child theme for ThemeSquared Themes.
Author: ThemeSquared
Author URI: http://themesquared.com
Template: themedir
*/

@importurl("../themedir/style.css");
```

[view rawstyle.css](#) hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

Adding custom CSS

The next step is to activate the child theme by going to our WP admin panel. We are ready to customize custom.css in our child theme folder. The reasons for doing this is that we want our styles to be loaded after the themes styles, since custom.css is loaded last of all theme styles. We've now got all we need to start customizing the theme.

Customizing styles and template files

Currently it doesn't hold any customization, so let's look at a couple of examples on how we can customize the child theme without touching the parent theme. Let's do a simple example where we change the color of the site navigation (find CSS with Firebug or Chrome Web Developer).

Add this to your **/theme-child/assets/css/custom.css**

```
navullia:hover {  
    color: #D2B55B;  
}
```

[view rawcustom.css](#) hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

Editing template files

But wait, there is more! You can do the same with the template files (*.php) in the theme folder. For example if we wanted to modify some code in the header, we need to copy header.php from our parent theme folder **/wp-content/themes/porto/header.php** to our child theme folder **/wp-content/themes/porto-child/header.php**. Once we have copied it to our child theme, we edit header.php and customize any code we want. The header.php in the child theme will be used instead of the parent theme's header.php. Neat!

Pluggable Functions

NOTE: The functions.php in your child theme should – **be empty** – and not include anything from the parent theme's functions.php. The functions.php in your child theme is loaded **before** the parent theme's functions.php. If a function in the parent theme is **pluggable**, it allows you to copy a function from the parent theme into the child theme's functions.php and have it replace the one in your parent theme. The only requirement is that the parent theme's function is **pluggable**, which basically means it is wrapped in a conditional if statement e.g:

```
if ( !function_exists( 'function_name' ) ) {  
    function function_name() {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

[viewrawfunctions.php](#) hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

If the parent theme function is **pluggable**, you can copy it to the child theme functions.php and modify the function to your liking.

We've worked directly with the WPML team to make Spyropress Themes compatible with the popular WPML plugin. Below you will find some useful links we have collected for using WPML plugin with Spyropress Themes.

- [WPML Forum Support](#) – If you bought WPML then you get free support from their amazing team
- [Translating Widgets](#) – Tutorial recommended by wpml team for translating widgets
- [Theme Options](#) – How to set different theme options with WPML (Read in Localization Documentation)

WordPress stores Menus, Widget and some other settings by folder path. So if you change the name of the theme folder, then the path is no longer valid.

You need to rename your theme folder back to what it was before, and your settings, menus, widgets will be restored.

If you need to keep your previous theme folder, then simply make a copy of it before you update the theme.

You can install your theme via WordPress theme uploader or FTP.

Note: We recommend using a child theme if you are going to customize your theme files, as this will make it easier to update your parent theme.

via WordPress Theme

1. Download the latest version of the theme from ThemeForest account by going to [Downloads](#) tab.
2. Navigate to **Appearance** → **Themes** in your WordPress admin dashboard.
3. Click the **Add New** button at the top of the page and go for the **Upload Themes** option.
4. For the file upload, pick **Theme Files / theme.zip** in the theme package downloaded from ThemeForest and click **Install Now**.
5. Click **Activate** once the upload has finished and you are ready for the next steps.

via FTP

You can manually install your theme files via FTP if you are an advanced user.

1. Log into your hosting space via a FTP software like [FileZilla](#).
2. Retrieve the ZIP file from your new ThemeForest download and extract the file.
3. Then simply drag and drop the new theme folder into **wp-content** → **themes** location using FTP application.
4. To **Activate** the theme go to your site WordPress Dashboard then to **Appearance** → **Themes**.

You may want to make alterations to a script like `assets/js/custom.js` or `assets/js/theme.js`, We can do that by adding this code into your child theme's `functions.php`, so the theme will be updated easily.

```
// Add this function inside theme-js on the hook available there
add_action( 'spyropress_head', 'load_general_js_child', 12 );

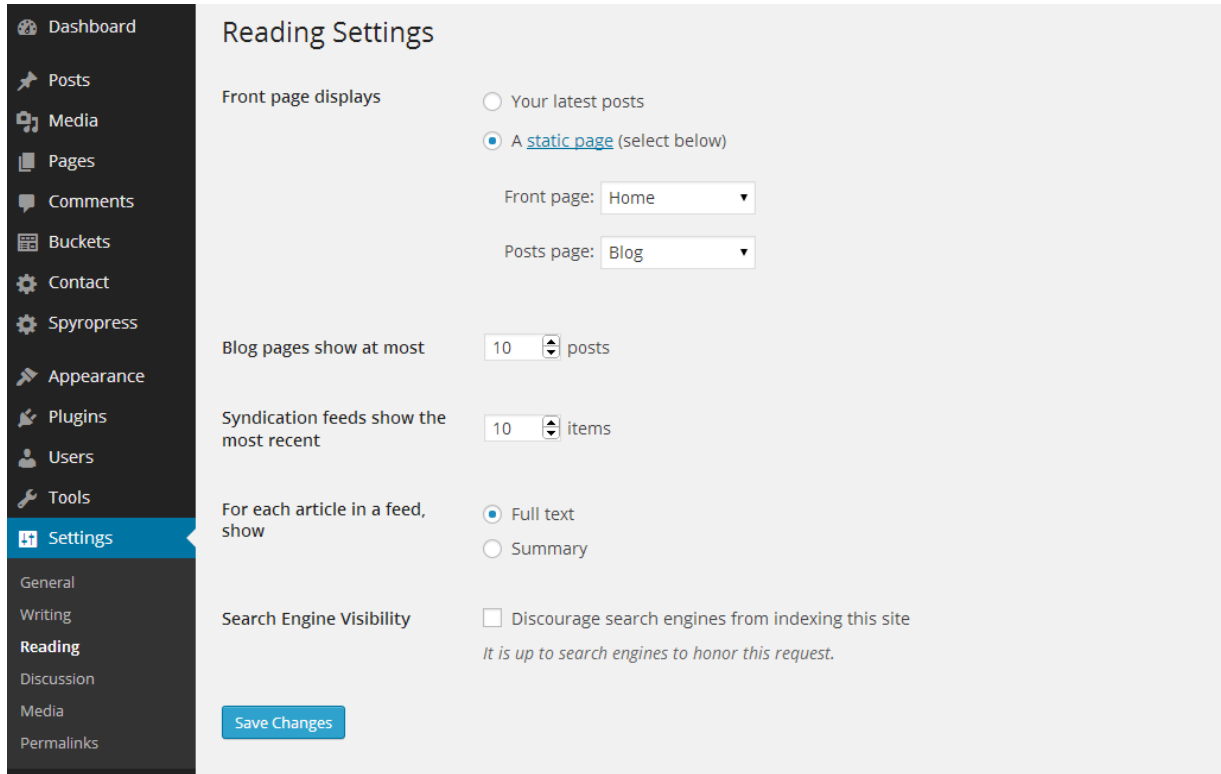
// Function to de-register custom.js and re-register it in the child theme
function load_general_js_child() {

    // De-register loading in parent theme
    wp_deregister_script( 'theme-custom' );

    // register it to load with stylesheet_directory e.g. child theme root
    folder
    wp_register_script( 'theme-custom', get_stylesheet_directory_uri() .
    '/custom.js', false, '5.0.7', true );
    wp_enqueue_script( 'theme-custom' );
}
```

[viewrawfunctions.php](#) hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

To setup the home and blog page, navigate to **Settings** → **Reading**, select “**A static page**” and choose your “**Home**” page as the Front page and “**Blog**” page as the Posts page.



Watch the [Creating a static front page for your blog](#) video from WordPress.tv.

Many times customers asking us, what will happen if they switch from their old theme to their new theme. Will they lose their existing content?

It is important to understand how WordPress works in this regard to help answer this question.











When you write a post or publish a page, this content gets saved into your database. Settings for WordPress, your theme and plugins, as well as custom post type content also gets saved into the database. When you upload a theme this goes into your **wp-content/themes** folder. When you upload images, they get saved into your **wp-content/uploads** folder. When you add plugins they are saved into your **wp-content/plugins** folder. Switching themes would not cause you to 'lose' any of this, you are simply switching from one design to the next.

If your current theme has settings or custom post types that are not used in your new theme, this content/settings will not be **“transferred”** to your new theme. This content will not be lost, you can simply switch back to your old theme to access this again.

Our themes have a file structure that makes the individual files easy to find, and future files easy to categorize. The same goes for any ThemeSquared Themes running on The ThemeSquared Framework. Keeping things orderly is very important.

Folder Layout

All themes start in the root directory; where most of the WordPress related template (or Hierarchy) files are located. Inside the root are the folders representing more collection of theme files, mostly added by **ThemeSquaredThemes**. Below is a typical example of what you could expect inside one of our themes:

-  This is the root of ThemeSquaredTheme
-  Assets reside here
 -  Reserved for themes with more than the normal amount of stylesheets. Also used for storing IE specific and CSS3 effects stylesheets
 -  Images reside here
 -  This folder holds all the javascripts used in the theme for front-end
 -  This folder holds all the 3rd party plugins i.e Bootstrap, OwlCarousel, etc
-  The all-important core ThemeSquaredFramework files are located here
-  The theme specific functionality files are located here
-  Theme localization files are located here
-  The content generating templates files are located here

The Framework Folder

This is the core of any given ThemeSquared Theme. It contains lots of resources for powerful, non-theme-specific features that come bundled with a ThemeSquared Theme. It generates the options backend and also powers the ThemeSquared**Builder** that's so popular with our themes, among other things. **You will never have to, nor should, alter this folder.**

Our themes look great and work great out of the box, but we understand that sometimes you might need to customize your theme beyond what is possible via the Theme Options. These guidelines will teach you the basics of how to go about customizing your theme.

Important: We do not provide support for theme customization. This guide is for information only. Any customization is outside the scope of our support policy.

Always Make a Backup

Before you start customizing your theme, you should always make sure you have a backup of your site in case anything goes wrong. If you haven't already, I would recommend backup your theme.

Customizing via a Child Theme

We strongly advise you **NOT** to edit any of the original files in the theme, as these changes will be overwritten when you update the theme.

Instead you should use a child theme, copy the files you need to change from the parent theme into the child theme and edit them there. In this way, you can continue to update your parent theme, and your customizations will be preserved in your child theme.

Learn more about "Setting Up The Child Theme" in the Package.

style.css

Your child theme's style.css file is where you can add CSS to change the appearance of your theme.

functions.php

More advanced customization can be done via your child theme's **functions.php** file.

Here you can add your own custom PHP functions, edit any of our pluggable functions, or hook into a theme's action and filter hooks.

Important: You should never edit your functions.php file via Appearance » Editor in your WordPress dashboard, because if you make an error, you could lose access to your site completely.

Instead, you should always edit it locally in a text editor, and then upload it to your site again via FTP. This way if something goes wrong you can easily undo the changes you've made and restore the original file.

Updating your Parent Theme

If you're using a child theme, whenever you update your parent theme, you should check the changelog for the theme to see whether any of the files you have customized in your child theme have been changed in the parent theme. If they haven't then you can simply update by overwriting the files in the parent theme.

If they have been changed, you should copy the updated file into your child theme, and re-apply your customization to the new file.

Before we start

All our themes will support localization and include a **language file** (.po or .pot file) which contains all the English texts. You can find this language file inside the theme folder in `themenname / languages`

Setup WordPress

The first step is to make sure your WordPress config file is setup with your locale. Open *wp-config.php* and modify the line below, or add it if it is missing. We've set it to Norwegian in the example below. See the complete list of language codes and country codes to find your exact locale.

```
/**
 * WordPress Localized Language, defaults to English.
 *
 * Change this to localize WordPress.  A corresponding MO file for the
 * chosen
 * language must be installed to wp-content/languages. For example, install
 * de.mo to wp-content/languages and set WPLANG to 'de' to enable German
 * language support.
 */
define ('WPLANG', 'nb_NO');
```

[viewrawwp-config.php](#) hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

Using Codestyling Localization Plugin

To translate your theme, you must download the [Codestyling Localization plugin](#), which allows you to translate the theme directly in the WP admin panel.

Install and activate the plugin and go to [Tools » Localization](#) (shown in your language), then follow the [instructions](#) on how to translate the theme.

Dashboard

Posts

Media

Pages

Comments

Portfolio

FAQs

Appearance

Plugins

Users

Tools

Available Tools

Import

Export

Localization

Settings





















Elastic Slider

Manage Language Files

☐ enable low memory mode ?

Translation Service-APIs: ☒ None ☐ Google ☐ Microsoft

[All Translations](#) | [WordPress](#) | [Plugins](#) | [Themes](#) | [Compatibility](#) | [Security Risk](#)

| Type | Description | Languages | | |
|---|---|--|----------|---|
|  WordPress | WordPress © WordPress.org Textdomain: default Version: 3.8 State: activated WordPress is a state-of-the-art publishing platform with a focus on aesthetics, web standards, and usability. WordPress is both free and priceless at the same time. More simply, WordPress is what you use when you want to work with your blogging software, not fight it. | The original US version doesn't contain the following strings: try to create the WordPress language file or create the missing directory using: <code>E:/xampp/htdocs/wp_test/wp-content/languages</code> Add New Language | | |
|  Plugin | CodeStyling Localization © Heiko Rabe Textdomain: codestylings- | <table><thead><tr><th>Language</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>     </td></tr></tbody></table> | Language |       |
| Language | | | | |
|       | | | | |

Updating a theme

If you update your theme to a new version which has an updated language file, you'll need to rescan your theme using the plugin and then translate the new strings. Find your theme in Codestylings Localization plugin and click [Rescan](#) to have the plugin update the PO file.

| Add New Language | | 1 Language | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Language | Permissions | Actions | |
|  English/United Kingdom |   | Edit Rescan Delete | |

After you have rescanned your theme, click [Edit](#) to translate any new strings the plugin found after rescanning. Remember to generate a new MO file after you have translated your new strings.

Translating a child theme

If you are using a child theme and have template files in the child theme that needs to be translated, you need to translate this through Codestyling as well. To make the plugin recognize your child theme so it can scan it, you need to add this line in functions.php file in your child theme (if you haven't already got one) and add the following:

```
<?php
// Load the textdomain for translation
load_child_theme_textdomain( 'spyropress' );
?>
```

viewrawfunctions.php hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

Now you can use the plugin to translate your child theme as well!

qTranslate makes creation of multilingual content as easy as working with a single language. qTranslate supports infinite languages, which can be easily added/modified/deleted via the comfortable Configuration Page.

Problem

qTranslate does not support custom post types. If you are using qTranslate for a multi-lingual site, and are having issues with the custom post type links always re-directing to your default language posts. As it appears qTranslate in its current iteration doesn't support custom post types. And the `_permalink` or `get_permalink` will not change to current lang as you switch them.

Solution

Solution was very simple. Just include this in your theme's `functions.php` file.

```
1 add_filter( 'post_type_link', 'qtrans_convertURL' );
```

[viewrawfunctions.php](#) hosted with ❤ by [GitHub](#)

You attempted to import the theme sample demo data, but it never completes the installation process or it fails with errors. If the XML file fails upon import, there could be several reasons. Please read the following information.

Causes

There are two likely causes that will prevent the importation of the theme demo sample data:

- Your PHP memory, file upload size, and/or execution limits are set too low
- Your web host uses process watching software that prevents bulk processing on their web servers.

Solution

If the import stalls and fails to respond after a few minutes, or it fails with a simple error message like **Import failed**, You are suffering from PHP configuration limits that are set too low to complete the process. You should contact your web host and ask them to increase those limits to a minimum as follows:

- `max_execution_time 60`
- `memory_limit 128M`
- `post_max_size 32M`
- `upload_max_filesize 32M`

Verify: Your PHP configuration limits by installing a simple plugin found [here](#). And you can also check your PHP error logs to see the exact error being returned.

If you need to install WordPress on your server then please visit: <http://wordpress.org/download/>. If you need any help with the installation, please refer to the guide below:

Step By Step

Here is a brief step by step on how to install WordPress:

1. Download and unzip the WordPress package if you haven't already.
2. Create a database for WordPress on your web server, as well as a MySQL user who has all privileges for accessing and modifying it.
3. Upload the WordPress files in the desired location on your web server:
 - If you want to integrate WordPress into the root of your domain (e.g. <http://example.com/>), move or upload all contents of the unzipped WordPress directory (but excluding the directory itself) into the root directory of your web server.
 - If you want to have your WordPress installation in its own subdirectory on your web site (e.g. <http://example.com/blog/>), create the blog directory on your server and upload WordPress to the directory via FTP.

Note: If your FTP client has an option to convert file names to lower case, make sure it's disabled.

4. Run the WordPress installation script by accessing wp-admin/install.php in a web browser.
 - If you installed WordPress in the root directory, you should visit:
<http://example.com/wp-admin/install.php>
 - If you installed WordPress in its own subdirectory called blog, for example, you should visit: <http://example.com/blog/wp-admin/install.php>