Themes

- Querying Themes
  - List of Themes
    - Query from Authenticated User
    - Query from Public User
- Content Templates
  - Querying Templates
  - Classic Themes vs Block Themes
    - Classic Themes (e.g., Twenty Twenty-One)
    - Block Themes (e.g., Twenty Twenty-Five)
  - Template Type Names
  - Introspecting Available Templates
- Mutations

This page will be most useful for users who are familiar with GraphQL Concepts and understand the basics of writing GraphQL Queries.

Querying Themes

WPGraphQL provides support for querying Themes in various ways.

List of Themes

Below is an example of querying a list of Themes.

```
{
  themes {
    nodes {
      id
```

```
      name
      version
    }
  }
}
```

Query from Authenticated User

Authenticated users with the "edit_themes" capability can query a list of Themes and see all available themes for the site.

Screenshot of a Query for a list of themes from an authenticated user

Query from Public User

A public user or a user without "edit_themes" capability can make the same query and only the active theme will be returned.

The active theme is considered a public entity in WordPress and can be publicly accessed and WPGraphQL respects this access control right.

Screenshot of a Query for a list of themes from a non-authenticated user

Content Templates

WPGraphQL exposes page templates assigned to content through the `template` field on content types that implement the `NodeWithTemplate` interface.

Querying Templates

```
{
  pages {
    nodes {
      title
      template {
        templateName
      }
    }
  }
}
```

For a page using the default template, this returns:

```
{
  "data": {
    "pages": {
      "nodes": [
        {
          "title": "Sample Page",
          "template": {
            "templateName": "Default"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Classic Themes vs Block Themes

WordPress supports two types of themes, and template behavior differs between them:

Classic Themes (e.g., Twenty Twenty-One)

Classic themes use PHP template files placed in the theme directory. These templates:

- Are PHP files with a `Template Name` header comment
- Are recognized by WordPress via `get_page_templates()`
- Appear in WPGraphQL as distinct `ContentTemplate` types

Example PHP template file (`my-template.php`):

```
<?php
/**
 * Template Name: My Custom Template
 */
```

When this template is assigned to a page, WPGraphQL exposes it:

```
{
  page(id: "example-page", idType: URI) {
    template {
```

```
      __typename      # Returns "MyCustomTemplate"
      templateName    # Returns "My Custom Template"
    }
  }
}
```

Block Themes (e.g., Twenty Twenty-Five)

Block themes (also called Full Site Editing or FSE themes) use a different template system:

- Templates are HTML files with block markup in the `templates/` directory
- Template registration is handled via `theme.json`
- PHP template files in the theme root are **not recognized** as page templates

Important: If you're using a block theme and place a PHP template file in your theme directory, WordPress will not recognize it as a page template. This is WordPress core behavior, not a WPGraphQL limitation.

Template Type Names

WPGraphQL generates GraphQL type names from template names by:

1. Removing special characters
2. Converting to PascalCase
3. Prefixing with `Template_` if the name starts with a number or contains only non-ASCII characters

Template Name	GraphQL Type
Default	`DefaultTemplate`
My Custom Template	`MyCustomTemplate`
Full Width	`FullWidthTemplate`
2 Column Layout	`Template_2ColumnLayout`

Introspecting Available Templates

You can query the schema to see all registered template types:

```
{
  __type(name: "ContentTemplate") {
```

```
    possibleTypes {
      name
    }
  }
}
```

Mutations

> WPGraphQL does not currently support mutations for themes.

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