命令手册

目录
概述
命令类型
命令结构剖析
必需的注册参数
快速简易执行
可选注册参数
Annotating with PHPDoc
短描述
长描述
参数别名
YAML 参数选项
文档块标签
WP_CLI::add_command() 的第三个 $args 参数 Command internals
Accepting arguments
Effectively reusing WP-CLI internal APIs
帮助信息渲染
编写测试
Adding commands globally
分发
包含在插件或主题中
Distribute as a stand-alone command Git 仓库
ZIP 文件

创建自定义 WP-CLI 命令比看起来更简单 ——您可以使用 wp scaffold package（仓库）动态生成除命令本身外的所有内容。

概述
WP-CLI 的目标是提供 WordPress 管理后台的完整替代方案；对于您可能在 WordPress
管理后台执行的任何操作，都应有一个等效的 WP-CLI 命令。 命令 是 WP-CLI 功能的原子单元。 wp plugin install (文档) 就是这样一个命令， wp plugin activate (文档) 也是。命令对 WordPress
用户很有用，因为它们可以为执行复杂任务提供简单、精确的接口。

但是 ，WordPress 管理后台是一把功能无限复杂的瑞士军刀。仅靠本项目不可能处理所有用例。这就是为什么
WP-CLI 包含一套 常见内置命令 ，同时也提供 丰富的内部 API供第三方编写和注册自己的命令。

WP-CLI 命令可以 作为独立包分发 ，也可以与 WordPress 插件或主题捆绑。对于前者，您可以使用 wp
scaffold package (仓库) 动态生成除命令本身之外的所有内容。

包之于 WP-CLI，犹如插件之于 WordPress。在创建 WP-CLI 包时，您应采取的方法存在明显差异。虽然 WP-CLI 是 /wp-admin 不断增长的替代方案，但重要的是要注意，在考虑如何使用 WordPress API
之前，您必须首先编写您的包以与 WP-CLI 内部 API 协同工作。

命令类型

捆绑命令：

通常涵盖标准安装 WordPress 提供的功能。但也有例外，特别是 wp search-replace（文档 ）。
不依赖插件、主题等其他组件。
由 WP-CLI 团队维护。

第三方命令：

可以在插件或主题中定义。
可以使用 wp scaffold package（仓库 ）轻松搭建为独立项目。
可以在 包索引 中独立于插件或主题分发。

所有命令：

遵循 文档标准 。

命令结构剖析

WP-CLI 支持将任何可调用的类、函数或闭包注册为命令。 WP_CLI::add_command() (文档) 用于内部和第三方命令注册。

□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ `wp plugin install` □□□□

```
$ wp plugin install
usage: wp plugin install <plugin|zip|url>... [--version=<version>] [--force] [--activate] [--
activate-network]
```

□□□□□□ `<plugin|zip|url>...` □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ `wp plugin install` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ZIP □□□ URL□□ `[--version=<version>]` □□□□ □□ □□

WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ `--debug` □□□□□□□□□□□□□ PHP □□□□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□

□□□□□□ `WP_CLI::add_command()` □□□□□□□□

1. `$name` □□□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□ `plugin install` □ `post list` □□
2. `$callable` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□ `wp foo` □□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
// 1. □□□□□□□□
function foo_command( $args ) {
    WP_CLI::success( $args[0] );
}
WP_CLI::add_command( 'foo', 'foo_command' );

// 2. □□□□□□□□
$foo_command = function( $args ) {
    WP_CLI::success( $args[0] );
}
WP_CLI::add_command( 'foo', $foo_command );

// 3. □□□□□□□□□□□□
class Foo_Command {
    public function __invoke( $args ) {
        WP_CLI::success( $args[0] );
    }
}
WP_CLI::add_command( 'foo', 'Foo_Command' );
```

```
// 4. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
class Foo_Command {
    protected $bar;
    public function __construct( $bar ) {
        $this->bar = $bar;
    }
    public function __invoke( $args ) {
        WP_CLI::success( $this->bar . ':' . $args[0] );
    }
}
$instance = new Foo_Command( 'Some text' );
WP_CLI::add_command( 'foo', $instance );
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□ `Foo` □□□□ `bar()` □□□□□ `wp foo bar` □□□ ...
- `__invoke()` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `__invoke()` □□

□□□ □□□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□ `WP_CLI_Command` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `wp foo` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `wp core foo` □□

```
class Foo_Command {
    public function __invoke( $args ) {
        WP_CLI::success( $args[0] );
    }
}
WP_CLI::add_command( 'core foo', 'Foo_Command' );
```

□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `WP_CLI::add_command()` □□□□□□ `wp eval-file` □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□

□□□□□ `simple-command.php` □□□

```
<?php
WP_CLI::success( "□□□□□□□" );
```

□□ “□□ ”□□□ `wp eval-file simple-command.php` □□□□□□□□□ WordPress □ WordPress □□□□□□□ `--skip-wordpress` □□□□□□ WordPress□

□□□□□

WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ PHPDoc □□□□□□□□□ `$args` □□□□□ `WP_CLI::add_command()` □

Annotating with PHPDoc

A typical WP-CLI class looks like this:

```
<?php
/**
 * Implements example command.
 */
class Example_Command {

□/**
□ * Prints a greeting.
□ *
□ * ## OPTIONS
□ *
□ * <name>
□ * : The name of the person to greet.
□ *
□ * [--type=<type>]
□ * : Whether or not to greet the person with success or error.
□ * ---
□ * default: success
□ * options:
□ *   - success
□ *   - error
□ * ---
□ *
□ * ## EXAMPLES
□ *
```

```
 *     wp example hello Newman
 *
 * @when after_wp_load
 */
function hello( $args, $assoc_args ) {
  list( $name ) = $args;

  // Print the message with type
  $type = $assoc_args['type'];
  WP_CLI::$type( "Hello, $name!" );
}
}

WP_CLI::add_command( 'example', 'Example_Command' );
```

This command's PHPDoc is interpreted in three ways:

□□□

□□□□　　PHPDoc □□□□□□

```
/**
 *□□□□□□
```

□□□

□□□□　　PHPDoc □□□□□□

```
 * ##□□
*
 * <name>
 * :□□□□□□□□□□
*
 * [--type=<type>]
 * :□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
* ---
 *□□□: success
 *□□:
 *   - success
 *   - error
 * ---
```

```
 *
 * ##
*
 *     wp example hello Newman
```

- `<name>` `<name>...`
  `[<name>]`
  `[<name>...]`
- `[--type=<type>]` 'success' 'success' 'error'
  `[--error]`
- `[--field[=<value>]]` `--skip-plugins[=<plugins>]`
- `[--status=<status>...]` `...`
  - `--status=active --status=inactive` WP-CLI `$assoc_args['status']` `[ 'active', 'inactive' ]`
  - `...` ——
  - `[--verbose]`

/ `[--<field>=<value>]`

```
 * [--<field>=<value>]
 * :
```


| `$assoc_args`

```
 * [--with-dependencies|w]
 * :
```

`--with-dependencies` `-w` `$assoc_args['with-dependencies']`

|

```
* [--verbose|v|wordy]
* : □□□□□□□
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
* [--format=<format>|f]
* : □□□□□
```

□□ `wp example hello -f=json` □□□ `wp example hello --format=json` □□□□□□□□□□□□ WP-CLI □□□□ `-<alias>=value` □□□□□□□ `--<name>=value` □□□□□□□□□

YAML □□□

□□□□□□ `---` □□□□□□ YAML □□□□□□□□□□□□

`default` □□□□□□□□□□□

```
* [--type=<type>]
* : □□□□□□□□□□□□□
* ---
* default: success
* options:
*   - success
*   - error
* ---
```

`options` □□□□□□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

`sensitive` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ API □□□□

- □□□ `--prompt` □□□□□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ STDOUT□
- □□□□□ `sensitive: true` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `[REDACTED]`□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
* [--password=<password>]
* : □□□□□□
* ---
* sensitive: true
* ---
```

□□□□□□ `help` □□□□□□□□□ `wp help example hello` □□□□□ [Markdown Extra](#)□□□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□

- [illegible] `OPTIONS` [illegible] `EXAMPLES` [illegible]
- [illegible] `## NAME` [illegible]
- [illegible] 2 [illegible] 2 [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] **75** [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] **90** [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] WP-CLI [illegible] [[illegible]] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
 * @when after_wp_load
 */
```

[illegible]

@subcommand

[illegible] `list` [illegible] `list` [illegible] PHP [illegible]

[illegible] `@subcommand` [illegible]

```
/**
 * @subcommand list
 */
function _list( $args, $assoc_args ) {
    ...
}

/**
 * @subcommand do-chores
 */
function do_chores( $args, $assoc_args ) {
    ...
}
```

@alias

[illegible] `@alias` [illegible]

```
/**
 * @alias hi
 */
function hello( $args, $assoc_args ) {
  ...
}
```

```
$ wp example hi Joe
Success: Hello, Joe!
```

@when

WP-CLI WP-CLI

WP-CLI WordPress

```
@when after_wp_load
```

WP-CLI WordPress

```
@when before_wp_load
```

WP-CLI WordPress `@when`

WordPress

@skipglobalargcheck

`--debug` `--user` `--quiet` WP-CLI

`@skipglobalargcheck`

```
/**
 * @skipglobalargcheck
 * @when before_wp_load
 */
function my_command( $args, $assoc_args ) {
  ...
```

```
□}
```

WP_CLI::add_command() □□□□　　$args □□

PHPDoc □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
$hello_command = function( $args, $assoc_args ) {
□list( $name ) = $args;
□$type = $assoc_args['type'];
□WP_CLI::$type( "Hello, $name!" );
□if ( isset( $assoc_args['honk'] ) ) {
□□WP_CLI::log( 'Honk!' );
□}
};
WP_CLI::add_command( 'example hello', $hello_command, array(
□'shortdesc' => '□□□□□□□',
□'synopsis' => array(
□□array(
□□□'type'        => 'positional',
□□□'name'        => 'name',
□□□'description' => '□□□□□□□□□□',
□□□'optional'    => false,
□□□'repeating'   => false,
□□),
□□array(
□□□'type'        => 'assoc',
□□□'name'        => 'type',
□□□'description' => '□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□',
□□□'optional'    => true,
□□□'default'     => 'success',
□□□'options'     => array( 'success', 'error' ),
□□),
□□array(
□□□'type'     => 'flag',
□□□'name'     => 'honk',
□□□'optional' => true,
□□),
□),
□'when' => 'after_wp_load',
□'longdesc' =>   '##□□' . "\n\n" . 'wp example hello Newman',
```

```
) );
```

□□□□ `longdesc` □□□□□□□ synopsis
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ synopsis□ `longdesc`
□□□□□□□□□

Command internals

Now that you know how to register a command, the world is your oyster. Inside your callback, your command can do whatever it wants.

Accepting arguments

In order to handle runtime arguments, you have to add two parameters to your callable: `$args` and `$assoc_args`.

```
function hello( $args, $assoc_args ) {
□/* Code goes here*/
}
```

`$args` variable will store all the positional arguments:

```
$ wp example hello Joe Doe
```

```
WP_CLI::line( $args[0] ); // Joe
WP_CLI::line( $args[1] ); // Doe
```

`$assoc_args` variable will store all the arguments defined like `--key=value` or `--flag` or `--no-flag`

```
$ wp example hello --name='Joe Doe' --verbose --no-option
```

```
WP_CLI::line( $assoc_args['name'] ); // Joe Doe
WP_CLI::line( $assoc_args['verbose'] ); // true
WP_CLI::line( $assoc_args['option'] ); // false
```

Also, you can combine argument types:

```
$ wp example hello --name=Joe foo --verbose bar
```

```
WP_CLI::line( $assoc_args['name'] ); // Joe
WP_CLI::line( $assoc_args['verbose'] ); // true
```

```
WP_CLI::line( $args[0] ); // foo
WP_CLI::line( $args[1] ); // bar
```

Effectively reusing WP-CLI internal APIs

As an example, say you were tasked with finding all unused themes on a multisite network (#2523). If you had to perform this task manually through the WordPress admin, it would probably take hours, if not days, of effort. However, if you're familiar with writing WP-CLI commands, you could complete the task in 15 minutes or less.

Here's what such a command looks like:

```
/**
 * Find unused themes on a multisite network.
 *
 * Iterates through all sites on a network to find themes which aren't enabled
 * on any site.
 */
$find_unused_themes_command = function() {
	$response = WP_CLI::launch_self( 'site list', array(), array( 'format' => 'json' ), false, true );
	$sites = json_decode( $response->stdout );
	$unused = array();
	$used = array();
	foreach( $sites as $site ) {
		WP_CLI::log( "Checking {$site->url} for unused themes..." );
		$response = WP_CLI::launch_self( 'theme list', array(), array( 'url' => $site->url, 'format' => 'json' ), false, true );
		$themes = json_decode( $response->stdout );
		foreach( $themes as $theme ) {
			if ( 'no' == $theme->enabled && 'inactive' == $theme->status && ! in_array( $theme->name, $used ) ) {
				$unused[ $theme->name ] = $theme;
			} else {
				if ( isset( $unused[ $theme->name ] ) ) {
					unset( $unused[ $theme->name ] );
				}
				$used[] = $theme->name;
			}
		}
	}
```

```
□WP_CLI\Utils\format_items( 'table', $unused, array( 'name', 'version' ) );
};
WP_CLI::add_command( 'find-unused-themes', $find_unused_themes_command, array(
□'before_invoke' => function(){
□□if ( ! is_multisite() ) {
□□□WP_CLI::error( 'This is not a multisite installation.' );
□□}
□},
) );
```

Let's run through the internal APIs this command uses to achieve its goal:

- `WP_CLI::add_command()` (doc) is used to register a `find-unused-themes` command to the `$find_unused_themes_command` closure. The `before_invoke` argument makes it possible to verify the command is running on a multisite install, and error if not.
- `WP_CLI::error()` (doc) renders a nicely formatted error message and exits.
- `WP_CLI::launch_self()` (doc) initially spawns a process to get a list of all sites, then is later used to get the list of themes for a given site.
- `WP_CLI::log()` (doc) renders informational output to the end user.
- `WP_CLI\Utils\format_items()` (doc) renders the list of unused themes after the command has completed its discovery.

□□□□□

□□□□ PHPDoc□□□□□□□□□□□□ `help` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

1. □□□□
2. □□□□
3. □□□□□□□□□□□□
4. □□□□

□□□□

WP-CLI □□□□□ Behat □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Behat □□□ WP-CLI □□□□□□□□□□□□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Behat □□□□□□□ `features/` □□□□□□□□□ `features/cli-info.feature` □□□□□□

```
Feature: □□ CLI □□

  Scenario: □□□□□□□□□
    Given □□□□□

    When □□□ `wp cli info --format=json`
    Then STDOUT □□□□□□□□□□ JSON□
      """
      {"wp_cli_packages_dir_path":"/tmp/wp-cli-home/.wp-cli/packages/"}
      """

    When □□□ `WP_CLI_PACKAGES_DIR=/tmp/packages wp cli info --format=json`
    Then STDOUT □□□□□□□□□□ JSON□
      """
      {"wp_cli_packages_dir_path":"/tmp/packages/"}
      """
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□

- **Given** □□□□□□□
- **When** □□□□□□□□□
- **Then** □□□□□□□ X□□□ Y □ Z□□

□□□□□□□ wp-cli/scaffold-package-command □□□□

Adding commands globally

If you want to have custom commands available globally, without needing to create a full plugin or package, you can use WP-CLI's `require` configuration option.

Edit your global config file (usually found at `~/.wp-cli/config.yml`) to require a PHP file:

```
require:
  - ~/.wp-cli/commands.php
```

Then create the file and add your custom commands:

```
<?php

WP_CLI::add_command( 'hello-world', function () {
```

```
    WP_CLI::success( "Hello World!" );
} );
```

Any commands registered in that file will be globally available whenever you run WP-CLI. This is great for personal helper commands that you want available across all your WordPress projects.

You can also pass the `--require=<path>` flag on the command line, or set the `WP_CLI_REQUIRE` environment variable, to load a custom PHP file for a single invocation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WP-CLI [illegible] `WP_CLI` [illegible]

```
if ( defined( 'WP_CLI' ) && WP_CLI ) {
	require_once dirname( __FILE__ ) . '/inc/class-plugin-cli-command.php';
}
```

[illegible] `cli_init` [illegible] WP-CLI Runner [illegible] `WP_CLI` [illegible]

```
/**
 * [illegible] cli_init [illegible] WP-CLI [illegible]
 */
function myplugin_register_cli_commands() {
	require_once dirname( __FILE__ ) . '/inc/class-plugin-cli-command.php';
	WP_CLI::add_command( 'myplugin', 'MyPlugin_CLI_Command' );
}
add_action( 'cli_init', 'myplugin_register_cli_commands' );
```

[illegible] WP-CLI [illegible] `WP_CLI` [illegible] WP-CLI [illegible] `cli_init` [illegible]

Distribute as a stand-alone command

Standalone WP-CLI commands can be installed from any git repository, ZIP file or folder. The only technical requirement is to include a valid composer.json file with an autoload declaration. We recommended including `"type": "wp-cli-package"` to distinguish your project explicitly as a WP-CLI package.

Here's a full composer.json example from the server command:

```
{
"name": "wp-cli/server-command",
"description": "Start a development server for WordPress",
"type": "wp-cli-package",
"homepage": "https://github.com/wp-cli/server-command",
"license": "MIT",
"authors": [
    {
        "name": "Package Maintainer",
         "email": "packagemaintainer@homepage.com",
         "homepage": "https://www.homepage.com"
    }
  ],
"require": {
"php": ">=5.3.29"
},
"autoload": {
"files": [ "command.php" ]
}
}
```

Note the `autoload` declaration, which loads `command.php`.

Once you've added a valid composer.json file to your project repository, WP-CLI users can pull it in via the package manager from the location you opted to store it in. Here's a few examples of storage locations and the corresponding syntax of installing it via the package manager:

Git □□

□□□□□ Git □□□□□□□□□□ `package install` □□□□□ Git □□□ HTTPS □ SSH □□□

```
# □□ HTTPS □□□□□
$ wp package install https://github.com/wp-cli/server-command.git
```

```
# □□ SSH □□□□□
$ wp package install git@github.com:wp-cli/server-command.git
```

ZIP □□

□□□□□□ ZIP □□□□□□□□ `wp package install` □□□□ ZIP □□□□□□

```
# □□ ZIP □□□□□
$ wp package install ~/Downloads/server-command-main.zip
```

□□□ #2
□ □□□ □□□ 2026-03-26 17:08:46 UTC
□ □□□ □□□ 2026-03-26 17:08:46 UTC