□□□□□

□□

- □□
  - □□□□□□□□ □□□□□
  - □□
  - isSelected
  - setAttributes
- Save
  - □□□□□□□□ □□□□□
  - □□
  - innerBlocks
- Examples
  - Saving Attributes to Child Elements
  - □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□
- □□
  - □□□□□□ □□□□

□□□□□□ JavaScript □□□□□□ `edit` □ `save` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□

`edit` □□□

```
import { useBlockProps } from '@wordpress/block-editor';

// ...
const blockSettings = {
□apiVersion: 3,

□// ...
```

```
  edit: () => {
    const blockProps = useBlockProps();

    return <div { ...blockProps }>[illegible]</div>;
  },
};
```

[illegible]

[illegible] `useBlockProps` React [illegible] "div" [illegible] ……[illegible] `useBlockProps` React [illegible] DOM [illegible] `<div>` [illegible] `<table>` [illegible] DOM [illegible] React [illegible] `<Fragment>` [illegible] `<ServerSideRender>` [illegible]

[illegible] HTML [illegible] `useBlockProps` [illegible] `my-random-classname` [illegible]

```
import { useBlockProps } from '@wordpress/block-editor';

// ...
const blockSettings = {
  apiVersion: 3,

  // ...

  edit: () => {
    const blockProps = useBlockProps( {
      className: 'my-random-classname',
    } );

    return <div { ...blockProps }>[illegible]</div>;
  },
};
```

[illegible]

`edit` [illegible]

`attributes` [illegible] `attributes` [illegible] [[illegible]] [illegible]

[illegible] `content` [illegible]

```
edit: ( { attributes } ) => {
  const blockProps = useBlockProps();

  return <div { ...blockProps }>{ attributes.content }</div>;
};
```

[illegible] `attributes.content` [illegible] `div` [illegible]

isSelected

The isSelected property is a boolean that communicates whether the block is currently selected.

```
edit: ( { attributes, isSelected } ) => {
  const blockProps = useBlockProps();

  return (
    <div { ...blockProps }>
      Your block.
      { isSelected && (
        <span>Shows only when the block is selected.</span>
      ) }
    </div>
  );
};
```

setAttributes

This function allows the block to update individual attributes based on user interactions.

```
edit: ( { attributes, setAttributes, isSelected } ) => {
  const blockProps = useBlockProps();

  // Simplify access to attributes
  const { content, mySetting } = attributes;
```

```
	// Toggle a setting when the user clicks the button
	const toggleSetting = () => setAttributes( { mySetting: ! mySetting } );
	return (
		<div { ...blockProps }>
			{ content }
			{ isSelected && (
				<button onClick={ toggleSetting }>Toggle setting</button>
			) }
		</div>
	);
};
```

When using attributes that are objects or arrays it's a good idea to copy or clone the attribute prior to updating it:

```
// Good - a new array is created from the old list attribute and a new list item:
const { list } = attributes;
const addListItem = ( newListItem ) =>
	setAttributes( { list: [ ...list, newListItem ] } );

// Bad - the list from the existing attribute is modified directly to add the new list item:
const { list } = attributes;
const addListItem = ( newListItem ) => {
	list.push( newListItem );
	setAttributes( { list } );
};
```

Why do this? In JavaScript, arrays and objects are passed by reference, so this practice ensures changes won't affect other code that might hold references to the same data. Furthermore, the Gutenberg project follows the philosophy of the Redux library that state should be immutable—data should not be changed directly, but instead a new version of the data created containing the changes.

The `setAttribute` also supports an updater function as an argument. It must be a pure function, which takes current attributes as its only argument and returns updated attributes. This method is helpful when you want to update an value based on a previous state or when working with objects and arrays.

Note: *Since WordPress 6.9.*

```
// Toggle a setting when the user clicks the button.
const toggleSetting = () =>
  setAttributes( ( currentAttr ) => ( {
    mySetting: ! currentAttr.mySetting,
  } ) );

// Add item to the list.
const addListItem = ( newListItem ) =>
  setAttributes( ( currentAttr ) => ( {
    list: [ ...currentAttr.list, newListItem ],
  } ) );
```

Save

`save` [illegible] `post_content` [illegible]

```
save: () => {
  const blockProps = useBlockProps.save();

  return <div { ...blockProps }>[illegible] </div>;
};
```

[illegible] `save` [illegible] WordPress [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] `save` [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] HTML [illegible] HTML [illegible] `save` [illegible] HTML [illegible] `wp.element.RawHTML` [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] WordPress [illegible]

[illegible] save [illegible] API[illegible] `useState` [illegible] `useEffect` [illegible] - `select( store ).selector( ... )` [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] `edit` [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] `save` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `edit` [illegible] `useBlockProps.save()` [illegible] API [illegible] HTML [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `edit` [illegible] `save` [illegible]

```
save: ( { attributes } ) => {
	const blockProps = useBlockProps.save();

	return <div { ...blockProps }>{ attributes.content }</div>;
};
```

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

innerBlocks

[illegible] `save` [illegible] props [illegible] `innerBlocks` [illegible]

`innerBlocks` [illegible]

```
save: ( { attributes, innerBlocks } ) => {
	const { className, ...rest } = useBlockProps.save();

	// innerBlocks[illegible] - React [illegible]
	const numberOfInnerBlocks = innerBlocks?.length;
	if ( numberOfInnerBlocks > 1 ) {
		className = className + ( className ? ' ' : '' ) + 'more-than-one';
```

```
};
const blockProps =  { ...rest, className };

return <div { ...blockProps }>{ attributes.content }</div>;
};
```

Examples

Here are a couple examples of using attributes, edit, and save all together.

Saving Attributes to Child Elements

```
attributes: {
content: {
type: 'string',
source: 'html',
selector: 'div'
}
},

edit: ( { attributes, setAttributes } ) => {
const blockProps = useBlockProps();
const updateFieldValue = ( val ) => {
setAttributes( { content: val } );
}
return (
<div { ...blockProps }>
<TextControl
__next40pxDefaultSize
label='My Text Field'
value={ attributes.content }
onChange={ updateFieldValue }
/>
</div>
);
```

```
},

save: ( { attributes } ) => {
	const blockProps = useBlockProps.save();

	return <div { ...blockProps }> { attributes.content } </div>;
},
```

□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□ [□□□□]

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ null
□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
attributes: {
	postsToShow: {
		type: 'number',
	}
},

edit: ( { attributes, setAttributes } ) => {
	const blockProps = useBlockProps();

	return (
		<div { ...blockProps }>
			<TextControl
				__next40pxDefaultSize
				label='Number Posts to Show'
				value={ attributes.postsToShow }
				onChange={ ( val ) => {
					setAttributes( { postsToShow: parseInt( val ) } );
				}}
			/>
		</div>
	);
},
```

```
save: () => {
 return null;
}
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] “[illegible]” [illegible]

- [illegible] [illegible]
  - [illegible] **HTML**[illegible] HTML [illegible] HTML [illegible]
  - [illegible]
    [illegible]
- [illegible] **HTML**[illegible] HTML [illegible] HTML [illegible]
- [illegible]
  [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] HTML [illegible]

[illegible]

开始调试前，请务必熟悉上文描述的验证步骤，该步骤记录了检测区块是否无效的流程。如果区块重新生成的
标记与文章内容中保存的不匹配，则该区块无效，这通常是由于区块属性从保存内容中解析不正确导致的。

如果您使用 属性来源 ，请确保从标记中提取的属性完全按预期保存，且类型正确（通常为 'string' 或
'number' ）。

当检测到区块无效时，浏览器开发者工具控制台会记录警告信息。该警告将包含标记差异发生具体位置的详细
信息。请仔细查看预期标记与实际标记之间的差异，以定位问题所在。

我更改了区块的 save 行为，现在旧内容包含无效区块。如何修复此问题？

请参阅 已弃用区块 指南，了解如何在有意的标记变更中兼容旧版内容。

版本号 #2
由 壳壳虫 创建于 2026-03-26 17:08:43 UTC
由 壳壳虫 更新于 2026-03-26 17:08:43 UTC