WordPress

2017

Why use a Child Theme?

- If you modify a theme directly and it is updated, then your modifications may be lost. By using a child theme you will ensure that your modifications are preserved.
- Using a child theme can speed up development time.
- Using a child theme is a great way to learn about WordPress theme development.
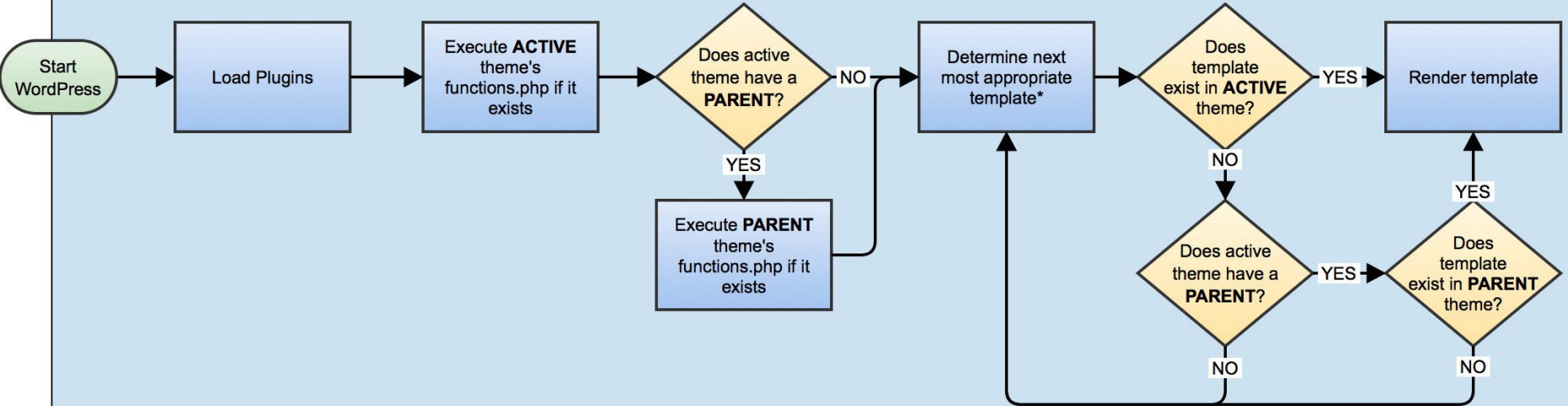
Child Theme – easy way

You will need to create:

- The child theme directory   (eg. wp-content/themes/xxxx)
- style.css
- functions.php

A Child Theme can have its own functions.php. This child functions file can be us̲e̲ the parent theme's functions.

WordPress Theme Flow Chart

Start WordPress → Load Plugins → Execute **ACTIVE** theme's functions.php if it exists → Does active theme have a **PARENT**?

NO → Determine next most appropriate template*

YES → Execute **PARENT** theme's functions.php if it exists

Determine next most appropriate template* → Does template exist in **ACTIVE** theme?

YES → Render template

NO → Does active theme have a **PARENT**?

YES → Does template exist in **PARENT** theme?

NO → (back to Determine next most appropriate template*)

Does template exist in **PARENT** theme? YES → Render template

NO → (back to Determine next most appropriate template*)

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Child theme's – style.css

/wp-themes/TwentyFox-Child/style.css

/*

Theme Name: TwentyFox-Child
Theme URI: http://example.com/twenty-fifteen-child/
Description: TwentyFox   Child Theme

Author: John Doe
Author URI: http://example.com
Template: twentyfox   //Template line corresponds to the directory name of the parent theme.
Version: 1.0.0
License: GNU General Public License v2 or later
License URI: http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.html
Tags: light-sidebar, responsive-layout, accessibility-ready
Text Domain: twenty-fox-child
*/

Child theme's - functions.php

/wp-themes/TwentyFox-Child/functions.php

```php
<?php
    // This function includes the parent and child theme's stylesheet in the Child Theme
    function my_theme_enqueue_styles() {
        wp_enqueue_style('mystyle', get_stylesheet_uri());
    }
    add_action( 'wp_enqueue_scripts', 'my_theme_enqueue_styles' );
?>
```

Child theme's – functions.php

/wp-themes/TwentyFox-Child/functions.php

```php
<?php
    // This function includes only the parent theme's stylesheet in the Child Theme
    function my_theme_enqueue_styles() {
        wp_enqueue_style( 'parent-style', get_template_directory_uri() . '/style.css'
);
    }
    add_action( 'wp_enqueue_scripts', 'my_theme_enqueue_styles' );
?>
```

```php
// This function includes the parent && child theme's stylesheet
<?php
    function my_theme_enqueue_styles() {
        wp_enqueue_style( 'parent-style', get_template_directory_uri() . '/style.css' );

        wp_enqueue_style( 'child-style', get_stylesheet_uri(), array('parent-style')  );
    }
    add_action( 'wp_enqueue_scripts', 'my_theme_enqueue_styles' );
?>
```

When added to your Child Theme, this function will include both parent and child stylesheets. Notice that we're defining the dependency parameter in the child-theme enqueue, array('parent-theme'). This tells WordPress that the child styles are dependent on the parent styles, so WordPress will load the parent styles first.

Themes Screenshot

The screenshot should be named **screenshot.png**
(valid, but not recommended .jpg, .jpeg, and .gif)

 and should be placed in the top level directory.

The recommended image size is **1200x900**.

The screenshot will only be shown as 387x290, but the over double-sized image allows for high-resolution viewing on HiDPI displays.

Basic Templates

At the very minimum, a WordPress Theme consists of two files:

- *style.css*
- *Index.php*
  functions.php

Both of these files go into the *Theme* *directory.*

Style.css

```
/*
Theme Name:     Mano raudonoji Oritoki tema

Theme URI:      http://wordpress.org/themes/oritoki
Author:         Meskinu komanda
Author URI:     http://meskinai.lt
Description:     Design details abound, starting with a vibrant color scheme and matching header images.
Version:        1.2

License:        GNU General Public License v2 or later
License URI:    http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.html
Tags:           black, brown, custom-header, custom-menu, editor-style, featured-images, 2017 design
Text Domain:    oritoki

*/
```

Home Page display

By default, WordPress sets your site's home page to display your latest blog posts.

You can change it by create own the template file **home.php**.
Note: If home.php does not exist, WordPress will use index.php.

1. front-page.php
2. home.php or page.php files depending on the setup in Settings → Reading.
3. Index.php

NOTE: If front-page.php exists, it will override the home.php template.

Style.css — -The main stylesheet. This **must** be included with your Theme, and it must contain the information header for your Theme.

Index.php — - The main template. If your Theme provides its own templates, *index.php* must be present.

Comments.php — - The comments template.

Front-page.php — - The front page template.

Home.php — - The home page template, which is the front page by default. If you use a static front page this is the template for the page with the latest posts.

Single.php — - The single post template. Used when a single post is queried. For this and all other query templates, *index.php* is used if the query template is not present.

Page.php — - The page template. Used when an individual Page is queried.

Category.php — - The category template. Used when a category is queried.

Tag.php — - The tag template. Used when a tag is queried.

Taxonomy.php — - The term template. Used when a term in a custom taxonomy is queried.

Author.php — - The author template. Used when an author is queried.

Date.php — - The date/time template. Used when a date or time is queried. Year, month, day, hour, minute, second.

Archive.php — - The archive template. Used when a category, author, or date is queried.

Search.php — - The search results template. Used when a search is performed.

Attachment.php — - Attachment template. Used when viewing a single attachment.

Image.php — - Image attachment template. Used when viewing a single image attachment. If not present, attachment.php will be used.

404.php — -The **404 Not Found** template. Used when WordPress cannot find a post or page that matches the query

Dividing your page into sections

We're going to divide **index.php:**

- **header.php**,
- **footer.php**,
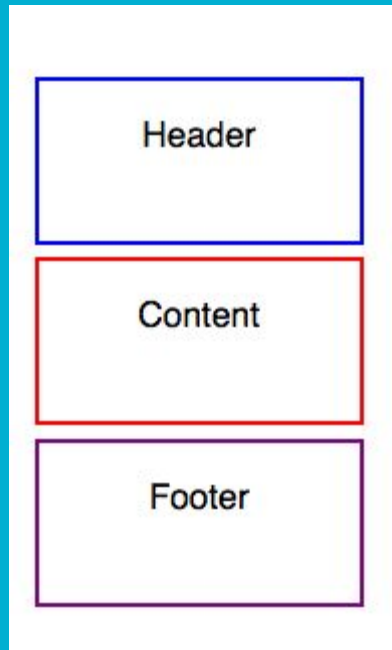- **sidebar.php**
- **content.php**.

index.php

—

```php
<?php get_header(); ?>
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-sm-8 blog-main">
            <?php get_template_part( 'content', get_post_format() ); ?>
        </div>
        <?php get_sidebar(); ?>
    </div>
<?php get_footer(); ?>
```

Basic Template Files

header.php

footer.php

<?php get_header(); ?>

<?php get_footer(); ?>

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- header.php
  - theloop.php (The Content)
  - wp-comments.php
- sidebar.php
  - searchform.php
- footer.php

- To include the header, use get_header().
- To include the sidebar, use get_sidebar().
- To include the footer, use get_footer().
- To include the search form, use get_search_form().

Header
Content
Comment Form
Sidebar
Search Form
Footer

How to add stylesheet?

—

```
<link href="<?php echo get_bloginfo('template_directory'); ?>/blog.css" rel="stylesheet">
```

Theme Testing Process

1. Fix PHP and WordPress errors. Add the following debug setting to your wp-config.php file to see deprecated function calls and other WordPress-related errors: define('WP_DEBUG', true);. See Deprecated Functions Hook for more information.
2. Check template files against Template File Checklist (see above).
3. Do a run-through using the Theme Unit Test.
4. Validate HTML and CSS. See Validating a Website.
5. Check for JavaScript errors.
6. Test in all your target browsers. For example, IE9, Safari, Chrome, Opera, Firefox and Microsoft Edge.
7. Clean up any extraneous comments, debug settings, or TODO items.
8. See Theme Review if you are publicly releasing the Theme by submitting it to the Themes Directory.