

MRClimb WordPress Theme

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Theme requirements

To install the theme, a working version of WordPress already installed on your web hosting is required.

Minimum requirements:

- PHP **7.4** or greater
- MySQL version **5.6** or greater OR MariaDB version **10** or greater
- WordPress **6.2.x** or greater

The theme takes full advantage of the new WordPress full site editing core capabilities introduced in version **5.9**. Since starting from major version 6.0 every new release adds content, new features and quality of life improvements for full site editing, it is really important to keep the WordPress installation updated for the best possible experience.

The theme itself is leveraging on features added in version **6.2**, hence the strict requirement.

Download the theme

All theme files can be downloaded in .zip format from the official **wordpress.org theme repository** at this address:

<https://wordpress.org/themes/mrclimb/>

The package will always contain the latest version available of the theme and the file name will include the name of the theme and the version number (i.e., mrclimb.1.0.2.zip).

This is currently the only official location where the download is available, avoid using other sources since the author is not managing any of those.

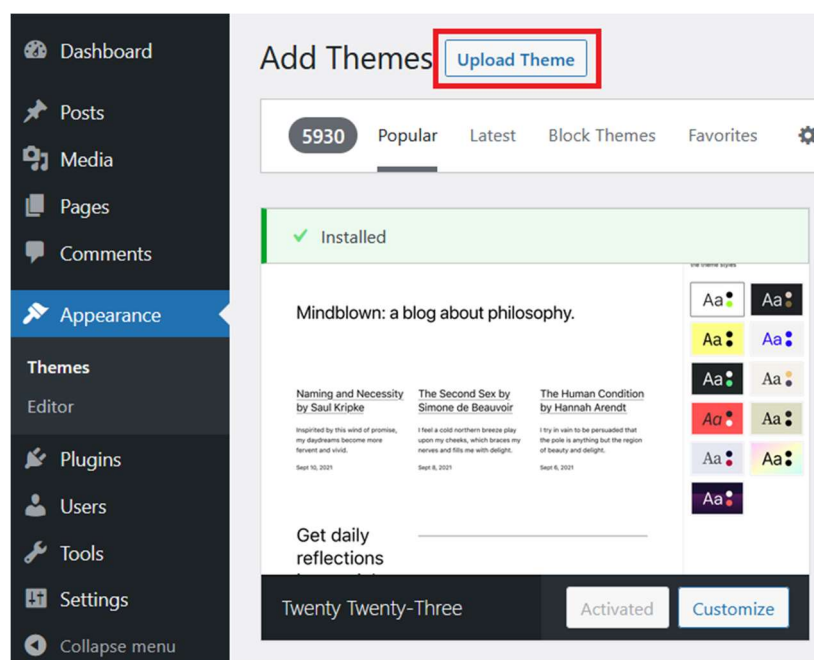
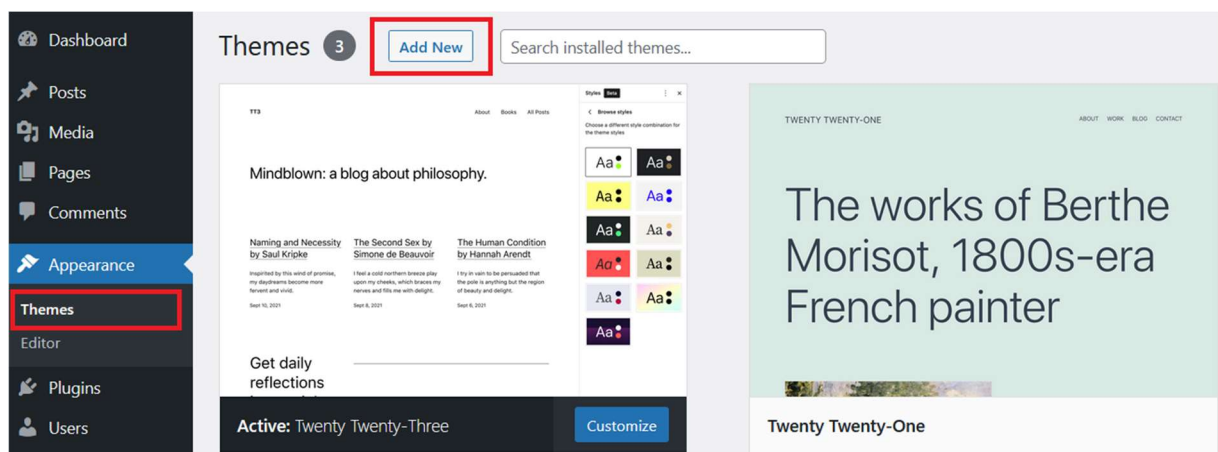
Theme installation

Installing using the zip file

Login into your WordPress installation admin area and select **Themes** under the **Appearance** menu.

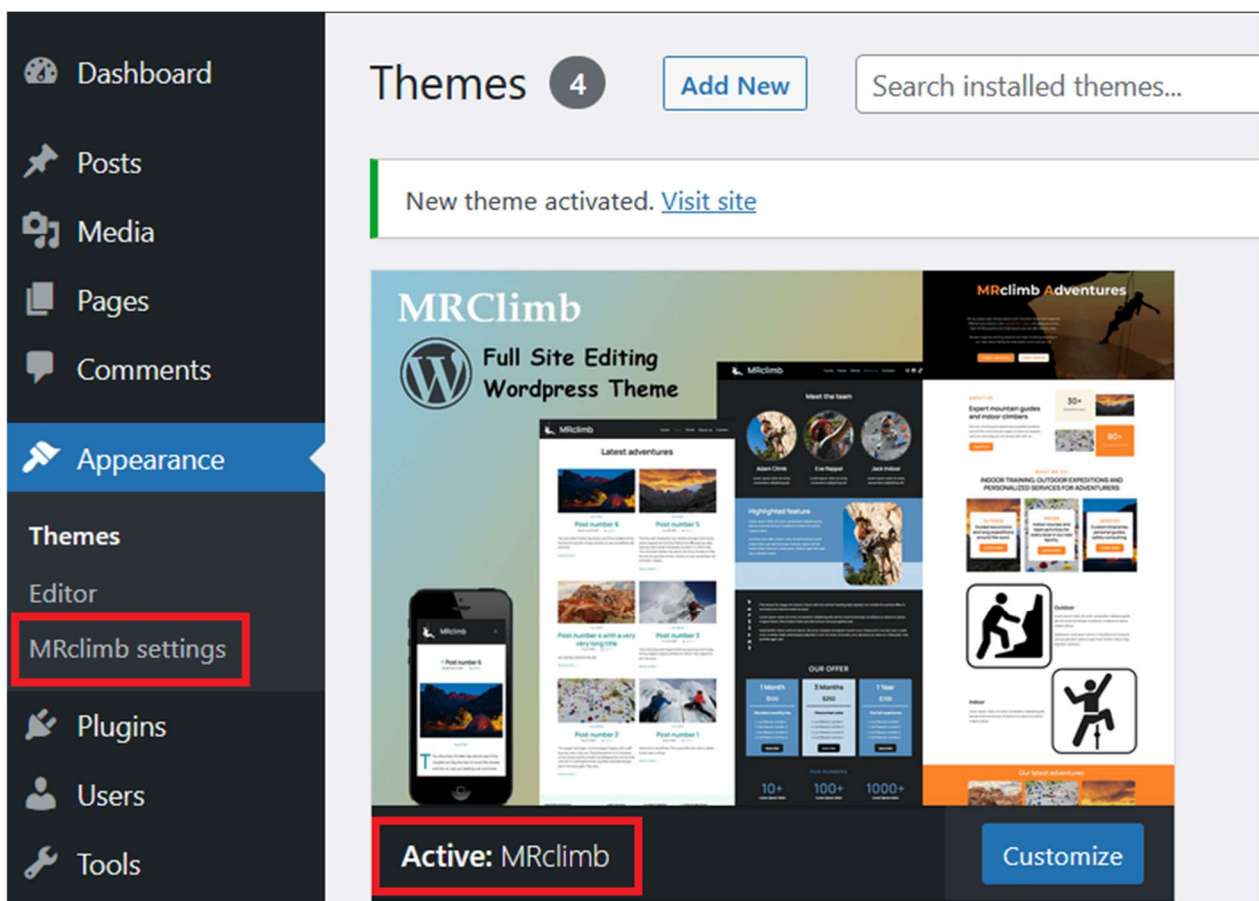
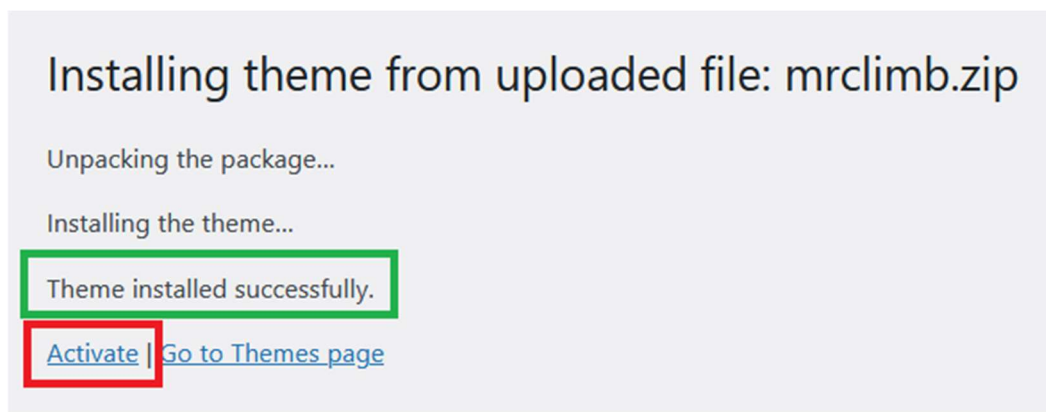
Inside the Themes page, click **Add New** and hit the **Upload** button.

Here you need to upload the zip file you downloaded previously.



WordPress will provide feedback at every installation step until done. At the end, click on the **Activate** link. You will be taken back to the Themes main page; the new theme will be marked as active and shown in the first card and a new menu to manage the theme settings will appear under **Appearance**.

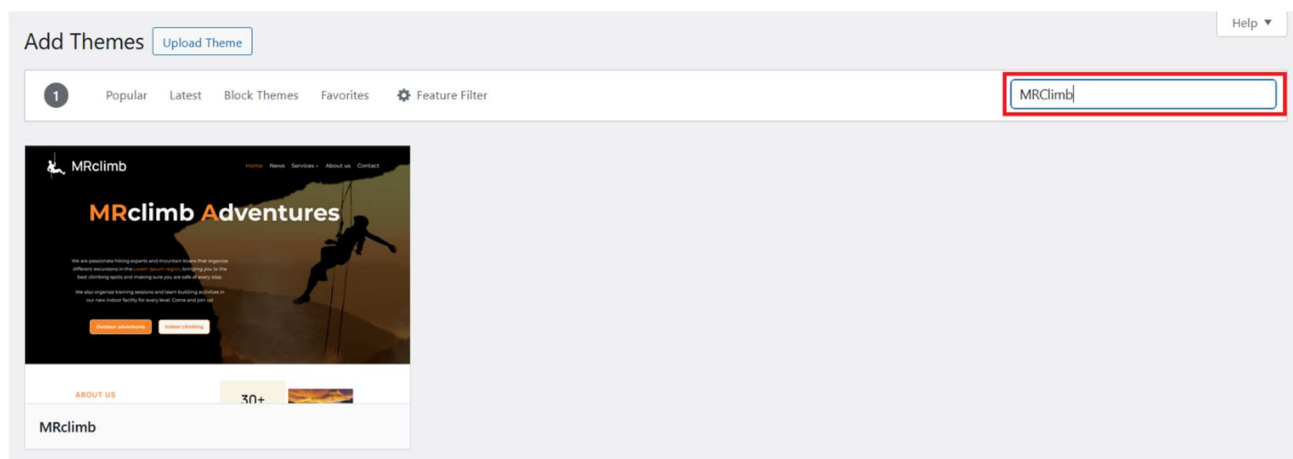
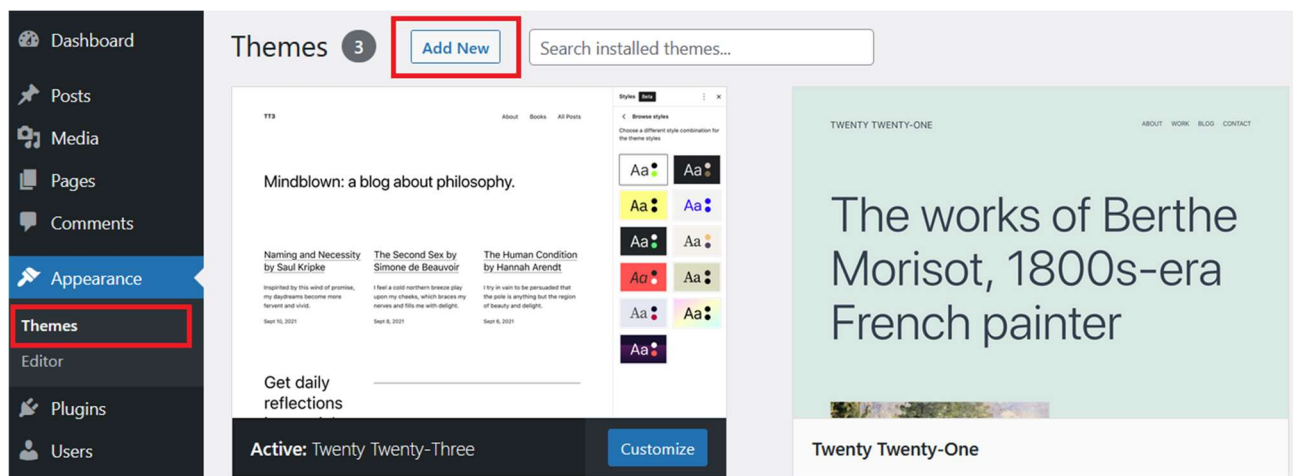
Note: the theme does not need any additional plugin or component, it is ready to use already.



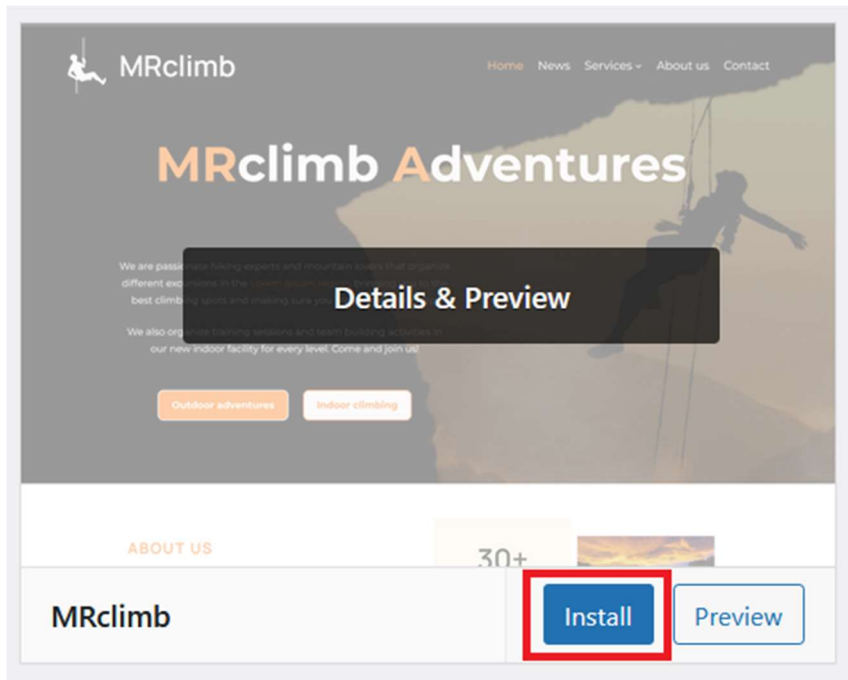
Installing directly from the Themes Directory

The easiest way to install the theme is to search it in the directory directly inside the admin area of your WordPress installation.

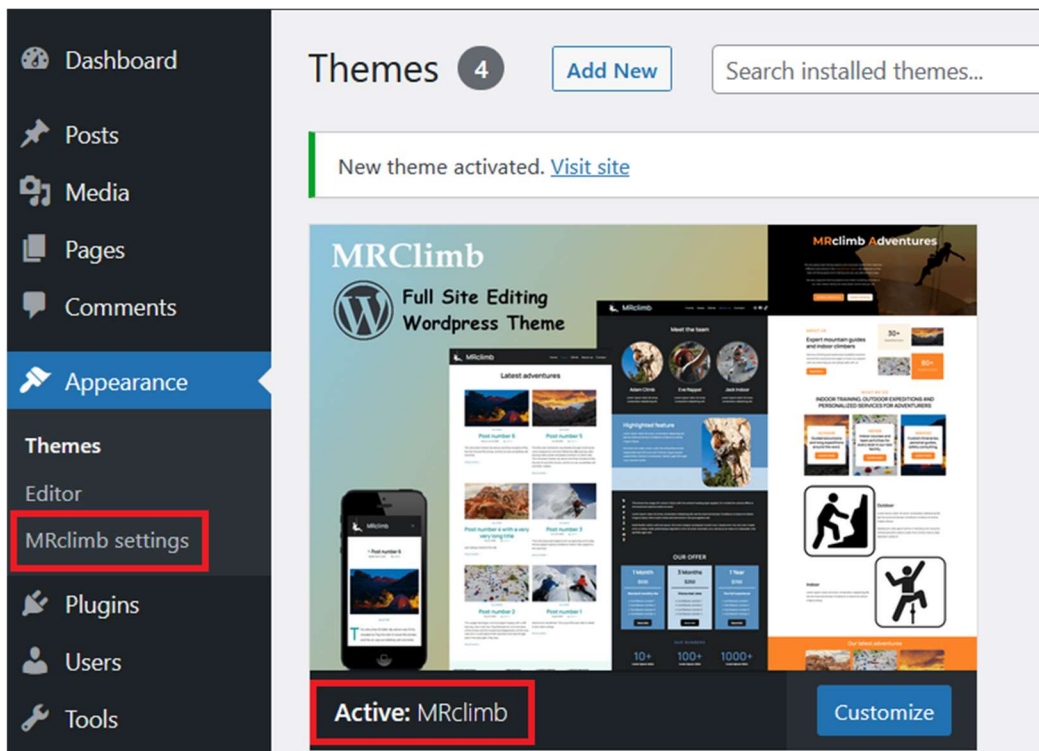
Login into your WordPress installation admin area and select **Themes** under the **Appearance** menu. Inside the Themes page, click **Add New** and type the theme name in the **search** box.



WordPress will find and list the theme just under the search line; when you hover your mouse over the image, you will be able to get more info about the theme and let WordPress install it for you.



Once the installation is completed, the theme will be added to your active theme list and the Install button will be replaced by the **Activate** button. Click on it to make it the active theme and start working with it.



Theme settings

In the settings page, it is possible to enable 3 different features, that are disabled by default. The theme works fine without any of those, so you can keep the default settings as they are if you are not interested in the visual effects added.

You can enable the following features:

- Sticky header
- A rappelling SVG icon in front of post titles in single post pages
- A configurable back to top button

MRclimb settings

Sticky header

Simple sticky header functionality. It will be applied to the whole header tag with minimal styling on scrolling.

Enable (not on mobile) ☐

Post title rappeling SVG

Show a small rappeling SVG icon in front of single post page titles using the theme Decoration color

Enable ☐

Back to top button

Customizable back to top button using a set of svg images (enable to see all options).

Enable ☐

[Save Changes](#)

Sticky header

This option will set the <header> section of each page as **fixed**, so it remains at the top of the page when you scroll. Scrolling will also apply an additional style to the <header> section to better visualize it when in the middle of a page.

The effect is completely disabled on mobile via media query by design since it is rarely used in that context.

Note: the sticky header is not intended as a complex design feature, but it provides a quick and simple way to enable a cool and useful effect on the fly that integrates well with the theme provided headers.

Rappelling icon

Enabling this feature will add a rappelling SVG icon in front of every post title when displayed in single post pages using a filter.

The color will depend on the theme style selected to keep it consistent with the rest of the page.



Back to top button

The back to top button, once enabled, will add an SVG icon to the page that will scroll to the top when clicked. In the settings you can choose the icon from a set of 12 images, the color of the icon using a color picker, the position and the distance from borders. It is also possible to disable the feature on mobile devices.

The default configuration works fine with the default style, but if you select a dark background, you should consider at least changing the color appropriately.

Back to top button

Customizable back to top button using a set of svg images (enable to see all options).

Enable

☒

Enable on mobile

☐

Icon

☐



☐



☐



☐



☐



☐



☐



☐



☐



☐



☒



☐



Icon color

Select Color

Position

Right ▾

Side distance (0-250 px)

25 ▴ ▾

Bottom distance (0-250 px)

25 ▴ ▾

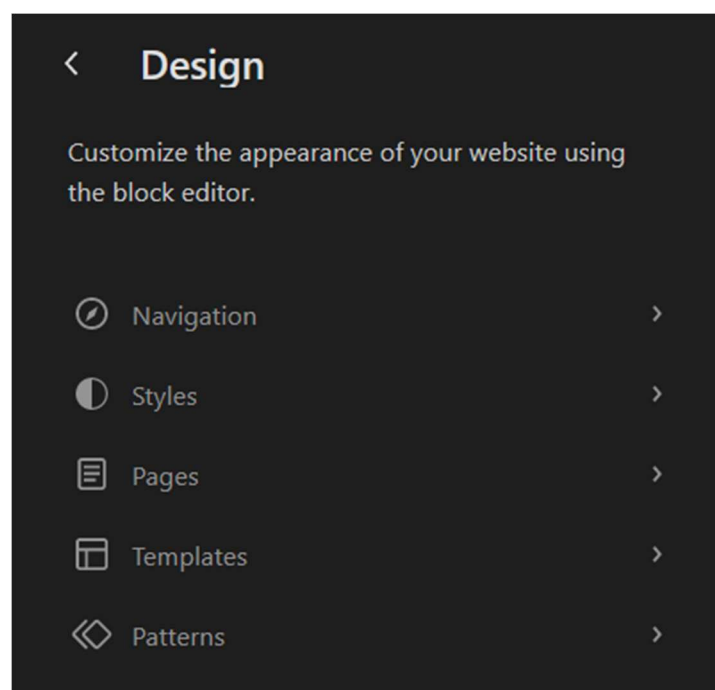
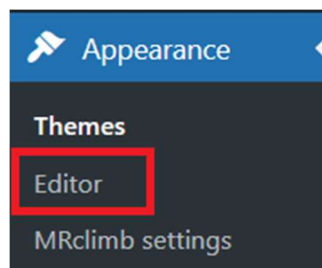
Theme customization

MRclimb is a full site editing theme, which means it relies on the WordPress **editor** to manage customizations.

Full site editing is an extensive core functionality, so if you are not familiar with it, it is recommended to **read the official documentation** first: <https://wordpress.org/documentation/article/site-editor>.

Keep in mind that every new WordPress release is adding new features to the editor and sometimes also applying changes to the editor itself. Be sure to keep your installation updated to always have the best experience with the tool.

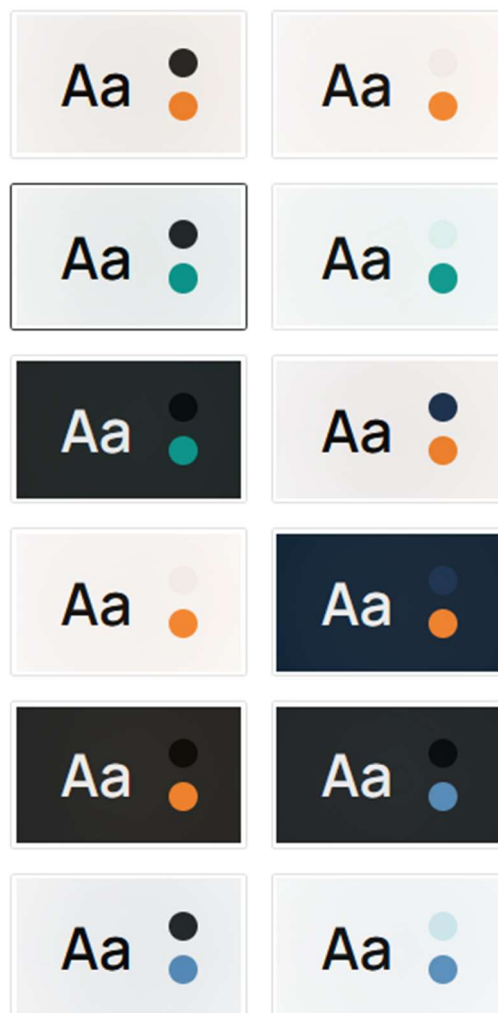
The editor is found under the **Appearance** menu together with the theme settings page.



Global styles

The theme includes 12 global styles, that apply predefined colors to most elements available in the editor. Selecting one or the other will change the look and feel of the whole site.

The included styles can also be customized if you want to apply a different color to all the elements that use one of the colors in the palette. And each single element can then overwrite the global style, so the possibilities are endless.



Templates

Templates manage how every single page is rendered by WordPress in a full site editing theme. There are special templates that are used for specific pages and others that can be selected when building a new page or post for the site.

Every template included with the theme can be customized in the editor at will, but it is also possible to create new templates from scratch using the elements available in the core blocks or the ones added by the theme.

As a general rule, you should modify theme templates for special pages while it is recommended to create new templates when you want something different on your pages not already covered by the theme.

These are the templates related to core functionalities included:

- **Front page:** manages the home page of the site.
- **Blog home:** used to render the blog main page.
- **Pages:** the default template for all pages.
- **Single posts:** the default template for all posts.
- **All archives:** this is for the page that shows results of searches based on taxonomy keywords like categories, tags, dates, etc.
- **Search results:** for all generic searches not covered by archives.
- **Page 404:** the page not found template.
- **Index:** the fallback template for all elements that does not have an applicable template defined.

All templates include template parts that are used for specific areas like header and footer. These elements can be customized too, and the change is applied globally, no need to update every single template.

Template parts available can be swapped with just a click, so it is easy to select the desired element if you want to change the default with a different one.

Custom page templates available with the theme:

- **2 columns page:** standard page template with a sidebar on the right (70% content – 30% sidebar).
- **2 columns wide page:** wide page template with a sidebar on the right (70% content – 30% sidebar).
- **Hero header:** standard page with a hero header managed to properly work if the sticky header is enabled.
- **No comments:** standard page without the comments section.
- **No space:** page with no space on top. Useful when you want images/covers attached to the header section.
- **Title inside cover:** page title is rendered in a cover block attached to the header element using the page featured image.
- **Title over featured image:** page title is rendered over the page featured image.
- **Blank:** empty template that renders only the page content

Custom post templates available with the theme:

- **2 columns page:** standard post template with a sidebar on the right (70% content – 30% sidebar).
- **2 columns wide page:** wide post template with a sidebar on the right (70% content – 30% sidebar).
- **Blank:** empty template that renders only the post content

Custom template parts:

- **Headers:** 5 templates for the site header section.
- **Footers:** 4 templates for the site footer section.
- **Sidebars:** 2 style variations for the pages with a sidebar.
- **Comments:** a template to handle the comments in pages or posts where enabled.

Notes on full site editing themes

To manage a full site editing theme, it is important to understand how all elements are managed by WordPress and the idea behind this approach. Please refer to the official documentation for details on single elements and the reasons behind the editor behavior.

Content and plugins

The theme should focus only on showing the contents of the site while the logic and functionalities should be handled by the core or plugins. For this reason, MRClimb theme works out of the box without the need of any additional components, but you will probably need to add plugins depending on other features you may need, like managing custom forms for example.

The theme should not force on you a specific plugin for a functionality, you are free to use the one you prefer. And as long as the plugin is compatible with full site editing (like most popular plugins now), the theme will handle their content without issues.

This way you add to your installation only the components that you really need when you need them.

At the same time this allows you to easily switch the theme in the future if you want to, since your content is not tied to the theme itself and the change will not break or remove anything from your site. Of course, depending on the look and feel of the themes, you may need to adjust some visual elements, but the content is safe.

For the same reason you should avoid changing the core files of the theme (i.e., the `functions.php` file) in case you want to modify the behavior of your WordPress installation; in this scenario a dedicated plugin is again the best choice.

Templates and template parts

Every change you apply to templates and template parts will be stored by WordPress in the DB and all templates modified using the editor will be marked as “Customized”.

When you update the theme to a newer version, each item marked as customized will not be overwritten and left as you edited it; this means you do not have to worry about losing your changes with an update and that, unless you need it for other specific reasons, you do not need to use a child theme in this scenario.

You can always revert your changes and return to the template provided by the theme with just a click. In that case, the template will be the one included in the version of the theme you have installed.

Patterns

All the patterns provided by the theme cannot be modified in the editor. If you want to apply changes to a theme pattern, you need to create a copy inside your patterns and then edit it as usual. The editor has a built-in functionality to handle that.

This is not a theme limitation but how patterns are designed and managed by WordPress to avoid issues with other elements that are using the original patterns.

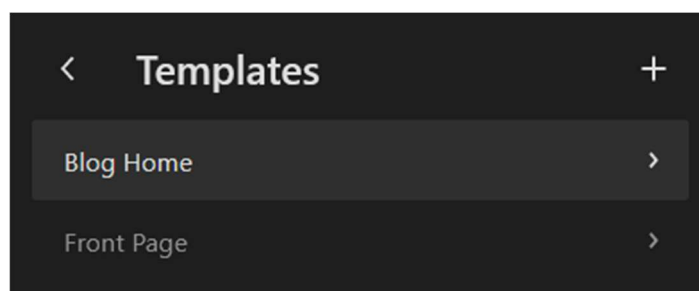
When you add a pattern to a page or a post instead, it becomes a collection of blocks that you can edit as usual if you want to apply changes; all references to the pattern are lost and future changes to the pattern have no effect to the elements in the page.

A good practice would be to create new patterns in the editor (from scratch or starting from the ones provided by the theme) if you plan to use them on different pages, and to apply changes directly in the page when you need them only once.

Working with the theme

Home page – blog page

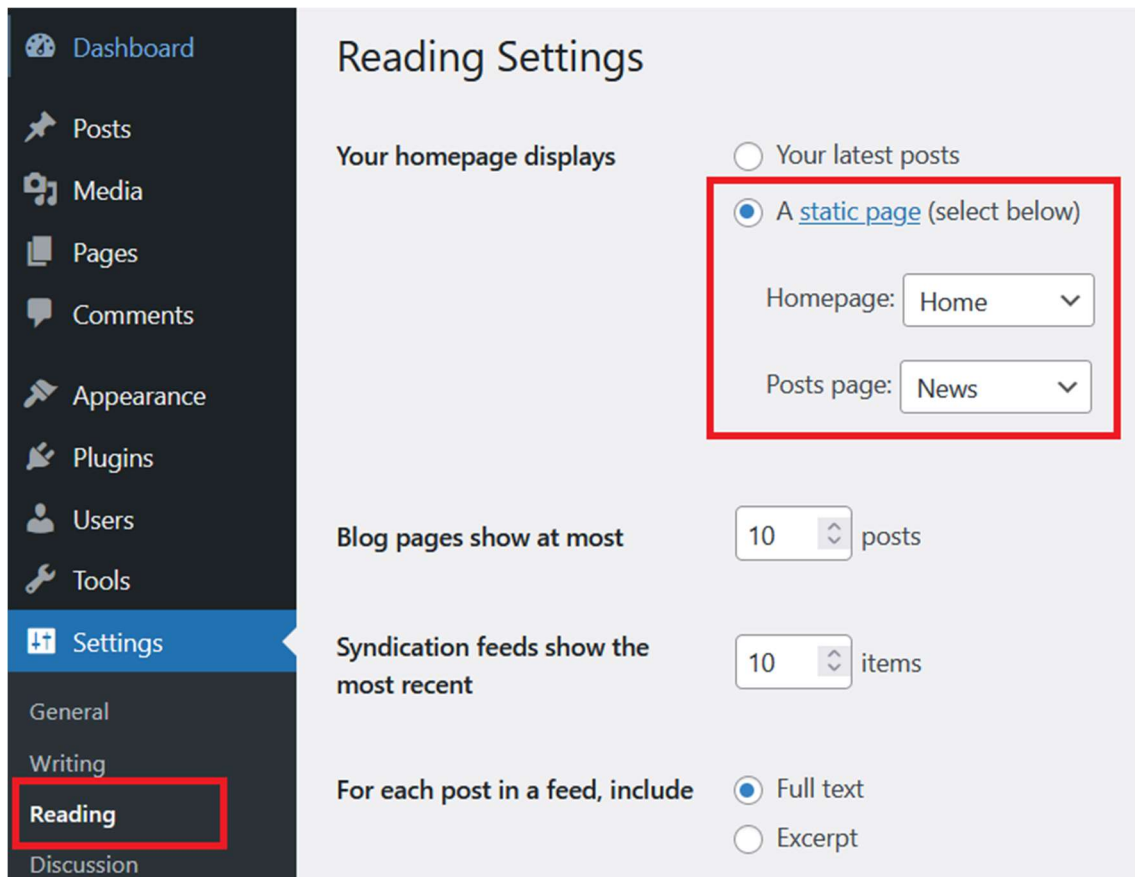
The theme includes 2 templates to handle the home page and the main blog page called “**Front page**” and “**Blog home**”.



WordPress recognizes those templates by default and when you install the theme it will show the home page template as your starting page by default.

If you plan to use also the blog in your site, then you need to change the **reading settings** of your installation, so that WordPress will handle everything for you.

- 1) Create 2 new pages with recognizable names like “home” and “blog” so you can easily find them and save them empty with no changes to the default configuration.
- 2) In the reading settings, under “**Your homepage displays**” select “**A static page**” and select, in the home and posts dropdowns, the pages you have created.
- 3) Adjust the number of posts shown in the blog page if needed (10 is the default). The template will use this value.



- 4) When you save, WordPress will mark those pages as the “Front page” and “Posts page” assigning the proper template and limiting the changes you can apply in the configuration.
- 5) To modify the content or the layout of these pages, you should now work on their templates in the editor.

Navigation menu

All headers available in the theme will show the **Navigation** menu configured in the editor. On a new installation it will add by default all pages as they are created in alphabetical order.

You can leave it as it is while you are building the site for simplicity, then when you have all the contents ready, reorder everything as need once.

Header / Footer

Header and footer sections of each page are managed using **template parts** that are included in the templates. This way if you change the layout of a header for example, it is automatically applied to all the templates that incorporate it.

At the same time, you can select a different combination of headers and footers in each single template, so you can customize every single page of your site.

NOTE: the header used in the Front page template, since is designed specifically for that page only, is not included in the template parts; it is still available as a pattern though.

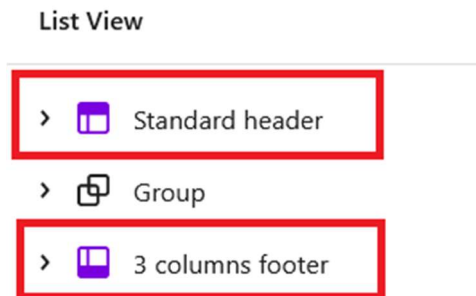
Template parts can be found in the editor under the **Patterns** menu or in a dedicated menu depending on the version of your WordPress installation. Please refer to the official documentation for more details since template parts management has undergone several changes in the latest core releases.

These are the steps to quickly replace the header and/or footer inside a template using one of the other template parts available with the theme or that you have created:

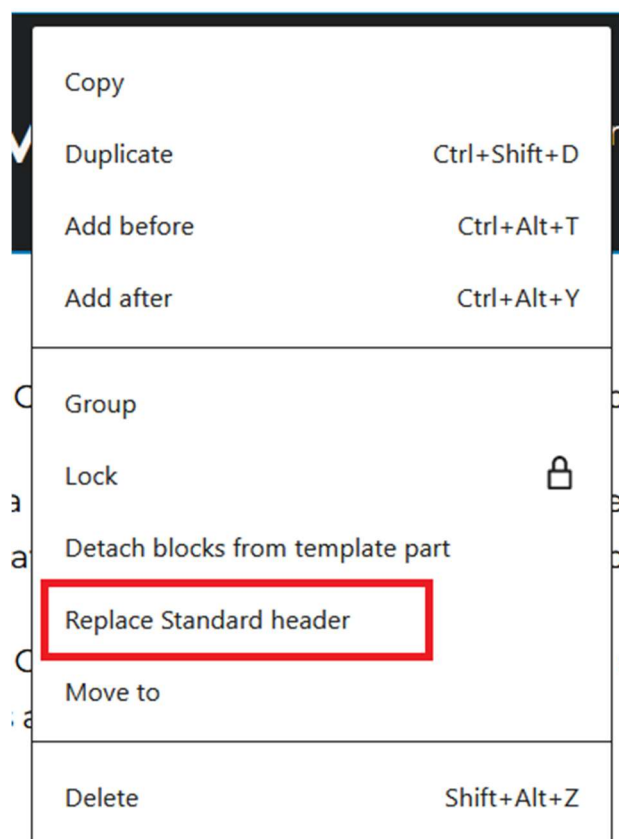
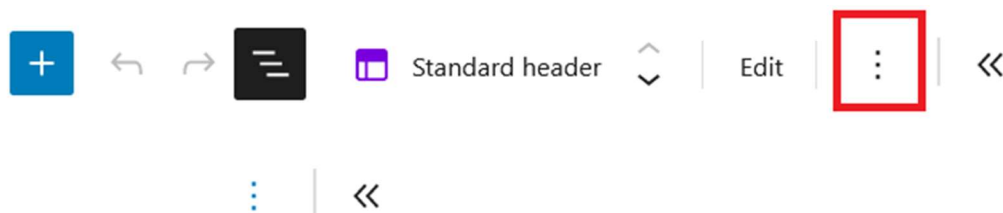
- 1) Open in edit mode the template you want to modify in the editor.
- 2) Enable the **list view** inside the editor to see a list of all the blocks in the template (usually found at the top of the page in the toolbar unless you have enabled a different view for the editor).



- 3) Select the template part you want change. In the list view all template parts will have special purple icons to separate them from standard blocks.



- 4) In the top toolbar the selected element will become the focus of your actions. Click on the 3 vertical dots and select **Replace**.



- 5) WordPress will list all available template parts for that position. Select the one you prefer; it will replace the old one in editor view.
- 6) Save the template when you are done with your changes.

Note that the template will now be marked as customized even if you have only swapped a template part. This way, when you update the theme, your change will remain in place no matter what the new version of the theme does to that template.

Colors

Colors are globally managed using the **styles** available in the editor. The editor will show a preview of the Front page template with the selected style so you can verify how it looks on your site without applying any change.

Check all the available ones and select the one you like most; if you want to apply changes to one or more colors in the palette, the editor will provide a color picker.

Changing a color in a style and not on single elements, will ensure that all elements that are using that specific colors will be updated accordingly, and the color layout will be consistent with no hassle.

As all others changes in the editor, your updates are tracked and not overwritten during updates.

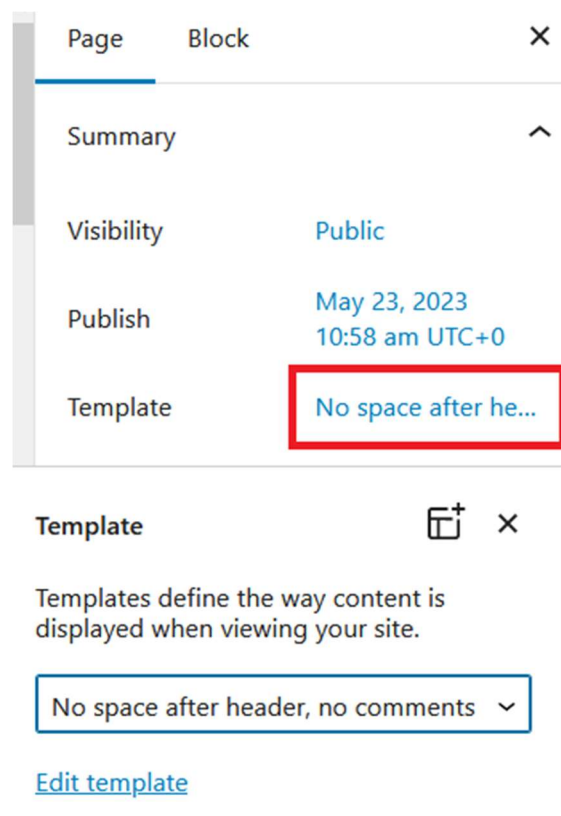
Managing content

All pages and posts are generated using the WordPress blocks available with every installation, with the help of the theme patterns and templates to quickly setup common views. No additional editors are needed to manage the content of a full site editing theme.

When creating a new page or post, first you should select the template you want to use for that content if the default one is not the best choice. In the edit page/post view, to change the template associated, click on its name in the **Summary** view on the right side and select the one you want from the dropdown.

More details about the templates available are found in the theme customization chapter.

NOTE: in the edit view, you will see only the content you add and not the elements that are part of the template itself like the header, the footer or the sidebar where present.



To setup new pages, the theme provides block patterns and page patterns, that are basically base blocks put together by the author to make available useful design elements with the look and feel of the theme.

There are no custom blocks in the theme.

All the pages available in the demo site are built using the patterns provided with the theme and can be replicated with no effort. You just need to add the pattern to your page and save it.

In the block editor, all patterns added by the theme are included in subcategories identified by the theme name, so it easy to find them.

Blocks	Patterns	Media
Posts		>
Text		>
Gallery		>
Call to Action		>
Banners		>
Headers		>
Footers		>
MRclimb - Blocks		>
MRclimb - Headers		>
MRclimb - Footers		>
MRclimb - Pages		>

Page patterns should be used together with the “**No space**” or “**No comments**” templates since the design works best having no additional space between the header/footer and the content.

The default page template includes a placeholder for comments, if you want to enable them on pages, because this is considered the best practice by WordPress and every full site editing theme should have it. For this reason, on pages where design matters most, it is recommended to use a different template.

NOTE: some patterns, both from the core and the ones added by the theme, rely on the content present in your site like the latest posts, the featured image of the page/post or the page content itself. The result will depend on what you have done already.

Note on theme assets

The theme includes external images and icons that are available inside the **/assets/img** folder of the theme package.

The images used in the demo site are included there.

These images are used in templates and patterns to give a better view of the final layout with real images instead of placeholders.

All the included images are free and licensed under **[CC0] Public Domain** (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>). You can use them if you want, but of course it would be better to add your own content to make your site unique.

Templates and patterns will load the images directly from the folder they are stored in. If you plan on using any of those images, it is recommended to manually add the images to the **Media Library** of your installation and to update your content to recover the image from the library. This way WordPress will fully manage the images in the best way.

Theme updates

The update procedure is the same as the installation one.

If you are manually updating the theme, download the package with the latest version of the theme.

Login into your WordPress installation admin area and select **Themes** under the **Appearance** menu.

Inside the Themes page, click **Add New** and hit the **Upload** button selecting the zip file you downloaded previously.

WordPress will recognize the theme and ask for a confirmation before running the update procedure, providing the usual feedback messages during the procedure.

When the update is completed, your site will be running already with the updated version of the theme.

If instead you are updating your assets directly from the dashboard, WordPress will notify you every time a new version is available so that you can update with the push of a button. You can also enable auto-updates if you prefer, so that WordPress will update automatically when there is a new version, but it is always better to check everything when running updates on WordPress.

As already mentioned previously, the update will not overwrite the changes you have made in the editor. If you want to use the theme updated version of a template you have customized, remember to revert the changes.

Finally, it is advised to clear any cache to be sure all the new files are used when serving the pages to web-browsers.