客户端导航

目录
客户端导航的工作原理
Interactivity Router 入门指南
添加路由依赖
确保脚本模块在导航期间加载
设置路由器区域
Where to place router regions
实现导航
实现预获取功能
完整示例：分页
更高级的用例
处理滚动和焦点
在导航时添加新区域
使用 data-wp-key 保留元素
Choosing good key values
Handling server state updates
Overriding router's internal in-memory cached pages Using custom HTML
管理浏览器历史记录
修改超时时间
Handling fetch errors
Disabling client-side navigation on certain pages
禁用导航反馈
订阅页面变更
深入理解交互式路由
The internal in-memory page cache
Router regions
CSS 处理
脚本模块处理
Server state and context

- [redacted]
  - [redacted]
  - [redacted]
  - [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]
HTML [redacted] DOM
[redacted]

Interactivity API [redacted] `@wordpress/interactivity-router` [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] `data-wp-router-region` [redacted] URL [redacted] —— [redacted]

Interactivity API [redacted]

- [redacted] —— WordPress [redacted]
- [redacted] [redacted] —— [redacted] `<body>` [redacted]
  [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] `data-wp-on--click` [redacted] `actions.navigate()` [redacted]

1. [redacted] [redacted] URL [redacted] HTML[redacted]
2. [redacted] [redacted] HTML [redacted]
3. [redacted] **DOM**[redacted] “[redacted]”[redacted]
4. [redacted] [redacted]
5. [redacted] [redacted]
6. [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

- [redacted] [redacted] DOM [redacted]
- [redacted] [redacted]
- [redacted] [redacted]
- **SEO** [redacted] [redacted] HTML [redacted]

Interactivity Router [illegible]

`@wordpress/interactivity-router` [illegible] WordPress 6.5 [illegible] `@wordpress/create-block-interactive-template` [illegible] Interactivity API [illegible]

```
npx @wordpress/create-block@latest my-interactive-block --template @wordpress/create-block-interactive-template
```

[illegible]

1. [illegible] `@wordpress/interactivity-router` [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] `data-wp-router-region` [illegible] HTML [illegible]
4. [illegible] `actions.navigate()` [illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible] 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 4 [illegible]

[illegible]

`@wordpress/interactivity-router` [illegible]

[illegible] `view.js` [illegible] `wp-scripts` [illegible] PHP [illegible]

```
const { actions } = yield import( '@wordpress/interactivity-router' );
yield actions.navigate( url );
```

[illegible] `block.json` [illegible] PHP [illegible] `@wordpress/interactivity-router` [illegible] API [illegible] `wp_interactivity_process_directives()` [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

```
// functions.php
add_action( 'wp_enqueue_scripts', function () {
    wp_register_script_module(
        'my-theme/navigation',
        get_template_directory_uri() . '/assets/navigation.js',
        array(
[illegible]'@wordpress/interactivity',
```

```
            array(
                'id'     => '@wordpress/interactivity-router',
                'import' => 'dynamic',
            ),
        )
    );
    wp_enqueue_script_module( 'my-theme/navigation' );
} );
```

[illegible]

[illegible] `<script>` [illegible] `data-wp-router-options` [illegible] `loadOnClientNavigation` [illegible] `true` [illegible]

[illegible] `block.json` [illegible]

```
{
  "supports": {
    "interactivity": true
  }
}
```

```
{
  "supports": {
    "interactivity": {
      "clientNavigation": true
    }
  }
}
```

[illegible] `block.json` [illegible] ——WordPress [illegible]

[illegible] `block.json` [illegible] `add_client_navigation_support_to_script_module()` [illegible]

```
wp_interactivity()->add_client_navigation_support_to_script_module(
    'my-theme/navigation'
);
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `data-wp-router-region` [illegible] `data-wp-interactive` [illegible] ——[illegible]

`data-wp-router-region` [illegible] ID [illegible] ID [illegible] ——[illegible] ID [illegible] ID[illegible]

[illegible]

```
<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/posts-list"
>
    <?php foreach ( $posts as $post ) : ?>
        <article>
            <h2><?php echo esc_html( $post->post_title ); ?></h2>
            <p><?php echo esc_html( $post->post_excerpt ); ?></p>
        </article>
    <?php endforeach; ?>
</div>
```

Where to place router regions

Router regions can be placed anywhere on the page. Their behavior depends on where they sit relative to other interactive elements and other router regions:

- **As a standalone element** — When a router region is not inside any existing `data-wp-interactive` element, it serves a dual role: it is the interactive boundary (since it also contains `data-wp-interactive`) *and* its content is updated during navigation:

  ```
  <div
  	data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
  	data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/content"
  >
  	<!-- Interactive boundary + navigable region -->
  	<p data-wp-text="state.message">Hello</p>
  </div>
  ```

- **Inside an interactive element** — When a router region is nested inside an element that already has `data-wp-interactive`, the region becomes part of that element's interactivity. The parent interactive element stays untouched during navigation, but the region's content is updated:

```
<div data-wp-interactive="myPlugin">
  <h1>This heading is never updated during navigation</h1>

  <div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/posts"
  >
    <!-- This content is updated during navigation -->
  </div>
</div>
```

  Note that the router region still needs its own `data-wp-interactive` directive, even though it is already inside one.
- **Inside another router region** — When a router region is nested inside another router region, it becomes part of the parent region. The parent region is updated as a single unit during navigation; the nested region is not processed independently:

```
<div data-wp-interactive="myPlugin" data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/main">
  <!-- This inner region is part of "myPlugin/main" -->
  <div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/sidebar"
  >
    <!-- Updated together with the parent region -->
  </div>
</div>
```

□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□ store □□□□ **action**□□□ Interactivity API □□□□□□□ DOM □□□ Actions □□ `store()` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `data-wp-on--click` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ action □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ HTML □□□□□□□□□□ `navigateTo` action□

```
<a data-wp-on--click="actions.navigateTo" href="/page-2/"> □□□□ 2 </a>
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `navigateTo` action□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `navigate()` □□□

```
// view.js
import { store, withSyncEvent } from '@wordpress/interactivity';

store( 'myPlugin', {
  actions: {
    navigateTo: withSyncEvent( function* ( event ) {
      event.preventDefault();

      const { actions } = yield import(
        '@wordpress/interactivity-router'
      );
      yield actions.navigate( event.target.href );
    } ),
  },
} );
```

> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `event.preventDefault()` □□ actions□□□□□ `withSyncEvent()` □□□□□□□□□ [withSyncEvent() □□]□

□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□ `prefetch()` □□□

□□□ —— `data-wp-on--mouseenter` □□□□□□ `data-wp-on--click` □□□□□

```
<a
  data-wp-on--mouseenter="actions.prefetchPage"
  data-wp-on--click="actions.navigateTo"
  href="/page-2/"
>
  □□□□□□□□□□□□
</a>
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
// view.js
import { store, withSyncEvent } from '@wordpress/interactivity';

store( 'myPlugin', {
	actions: {
		prefetchPage: function* ( event ) {
			const { actions } = yield import(
				'@wordpress/interactivity-router'
			);
			yield actions.prefetch( event.target.href );
		},

		navigateTo: withSyncEvent( function* ( event ) {
			event.preventDefault();

			const { actions } = yield import(
				'@wordpress/interactivity-router'
			);
			yield actions.navigate( event.target.href );
		} ),
	},
} );
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

PHP
[illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] ——
[illegible]

PHP:

```
<?php
$current_page = isset( $_GET['paged'] ) ? absint( $_GET['paged'] ) : 1;
$query = new WP_Query( array(
    'paged'          => $current_page,
    'posts_per_page' => 5,
) );
```

```
?>

<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPagination"
    data-wp-router-region="myPagination/posts"
>
    <ul class="posts-list">
        <?php while ( $query->have_posts() ) : $query->the_post(); ?>
            <li>
                <a href="<?php the_permalink(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></a>
            </li>
        <?php endwhile; wp_reset_postdata(); ?>
    </ul>

    <nav class="pagination">
        <?php if ( $current_page > 1 ) : ?>
            <a
                data-wp-on--mouseenter="actions.prefetch"
                data-wp-on--click="actions.navigate"
                href="?paged=<?php echo $current_page - 1; ?>"
            >
                &larr; □□□
            </a>
        <?php endif; ?>

        <span>□ <?php echo $current_page; ?> □</span>

        <?php if ( $query->max_num_pages > $current_page ) : ?>
            <a
                data-wp-on--mouseenter="actions.prefetch"
                data-wp-on--click="actions.navigate"
                href="?paged=<?php echo $current_page + 1; ?>"
            >
                □□□ &rarr;
            </a>
        <?php endif; ?>
    </nav>
</div>
```

JavaScript:

```
import { store, withSyncEvent } from '@wordpress/interactivity';

store( 'myPagination', {
  actions: {
    prefetch: function* ( event ) {
      const { actions } = yield import(
        '@wordpress/interactivity-router'
      );
      yield actions.prefetch( event.target.href );
    },

    navigate: withSyncEvent( function* ( event ) {
      event.preventDefault();

      const { actions } = yield import(
        '@wordpress/interactivity-router'
      );
      yield actions.navigate( event.target.href );

      // ページ遷移後にスクロールをトップに戻す
      window.scrollTo( { top: 0, behavior: 'smooth' } );
    } ),
  },
} );
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] —— [illegible] `actions.navigate()`
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

```
store( 'myPlugin', {
  actions: {
    navigateTo: withSyncEvent( function* ( event ) {
```

```
      event.preventDefault();

      const { actions } = yield import(
        '@wordpress/interactivity-router'
      );
      yield actions.navigate( event.target.href );

      // [illegible]
      window.scrollTo( { top: 0, behavior: 'smooth' } );
    } ),
  },
} );
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] UI [illegible] —— [illegible] `attachTo` [illegible] DOM [illegible]

[illegible] **`attachTo`** [illegible]

```
<div
  data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
  data-wp-router-region='{ "id": "myPlugin/modal", "attachTo": "body" }'
>
  <div class="modal-overlay">
    <div class="modal-content">
      <h2>[illegible]</h2>
      <p>[illegible]...</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

`attachTo` [illegible] CSS [illegible]

□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ *(page-1.php)*□

```
<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/content"
>
    <h1>□□ 1</h1>
    <a
        data-wp-on--click="actions.navigate"
        href="/page-with-modal/"
    >
        □□□□□□□□□□□
    </a>
</div>
```

□□□□□□□□ *(page-2.php)*□

```
<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/content"
>
    <h1>□□ 2</h1>
    <a
        data-wp-on--click="actions.navigate"
        href="/page-without-modal/"
    >
        □□□□□
    </a>
</div>

<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region='{ "id": "myPlugin/modal", "attachTo": "body" }'
>
    <div class="modal-overlay">
        <div class="modal-content">
            <h2>□□□□□□□□□</h2>
        </div>
    </div>
```

```
</div>
```

[illegible] 1 [illegible] 2 [illegible] `<body>` [illegible] 1 [illegible]

[illegible] `data-wp-key` [illegible]

[illegible] Preact [illegible] —— [illegible]

[illegible] `data-wp-key` [illegible] CSS [illegible] DOM [illegible] JavaScript [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] —— [illegible]
2. [illegible] —— [illegible]

[illegible] DOM [illegible] —— [illegible]

[illegible]

PHP:

```
<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPagination"
    data-wp-router-region="myPagination/posts"
>
    <ul>
        <?php while ( $query->have_posts() ) : $query->the_post(); ?>
            <li data-wp-key="post-<?php echo get_the_ID(); ?>">
                <a href="<?php the_permalink(); ?>">
                    <?php the_title(); ?>
```

```
                </a>
            </li>
        <?php endwhile; wp_reset_postdata(); ?>
    </ul>
</div>
```

□□ `<li>` □□□□□ ID
□□□
□□□□□□ DOM □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□
□□□□□□□

```
<div
    data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
    data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/content"
>
    <?php if ( is_product_page() ) : ?>
        <section data-wp-key="product-detail">
            <!-- Product detail layout -->
        </section>
    <?php else : ?>
        <section data-wp-key="product-list">
            <!-- Product list layout -->
        </section>
    <?php endif; ?>
</div>
```

Without keys, navigating between these two pages would cause the algorithm to patch the product-detail `<section>` into the product-list `<section>` (or vice versa) by position, potentially corrupting their internal state. With distinct keys, the algorithm recognizes they are different elements and cleanly replaces one with the other.

Choosing good key values

A key should be:

- **Stable**: The same item should always produce the same key, regardless of its position in the list.
- **Unique among siblings**: No two sibling elements should share the same key. Keys only need to be unique within their parent, not globally.

Use data-derived identifiers whenever possible — post IDs, term IDs, or any value that uniquely identifies the item. Avoid using array indices as keys, because indices change when items are reordered, added, or removed, which defeats the purpose of keying.

```
<!-- Good: stable, data-derived key -->
<li data-wp-key="post-42">...</li>

<!-- Bad: index-based key (changes when items shift) -->
<li data-wp-key="item-0">...</li>
```

Handling server state updates

During client-side navigation, the client-side state persists while the server provides new state for the target page. In some cases, you may want parts of your client state to stay in sync with what the server provides for each page — for example, updating a product count that changes across pages, or resetting an "expanded" flag based on the new page's context.

Use `getServerState()` and `getServerContext()` to react specifically to server-provided values and selectively update the client state in a callback:

```
import {
	store,
	getContext,
	getServerState,
	getServerContext,
} from '@wordpress/interactivity';

const { state } = store( 'myPlugin', {
	callbacks: {
		syncWithServer() {
			const serverState = getServerState();
			const serverContext = getServerContext();
			const context = getContext();

			// Keep the product count in sync with the server across navigations.
			if ( serverState.productCount !== undefined ) {
				state.productCount = serverState.productCount;
			}

			// Reset the expanded state based on the new page's context.
```

```
		if ( serverContext.isExpanded !== undefined ) {
			context.isExpanded = serverContext.isExpanded;
		}
	},
},
} );
```

For more details, see the Understanding global state, local context, and derived state guide.

Overriding router's internal in-memory cached pages

By default, once a page is stored in the router's internal in-memory cache, subsequent navigations use the cached version without making a new network request. Use the `force` option to bypass the router's internal in-memory cache and re-fetch the page from the server:

```
// Force re-fetch with navigate().
yield actions.navigate( '/products/', { force: true } );

// Force re-fetch with prefetch().
yield actions.prefetch( '/products/', { force: true } );
```

> If you're using `force: true` to refresh a page after a mutation (POST, PUT, DELETE request), make sure the mutation has completed before navigating:

```
store( 'myPlugin', {
	actions: {
		deleteAndRefresh: function* () {
			// Wait for the deletion to complete.
			yield fetch( '/wp-json/wp/v2/posts/123', { method: 'DELETE' } );

			// Now refresh the page to show updated data.
			const { actions } = yield import(
				'@wordpress/interactivity-router'
			);
			yield actions.navigate( window.location.href, { force: true } );
		},
	},
```

```
} );
```

Using custom HTML

Instead of fetching a page from a URL, you can provide HTML directly using the `html` option:

```
// Navigate with custom HTML.
yield actions.navigate( '/custom-page/', {
    html: `
        <div data-wp-interactive="myPlugin" data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/content">
            <h1>Custom Content</h1>
            <p>This HTML was provided directly, not fetched.</p>
        </div>
    `,
} );

// Prefetch with custom HTML.
yield actions.prefetch( '/custom-page/', {
    html: customHtmlString,
} );
```

This is useful when you need to control the `fetch` request yourself.

□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□ `navigate()` □□□ `pushState` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `replace` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
// □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□pushState□□
yield actions.navigate( '/page-2/' );

// □□□□□□□□□□□□□replaceState□□
yield actions.navigate( '/page-2/', { replace: true } );
```

□□□□□□□□ `replace: true` □

- □□□□□□ /□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□ URL□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible]

[illegible] 10 [illegible] `timeout` [illegible]

```
// [illegible]
yield actions.navigate( '/page/', { timeout: 5000 } );

// [illegible]
yield actions.navigate( '/page/', { timeout: 30000 } );
```

Handling fetch errors

When navigation fails (network error, timeout, or server error), the router automatically falls back to a full page reload. This means you cannot catch fetch errors from `navigate()` directly — the browser takes over before your code has a chance to handle them.

If you need custom error handling (for example, showing an error message instead of reloading), you can fetch the page manually, handle any errors yourself, and then pass the fetched HTML to `navigate()` using the `html` option:

```
store( 'myPlugin', {
  actions: {
    navigateWithCustomErrorHandling: withSyncEvent( function* ( event ) {
      event.preventDefault();
      const url = event.target.href;

      try {
        // Fetch the page manually.
        const response = yield fetch( url );

        if ( ! response.ok ) {
          // Handle HTTP errors.
          state.error = `Error: ${ response.status }`;
          return;
        }

        const html = yield response.text();
```

```
□□□□// Navigate using the fetched HTML.
□□□□const { actions } = yield import(
□□□□□'@wordpress/interactivity-router'
□□□□);
□□□□yield actions.navigate( url, { html } );
□□□} catch ( error ) {
□□□□state.error = 'Network error. Please check your connection.';
□□□}
□□} ),
□},
} );
```

Disabling client-side navigation on certain pages

Some pages may require a full page reload instead of client-side navigation. Use `wp_interactivity_config()` to disable client navigation:

```
// In your theme's functions.php or a plugin.
add_action( 'wp', function() {
    // Disable on specific page templates.
    if ( is_page_template( 'template-complex.php' ) ) {
        wp_interactivity_config(
            'core/router',
            array( 'clientNavigationDisabled' => true )
        );
    }
} );
```

When `clientNavigationDisabled` is `true`:

- `actions.navigate()` triggers a full page reload.
- `actions.prefetch()` does nothing.
- Navigating from another page to this page forces a reload.

□□□□□

Interactivity API □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- [illegible] [illegible] 400 [illegible] 400 [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

```
// [illegible]
yield actions.navigate( '/page/', { loadingAnimation: false } );

// [illegible]
yield actions.navigate( '/page/', { screenReaderAnnouncement: false } );

// [illegible]
yield actions.navigate( '/page/', {
    loadingAnimation: false,
    screenReaderAnnouncement: false,
} );
```

[illegible]

- [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

`core/router` [illegible] `state.url` [illegible] `data-wp-watch` [illegible] `watch` [illegible] URL [illegible]

```
// view.js
import { watch, store } from '@wordpress/interactivity';

// [illegible]
watch( () => {
 const { state } = store( 'core/router' );
 sendAnalyticsPageView( state.url );
} );

// [illegible]<div data-wp-watch="callbacks.sendPageView">
store( 'myPlugin', {
 callbacks: {
```

```
    sendPageView() {
      const { state } = store( 'core/router' );
      sendAnalyticsPageView( state.url );
    },
  },
} );
```

> `core/router` [illegible] `state.url` [illegible]
> `@wordpress/interactivity-router` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The internal in-memory page cache

At the heart of the Interactivity API router is an internal in-memory page cache — a simple store that maps URLs to their processed page representations. When you call `prefetch()` or `navigate()`, the router first checks this cache to see if the target page has already been fetched and processed.

The cache uses a normalized version of the URL as its key. This normalization strips away the domain and any hash fragments, keeping only the pathname and query parameters. For example, `https://example.com/products/?category=shoes#details` becomes `/products/?category=shoes`. This ensures that navigations to the same logical page (regardless of how the URL was constructed) share the same cache entry.

Each entry in the cache stores not just the fetched HTML, but a fully processed page representation containing:

- **Virtual DOM trees** for each router region found in the page
- **Style sheet references** needed by the page
- **Script module information** for JavaScript that should be loaded
- **The page title** for updating the document title
- **Server state** that was embedded in the page by WordPress

An important detail is that the cache stores promises rather than resolved values. When a fetch begins, the router immediately stores the pending promise in the cache. This means that if multiple calls to `prefetch()` or `navigate()` target the same URL simultaneously (for example, if a user rapidly hovers over multiple links pointing to the same page), only one network request is made. All callers receive the same promise and wait for the same result.

Once a page is in the cache, it remains there for the duration of the browser session. Subsequent navigations to that URL will use the cached version instantly, without any network request. This is why client-side navigation feels so fast after the initial visit — the page is already prepared and ready to render.

If you need to force a fresh fetch (for example, after submitting a form that changes the page's content), you can use the `force: true` option with `navigate()` or `prefetch()`. This bypasses the cache check and fetches the page anew, replacing the existing cache entry with the fresh content.

```
// Force a fresh fetch after a form submission.
const { actions } = store( 'myPlugin', {
	actions: {
		*submitForm() {
			yield fetch( '/wp-json/my-plugin/v1/submit', {
				method: 'POST',
				body: JSON.stringify( {
					/* form data */
				} ),
			} );
			// Navigate to the same page, bypassing the cache
			// to reflect the updated content.
			yield navigate( window.location.href, { force: true } );
		},
	},
} );
```

Router regions

Router regions are the sections of your page that the router knows how to update during client-side navigation. They act as boundaries that tell the router "this is the content that should change when navigating between pages."

Defining router regions

You define a router region by adding the `data-wp-router-region` attribute to an element alongside `data-wp-interactive` (as described in Setting up router regions above).

The attribute value serves as a unique identifier for that region. You can specify it in two ways:

1. As a simple string:

```
<div
	data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
	data-wp-router-region="myPlugin/main-content"
>
	<!-- Region content -->
</div>
```

2. As a JSON object (when you need to pass other options):

```
<div
	data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
	data-wp-router-region='{ "id": "myPlugin/modal", "attachTo": "body" }'
>
	<!-- Region content -->
</div>
```

The region ID must be unique within a single page and consistent across pages that share the same region. For example, if both your "Products" page and "Product Detail" page have a sidebar, and you want that sidebar to update during navigation, both pages should define a region with the same ID (e.g., `"myPlugin/sidebar"`).

How regions are processed during page fetch

When the router fetches a new page (either through `prefetch()` or as part of `navigate()`), it processes the HTML to extract and prepare all router regions. This happens in several steps:

First, the router parses the fetched HTML into a document structure using the browser's built-in HTML parser. This gives it a complete DOM tree to work with, just as if the page had been loaded normally.

Next, the router scans this document for all elements that have both `data-wp-interactive` and `data-wp-router-region` attributes. For each region found, it extracts the region ID and checks whether the region is nested inside another region. Only top-level regions are processed directly; nested regions are handled as part of their parent's content.

For each top-level region, the router converts the HTML into a virtual DOM (vDOM) representation. The virtual DOM is a lightweight JavaScript object structure that mirrors the actual DOM but can be compared and manipulated much more efficiently by the Interactivity API. Importantly, the region element itself is included in this conversion — not just its children. This means that attributes on the region element, such as `data-wp-context`, will also be processed and updated during navigation.

Finally, each region's virtual DOM is stored in the page cache entry, indexed by its region ID. The cache entry now contains a map of region IDs to their corresponding virtual DOM trees.

除了处理区域外，路由器还会在此步骤中提取页面的 CSS 样式表和 JavaScript
脚本模块。尚未加载的新样式表会以禁用状态添加到文档中，以便浏览器可以开始下载它们而不应用它们。同
样，新的脚本模块会被识别，其依赖树会被解析并获取。这些资源会提前准备好，这样当导航实际渲染新内容

时，所有必要的样式和脚本都已就绪。样式和脚本模块的处理细节在下面的 CSS 处理 和 脚本模块处理部分中介绍。

导航期间区域的渲染方式

当调用 navigate()
且目标页面已成功获取（或已缓存）时，路由器需要更新当前页面以显示新内容。这个渲染过程经过精心编排
，以提高效率并避免视觉故障。

路由器首先检查当前页面和目标页面中存在哪些区域。基于此比较，可能会出现三种不同的情况：

情况 1：两个页面都存在区域（更新）

这是最常见的情况。当具有给定 ID
的区域同时存在于当前页面和目标页面上时，路由器会用新内容更新现有区域。

路由器不是简单地替换整个区域的 HTML（这会破坏任何内部状态并导致突兀的视觉过渡），而是使用虚拟
DOM 差异算法。该算法比较当前区域的虚拟 DOM 与新区域的虚拟 DOM
，并计算将一个转换为另一个所需的最小更改集。

例如，如果产品列表区域在当前页面上包含 10 个产品，在新页面上包含 10
个不同的产品，差异算法可能会确定它只需要更新现有列表项元素内的文本内容和图像源 ——
而不是从头开始销毁和重新创建所有 10 个项目。这保留了 DOM
状态（如区域内的滚动位置或焦点状态）并产生更平滑的视觉过渡。

当元素共享相同类型和位置但代表不同事物时，协调算法所依赖的启发式方法可能会失败。您可以使用 data-

wp-key 指令为元素提供稳定的标识，确保它们在导航过程中正确匹配。详情请参阅 使用 data-wp-key

保留元素 。

情况 2：目标页面上存在带有 attachTo 的区域（创建）

有时页面包含一个在当前页面上不存在的区域 ——例如，仅在某些页面上出现的模态对话框。如果此区域指定了
attachTo 属性，路由器将动态创建它。

The attachTo property contains a CSS selector that identifies where in the current page the new region should be appended. When the router encounters such a region, it:

1. Finds the element matching the attachTo selector in the current page
2. Creates new DOM elements for the region
3. Appends these elements to the matched parent
4. Renders the region's virtual DOM into the newly created elements

This allows content that exists on one page but not another to appear smoothly during navigation, without requiring the target element to exist in advance.

Scenario 3: Region exists only on the current page (remove)

When a region exists on the current page but not on the target page, it means that content is no longer needed. The router handles this by setting the region's content to empty, effectively clearing it from the display.

If the region was dynamically created via `attachTo` during a previous navigation, the entire region element is removed from the DOM. If it was part of the original page structure, the element remains but its content is cleared.

What happens to HTML outside router regions?

An important detail to understand is that HTML outside of router regions remains completely untouched during client-side navigation. The router only modifies the content inside the regions it manages — everything else in the DOM stays exactly as it was.

This means that if you have static elements like a site header, footer, or navigation menu that aren't wrapped in a router region, they won't change when the user navigates between pages. This can be intentional (for elements that truly are the same across all pages) or it can be a source of confusion if you expect those elements to update.

However, there's an important exception: **interactive elements outside router regions can still react to global state changes**. If you have an interactive element outside any router region, with directives that use `getServerState()` to read global state, these directives will automatically re-evaluate when navigation brings in new server state.

For example, consider a shopping cart icon in the header that displays the number of items:

```
<!-- This header is NOT inside a router region -->
<header data-wp-interactive="myShop">
  <div class="cart-icon">
    <span data-wp-text="state.cartCount"></span> items
  </div>
</header>

<!-- This is the router region that updates during navigation -->
<main data-wp-interactive="myShop" data-wp-router-region="myShop/content">
  <!-- Page content -->
</main>
```

If `state.cartCount` comes from the regular client-side state, the cart icon will not update during navigation — even if the new page has a different cart count in its server state. The header, while

being interactive, is outside any router region, so it's not re-rendered.

But if you use `getServerState()` instead:

```
const { state } = store( 'myShop', {
  state: {
    get cartCount() {
      // This reacts to server state changes during navigation.
      return getServerState().cartCount;
    },
  },
} );
```

Now the cart icon will update whenever navigation brings in a new `cartCount` value from the server, even though the header itself is outside any router region. This is because `getServerState()` creates a reactive subscription to server-provided state, which is updated during every navigation.

This pattern is useful for global UI elements that need to stay synchronized with server data across navigations, without requiring them to be inside a router region. However, `getServerState()` can also be used to synchronize the `state` of interactive elements inside router regions, as described in the [Handling server state updates](#) section.

CSS [illegible]

[illegible] CSS [illegible] —— [illegible] CSS [illegible]

CSS [illegible]

CSS [illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] HTML [illegible] `<link>` [illegible] `<style>` [illegible]

[illegible] A [illegible] `base.css` [illegible] `theme.css` [illegible] B [illegible] `base.css` [illegible] `components.css` [illegible] `theme.css` [illegible] A [illegible] B[illegible] `base.css` [illegible] `theme.css` [illegible] `components.css` —— [illegible] `theme.css` [illegible] `components.css` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `<link rel="stylesheet">` [illegible] `<style>` [illegible] `<link>` [illegible] `href` [illegible] `<style>` [illegible]

然后路由器将提取的样式与当前页面文档中已存在的样式进行比较。样式分为三类：

1. 已存在 ：样式表已在当前页面加载。准备阶段无需操作。
2. 新增 ：样式表在当前页面中不存在。需要添加。
3. 不再需要 ：样式表在当前页面中但不在目标页面中。将在导航期间禁用。

预加载新样式但不应用

对于新样式表，路由器面临一个困境：它需要确保在显示新页面内容前样式已完全加载（防止无样式内容闪烁
），但又不想立即应用它们（因为用户仍在查看当前页面）。

解决方案是添加新的 <link> 元素，并将其 media 属性设置为阻止应用的值。路由器使用 media="preload"
，这告诉浏览器 "此样式表不适用于任何媒体类型 "——在允许浏览器下载和解析的同时有效禁用它。

当以这种方式添加 <link> 元素时，浏览器会立即开始下载 CSS 文件。路由器通过监听 load
事件来跟踪每个样式表何时完成加载。这使得它能够等待所有新样式准备就绪后再继续导航。

使用最短公共超序列算法维护层叠顺序

在插入新样式表时，路由器必须保持正确的层叠顺序。它通过一种基于寻找两个序列的最短公共超序列（ SCS ）的算法来实现这一目标。

给定当前页面的样式表（序列 X）和目标页面的样式表（序列 Y）， SCS 算法会找到包含 X 和 Y
作为子序列的最短序列，同时保持它们内部的顺序。这能明确告知路由器新元素应插入的位置以及哪些现有元
素需要保留。

例如：

当前页面样式（ X）： [A, C, D]
目标页面样式（ Y）： [A, B, C, E]
最短公共超序列： [A, B, C, D, E]

算法随后确定：保持 A 和 C 在原位，在 A 和 C 之间插入 B，在 C 之后保留 D，并在末尾插入 E。

这种方法确保了：

同时出现在两个页面中的样式表保持正确的相对顺序
新样式表被插入到适当位置以维持层叠顺序的正确性
执行最少数量的 DOM 操作

在导航期间激活和停用样式

当 navigate() 实际渲染新页面时，路由器会切换样式表的启用和停用状态：

激活样式 ：对于属于目标页面的每个样式表，路由器移除 media="preload"
覆盖（或恢复原始指定的 media 属性）。这会使浏览器应用这些样式。
停用样式 ：对于存在于当前页面但不在目标页面中的每个样式表，路由器将其 media 属性设置为
"preload"。这会在不将元素从 DOM 中移除的情况下禁用样式。

[illegible] DOM [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] API [illegible] [[illegible]]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [[illegible]] [illegible] WordPress [illegible] `data-wp-router-options` [illegible]

```
<script
 type="module"
 src="/wp-content/plugins/my-plugin/view.js"
 data-wp-router-options='{"loadOnClientNavigation": true}'
></script>
```

[illegible] `loadOnClientNavigation` [illegible] `true` [illegible] `<script type="module">` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JavaScript [illegible] `@wordpress/interactivity` [illegible] URL[illegible] WordPress [illegible]

```
<script type="importmap">
 {
  "imports": {
   "@wordpress/interactivity": "/wp-includes/js/dist/interactivity.min.js",
   "@wordpress/interactivity-router": "/wp-includes/js/dist/interactivity-router.min.js"
  }
 }
</script>
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] `import` [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

[illegible] ——[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] blob URL[illegible] URL [illegible] `import()` [illegible]

[illegible] URL [illegible] blob URL [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `navigate()` [illegible]

```
// [illegible]
for ( const moduleInfo of page.scriptModules ) {
 await import( moduleInfo.blobUrl );
}
```

[illegible] `store()` [illegible] API [illegible]

Server state and context

Interactive elements often need data from the server — configuration values, content from the database, user preferences, and more. The Interactivity API provides three mechanisms for this: global state, local context and config.

During client-side navigation, this server-provided data needs to be extracted from the new page and made available to the client-side code.

How server data is embedded in pages

When WordPress renders a page with interactive elements, it embeds server-provided data in special `<script>` tags:

```
<!-- Global state -->
<script
type="application/json"
id="wp-script-module-data-@wordpress/interactivity"
>
{
  "state": {
    "myPlugin": {
      "cartItemCount": 3,
    }
  }
  "config": {
    "myPlugin": {
      "userLoggedIn": true
    }
  }
}
</script>
```

Local context is embedded directly in the `data-wp-context` attribute of elements:

```
<div
data-wp-interactive="myPlugin"
data-wp-context='{ "productId": 42, "inStock": true }'
>
<!-- Content -->
</div>
```

Extracting state, context and config during fetch

When the router fetches a new page, it extracts these types of server data:

1. **Global state**: The router finds the `<script type="application/json">` element with ID `wp-script-module-data-@wordpress/interactivity` and parses its JSON content to extrat its `state` property. This state comes from `wp_interactivity_state` is stored in the internal in-

memory page cache entry.

2. **Local context**: Context values are embedded in the virtual DOM representation of each router region. When a region's HTML is converted to vDOM, the `data-wp-context` attributes are preserved and will be processed during rendering.
3. **Config**: The router finds the `<script type="application/json">` element with ID `wp-script-module-data-@wordpress/interactivity` and parses its JSON content to extrat its `config` property. This configuration comes from `wp_interactivity_config` and is stored in the internal in-memory page cache entry.

Merging server data during navigation

When navigation renders the new page, the server-provided data may need to merge with the existing client-side state, depending on the use case. The key principle here is that **client-side state is never automatically overwritten by the server**. This design ensures that any changes your JavaScript code has made to the state (such as user preferences, UI toggles, or form input) are preserved across navigations.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] `getServerState()` [illegible]

```
[illegible]
  { "totalResults": 120, "isFiltersOpen": false }

[illegible]
  getServerState()  → { "totalResults": 120, "isFiltersOpen": false }
  state             → { "totalResults": 120, "isFiltersOpen": true }

[illegible]
  { "totalResults": 85, "sortOrder": "date" }

[illegible]
  getServerState()  → { "totalResults": 85, "sortOrder": "date" }
  state             → { "totalResults": 120, "isFiltersOpen": true, "sortOrder": "date" }
```

`state` [illegible] `totalResults` [illegible] `120` [illegible] `isFiltersOpen` [illegible] `sortOrder` [illegible] `getServerState()` [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] API

[illegible] `getServerContext()` [illegible] `getContext()` [illegible]

```
[illegible]
  { "isAvailable": true, "isLiked": false }

[illegible]
  getServerContext() → { "isAvailable": true, "isLiked": false }
  getContext()       → { "isAvailable": true, "isLiked": true }

[illegible]
  { "isAvailable": false, "discount": 15 }

[illegible]
  getServerContext() → { "isAvailable": false, "discount": 15 }
  getContext()       → { "isAvailable": true, "isLiked": true, "discount": 15 }
```

`getContext()` [illegible] `isAvailable` [illegible] `true` [illegible] `isLiked` [illegible] `discount` [illegible] `getServerContext()` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] API [illegible]

- `getServerState()` [illegible]
- `getServerContext()` [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] `state` [illegible] `getContext()` [illegible] `state` [illegible] `getContext()` [illegible] `getServerState()` [illegible] `getServerContext()` [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `prefetch()` [illegible]

1. 路由器规范化 URL 并检查页面缓存。
2. 如果未缓存，则开始获取 HTML。
3. 获取到的 HTML 被解析成文档。
4. 提取路由器区域并转换为虚拟 DOM。
5. 样式表与先前加载的进行比较；新的样式表会以 media="preload" 的方式添加。
6. 识别脚本模块并与先前加载的进行比较；新的模块会解析其依赖项并获取源代码。
7. 提取服务器状态。
8. 完全处理后的页面被存储在缓存中。
9. 函数返回（页面现在已准备好进行即时导航）。

第二阶段：导航

当调用 navigate() 时（例如，点击链接后）：

1. 路由器检查客户端导航是否被禁用；如果是，则回退到完整页面加载。
2. 如果尚未预取，则立即运行第一阶段中的获取过程。
3. 路由器等待页面准备就绪（获取完成，样式加载）。
4. 如果等待时间超过阈值（ 400ms），可能会显示加载指示器。
5. 渲染阶段开始（为提高效率而进行批量处理）：
执行新页面的脚本模块。
服务器状态与客户端状态合并。
每个路由器区域使用其新的虚拟 DOM 进行更新。
创建并附加带有 attachTo 但尚不存在的区域。
根据需要激活 /停用样式。
更新文档标题。
6. 更新浏览器历史记录（ pushState 或 replaceState）。
7. 为无障碍访问进行屏幕阅读器播报。
8. 如果 URL 包含哈希，页面将滚动到该元素。
9. 导航完成。

竞态条件防护

一个微妙但重要的细节：用户并不总是等待导航完成就点击另一个链接。路由器会优雅地处理这种情况。

当调用 navigate() 时，路由器会记住目标 URL。如果在第一次导航完成前又调用了另一个 navigate() ，路由器会更新其目标并放弃第一次导航。当第一次导航的 fetch 完成时，它会检查其 URL 是否仍是当前目标 — — 如果不是，则直接返回而不渲染。

这确保了快速点击多个链接不会导致视觉故障或渲染过时内容。只有最近的导航会完成。

全页面客户端导航（实验性功能）
全页面客户端导航是一项实验性功能，它扩展了本指南中描述的基于区域的方法。与要求您定义独立的路由器
区域不同，全页面导航将整个 <body> 元素视为单个区域 ——在导航过程中有效地替换所有页面内容。

[illegible] Gutenberg [illegible] **WP [illegible] > Gutenberg > [illegible] [illegible] "Interactivity API: [illegible]" [illegible]**

[illegible]
[illegible]

```
import '@wordpress/interactivity-router/full-page';
```

[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] **Interactivity API**[illegible] jQuery
[illegible]

> [illegible]
>
> Gutenberg GitHub [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] #2
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2026-03-26 17:08:43 UTC
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2026-03-26 17:08:43 UTC