区块注册

目录
使用 PHP 注册区块（服务器端）
通过元数据集合一次性注册所有区块（推荐方式）
单独注册元数据集合（ WordPress 6.7+）
使用 register_block_type() 注册单个区块
PHP-only blocks with auto-registration
Registering a block with JavaScript (client-side)
Additional resources

WordPress 中的区块通常以插件形式打包，并使用 block.json 元数据在服务器端和客户端进行注册。

虽然可以仅在客户端注册区块，但最佳实践强烈建议同时在服务器端和客户端进行注册。这种双重注册对于启
用服务器端功能至关重要，例如动态渲染、区块支持、区块钩子和样式变体。若缺少服务器端注册，这些功能
将无法正常运行。

例如，若希望区块 通过 theme.json 进行样式设置
，则必须在服务器端注册该区块。否则，区块将无法识别或应用 theme.json 中为其分配的任何样式。

下图详细说明了区块的注册流程。

打开区块注册流程图

使用 PHP 注册区块（服务器端）
在服务器端注册区块发生在主插件 PHP 文件中，并挂载到 init 钩子上。 WordPress
为此提供了多个函数，具体取决于你的需求以及目标 WordPress 的最低版本。

通过元数据集合一次性注册所有区块（推荐方

式）

□ WordPress 6.8 □□□□□□□□□□□□ `wp_register_block_types_from_metadata_collection()` □□□□□□□□□□□ `blocks-manifest.php` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `register_block_type()` □

`blocks-manifest.php` □□□ `wp-scripts build-blocks-manifest` □□□□ `build` □ `start` □□□□ `--blocks-manifest` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `block.json` □□□□□□□□□□□□ PHP □□□□

```
function my_plugin_register_blocks() {
    wp_register_block_types_from_metadata_collection(
        __DIR__ . '/build',
        __DIR__ . '/build/blocks-manifest.php'
    );
}
add_action( 'init', 'my_plugin_register_blocks' );
```

□□ `create-block` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `block.json` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ——□□□□□□□□□□□□□

> `wp_register_block_types_from_metadata_collection()` □□ WordPress 6.8 □□□□□□□□□□□ WordPress 6.8 □□□□ □

□□□□□□□□□□□ WordPress 6.7+□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `$args` □□□□□□ `wp_register_block_metadata_collection()` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `register_block_type()` □ WordPress □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
function my_plugin_register_blocks() {
    wp_register_block_metadata_collection(
        __DIR__ . '/build',
        __DIR__ . '/build/blocks-manifest.php'
    );

    register_block_type( __DIR__ . '/build/block-one' );
    register_block_type( __DIR__ . '/build/block-two', array(
        'render_callback' => 'my_plugin_render_block_two',
    ) );
}
add_action( 'init', 'my_plugin_register_blocks' );
```

> `wp_register_block_metadata_collection()` [illegible] WordPress 6.7 [illegible]
>
> [WordPress 6.7 [illegible]]() [illegible]

[illegible] `register_block_type()` [illegible]

[`register_block_type()`]() [illegible] `block.json` [illegible] WordPress 6.7 [illegible]

[illegible]

- **`$block_type` (`string`):** [illegible] `block.json` [illegible]
- **`$args` (`array`):** [illegible] `render_callback` [illegible] `block.json` [illegible] `render` [illegible]

[illegible] `block.json` [illegible] `src` [illegible] `build` [illegible] `$block_type` [illegible] `build` [illegible] `block.json` [illegible]

`register_block_type()` [illegible] (`WP_Block_Type`)[illegible] `false` [illegible] `render_callback` [illegible]

```
register_block_type(
	__DIR__ . '/build',
	array(
		'render_callback' => 'render_block_core_notice',
	)
);
```

[illegible] `init` [illegible]

```
function minimal_block_ca6eda___register_block() {
	register_block_type( __DIR__ . '/build' );
}
add_action( 'init', 'minimal_block_ca6eda___register_block' );
```

[illegible] [[illegible]]() [illegible] [[illegible]]()

PHP-only blocks with auto-registration

For blocks that only need server-side rendering, you can register them exclusively in PHP using the `autoRegister` flag and a `render_callback`. These blocks automatically appear in the editor without requiring any JavaScript registration or client-side code and use dynamic rendering.

```
register_block_type( 'my-plugin/server-block', array(
	'render_callback' => function( $attributes ) {
		$wrapper_attributes = get_block_wrapper_attributes();

		return sprintf(
			'<div %1$s>Server content</div>',
			$wrapper_attributes
		);
	},
	'supports' => array(
		'autoRegister' => true,
		'color' => array(
			'background' => true,
		),
	),
) );
```

Registering a block with JavaScript (client-side)

When the block has already been registered on the server and unless using PHP-only auto-registered blocks, you only need to register the client-side settings in JavaScript using the `registerBlockType` method from the `@wordpress/blocks` package. You just need to make sure you use the same block name as defined in the block's `block.json` file. Here's an example:

```
import { registerBlockType } from '@wordpress/blocks';

registerBlockType( 'my-plugin/notice', {
	edit: Edit,
	// ...other client-side settings
} );
```

While it's generally advised to register blocks on the server using PHP for the benefits outlined in the "Benefits using the metadata file" section, you can opt to register a block solely on the client-side. The `registerBlockType` method allows you to register a block type using metadata.

The function accepts two parameters:

- **`blockNameOrMetadata` (`string`|`Object`):** This can either be the block type's name as a string or an object containing the block's metadata, which is typically loaded from the `block.json` file.
- **`settings` (`Object`):** This is an object containing the block's client-side settings.

> You can import the contents of the `block.json` file (or any other `.json` file) directly into your JavaScript files if you're using a build process, such as the one provided by `wp-scripts`.

The `settings` object passed as the second parameter includes many properties, but these are the two most important ones:

- **`edit`:** The React component that gets used in the Editor for our block.
- **`save`:** The function that returns the static HTML markup that gets saved to the database.

The `registerBlockType()` function returns the registered block type (`WPBlock`) on success or `undefined` on failure. Here's an example:

```
import { registerBlockType } from '@wordpress/blocks';
import { useBlockProps } from '@wordpress/block-editor';
import metadata from './block.json';

const Edit = () => <p { ...useBlockProps() }>Hello World - Block Editor</p>;
const save = () => <p { ...useBlockProps.save() }>Hello World - Frontend</p>;

registerBlockType( metadata.name, {
	edit: Edit,
	save,
} );
```

See the full block example of the code above

Additional resources

- `wp_register_block_types_from_metadata_collection` PHP function (WordPress 6.8+)
- `wp_register_block_metadata_collection` PHP function (WordPress 6.7+)

- `register_block_type` PHP function
- `registerBlockType` JS function
- More efficient block type registration in 6.8 | WordPress Core dev note
- New block type registration APIs in 6.7 | WordPress Core dev note
- Why a block needs to be registered in both the server and the client? | GitHub Discussion
- Block Registration diagram

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