

# WordPress主题结构是如何架构的图文剖析

WordPress主题开发人员只要精通HTML，PHP，JS，CSS等技术，握WordPress主题的框架就可以将基于WordPress的网站做成各种各样的形式，下面与大家分析下WordPress是如何架构

利用强大的技术，可以把基于WordPress的网站做成各种各样的形式，这除了要求WordPress主题开发人员精通HTML，PHP，JS，CSS等技术，还需要开发者掌握WordPress主题的框架。下面lizhi125和大家一起分析WordPress是如何架构的。

## 网站外观

WordPress主题由一系列模板文件组成，每个模板文件控制主题的一部分。无论在博客的哪个页面上，主题的框架总有一部分是不变的，这是主题的静态部分，它由header.php, sidebar.php 和 footer.php三个文件控制。我们可以修改这些文件，以便检测我们浏览的页面，并显示不同的内容，如在posts页面和page页面显示不同的导航。然而，通常，我们会让静态部分在整个网站上保持一致的风格。

网站外观由下面4个部分的代码控制：

header.php  
显示博客头和导航，也包含html代码  
The Loop  
显示网站主题内容的模板文件称为The Loop（后面会详细介绍）。  
sidebar.php  
侧边栏由这个文件控制。多侧边栏的主题可以在functions.php中添加控制。  
footer.php  
网站的页尾和html的关闭标签。

## 页面组成

WordPress基本页面有Homepage（index.php控制），Post页面（单独显示一篇完整博客，由single.php控制），独立页面（page.php控制），存档（archive.php等控制），下面分别介绍这几个控制这几个页面的代码文件。  
index.php – home

index文件控制博客homepage的外观。默认情况下，index文件通过一个loop来显示最新博客，homepage底部还会由一个查看以前博客的链接。  
single.php – individual posts

该文件用于显示读者要查看的特定博客全文。  
page.php – individual pages

该文件控制博客中独立页面的外观。

WordPress允许我们为不同的独立页面（pages）设计不同的模板，方法如下：

- 1、复制page.php并重命名
- 2、在文件的最上方添加下面代码

复制代码  
代码如下：

```
<?php
/*
Template Name: YourPageNameHere
*/
?>
```

archive.php, category.php, tag.php – archives

我们同样可以自定义存档（archives）的外观。如果没有archive.php文件，存档和主页是一模一样的；然而，我们可以创建一个archive.php文件重构存档页面。如果创建category.php文件，存档页面会被覆盖为只显示目录；如果创建tag.php文件，存档页面会被覆盖为只显示标签。

## The Loop

Loop恐怕是WordPress最强大的部分。它是“循环的查询结果”。循环体中我们可以依次输出选中文章的标题，博客内容，元数据，评论等。我们还可以在single page中使用多个loop。例如，我们可以用一个loop显示博客全文，另一个loop显示相关文章

的标题和缩略图。

The Loop结构如下：

Query post or page  
Start Loop //循环开始  
the\_title (outputs the title of the post) //标题  
the\_excerpt (outputs the post excerpt) //摘要  
the\_content (outputs the full post content) //内容  
the\_category (outputs the post categories) //目录  
the\_author (outputs the post author) //作者  
the\_date (outputs the post date) //日期  
other tags (there is a variety of other tags you can use in the loop) //标签  
endwhile; //结束循环  
Exit the loop //退出循环

## WordPress的后台文件

为了让主题工作，WordPress还需要一些必要的后台文件。这些文件可以根据个人需求进行修改，它们能够从极大程度上改变网站的外观或提供更强大的功能。

comments.php

这个文件控制评论的输出，如果您希望在博客上提供评论功能，要把它放到loop中去。Comment.php文件可以被插件覆盖（如 Disqus）

functions.php

Functions.php让我们在WordPress上运行自定义代码，以便更自由的修改主题元素。

style.css

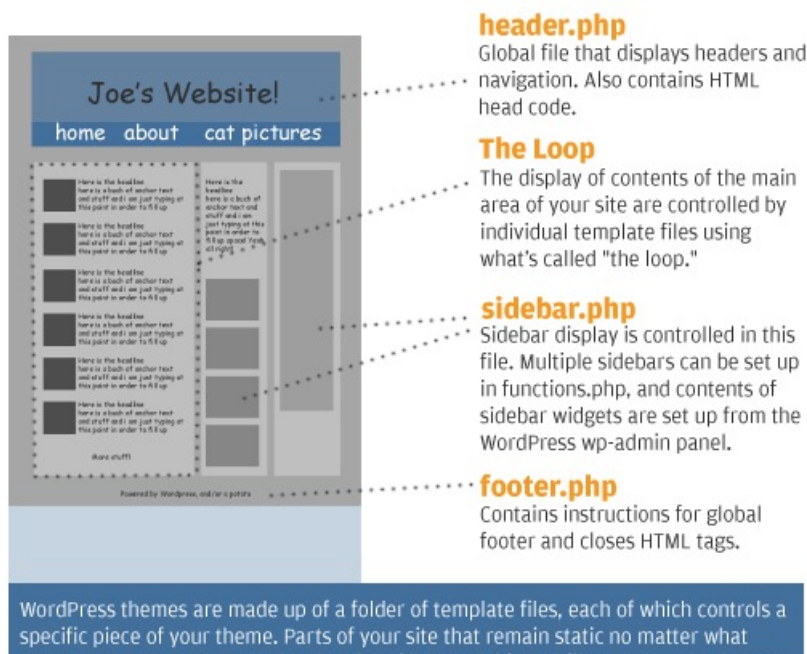
这是控制主题样式的主要CSS文件。该文件顶部还包含主题的元信息，用于提供主题的名字，作者及相关链接

## 图文剖析

下面是强大的WordPress剖析图

# Anatomy Of A WordPress Theme

The cheat sheet for how your blog works



page you're on are controlled by header, sidebar, and footer files. You can hack these files so they detect what page you are on and serve different content accordingly, such as displaying different navigation on posts than on pages; however, it is most common for these sections to look the same throughout the site.

## home



### index.php

The index file controls what the home page looks like. By default it contains a loop that queries and then displays the most recent blog posts, with a link at the bottom to view previous posts.

Alternately, you can specify in wp-admin>settings>read to have the home page be a page you created yourself in WordPress. In that case, you specify a different page/URL for the regular blog posts to appear on, and that page is generated by index.php

## posts



### single.php

The display of individual posts is controlled by a little file called single.php. It contains a loop that queries just one post and displays it.

You can specify if you want sidebars (and which you want), if you want it to look different than other pages on the site.

## pages



### page.php

Page.php controls what WordPress pages look like. You can choose to eliminate sidebars or other elements, or add other unique elements for pages alone.

WordPress also allows you to create different page templates for different types of pages. To create a page template simply copy page.php, rename it to whatever you want, then add this code to the top:

```
<?php
/*
Template Name: YourNameHere
*/
?>
```

## archives



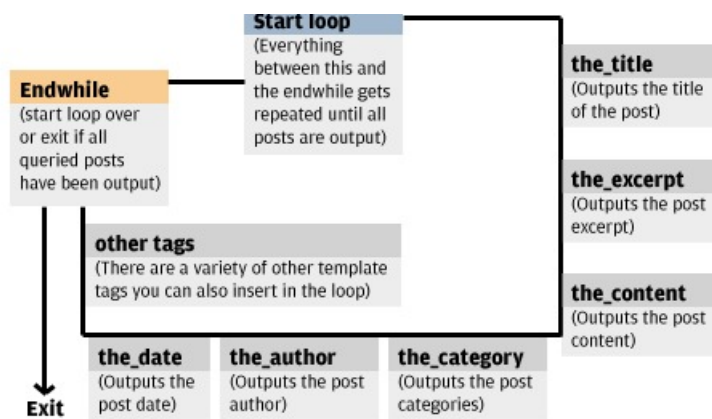
### archive.php, category.php, tag.php

You can control the look and feel of different archives using template files also. If there is no archive file, the archives will look like index.php; however, you can create an archive.php to override that. If you create a file called category.php, it will override archive.php for categories only. If you create a tag.php, you can override it for tag archives only.

## The Loop

The Loop is perhaps the most powerful part of your WordPress theme. It starts with a query (which determines which posts or pages to grab), and ends with a php "endwhile" statement. Everything in between is up to you. You can specify the output of titles, post content, metadata, custom fields, and commenting all within the loop, and each element is output for each post or page until the query is done. You can set up multiple loops and queries on a single page; for example: on a single.php you could have the loop showing the entire content of a single post, with a loop outputting just titles and thumbnails for related posts below it.

### Query Posts or Page



## Behind The Scenes

In order for a WordPress theme to work, it needs a few essential background files. These files can be modified to your needs, and can quite powerfully affect the custom look and functionality of your site.

### comments.php

This controls the output of comments, which can be included in the loop if you desire comments on your theme. Comments.php can be overridden by plugins such as Disqus, which then take over comment functionality for your site.

### functions.php

Functions.php allows you to put your own custom php code in order to modify core elements of your theme. It is often used to specify multiple sidebars, change the number of characters in the excerpt, or add custom admin panel options from wp-admin.

### style.css

This is the main CSS stylesheet for your theme. It also contains text at the top which tells WordPress what your theme name is, who the author is, and what the URL of your site is.

## The Extras

Beyond the core functionality of Wordpress, extras like plugins, custom fields, and widgets allow you to further customize your site.

### Plugins

A massive community of open source developers has built a plethora of plugins that you can add on to your theme for free, including e-commerce, slideshow, cacheing, and social media plugins.

### Custom Fields

Custom fields are special boxes below the main post box in the wp-admin when you are creating a post. They let you create your own options, which can then be displayed in the theme. Common uses include thumbnail images and javascript includes.

### Widgets

Widgets are little modules that go in your sidebars. From within the wp-admin, you can mix and match preset widgets, and add your own via plugins or php code. Widgets include things like search forms, popular posts lists, and advertising blocks.



[www.yoast.com](http://www.yoast.com) [log.csdn.net/lizhi125](http://log.csdn.net/lizhi125)