

WP COS Meetup

An Intro to WordPress Hooks Chris Mospaw – February 13, 2019



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Pimpin' ain't easy, but hooking is in WordPress...

What is a Hook?



Drunk Octopus wants to fight. If only he knew about WP hooks...



Hooks in a nutshell...

- Hooks are a way to "hook into" WordPress code, be it part of Core, a Theme, or a Plugin
- Allow extending WordPress functionality without changing Core code
- A way of running your code at a specific time in the WordPress life cycle
- Can be added anywhere in your own code, allowing it to be extended as well
- Hooks define part of the Plugin API https://codex.wordpress.org/Plugin_API





- Actions perform a specific series of things, with no return value
 - May or may not pass parameters
- Filters receive passed data and take action on it, **requiring a returned value**
 - Must pass at least one parameter



SOMETHING

Much Ado about Actions

Actions hooks are defined with do action(). A list of Arguments, *preferably with meaningful names*, is given. There can be zero or more arguments, which are passed via calls made with add action(), shown on the next slide.

```
do action(
  [$arg1,]
```

```
$hook name, // The hook name - used in add_action()
       // First argument (if needed)
[$arg2,] ... // Second argument, and so on ...
```





Actions in Action

Hooking into an action is easy. Simply call add_action() with the correct parameters, and the hook is set. Your added function will run any time do_action with the same hook name is called.

add_action(

```
$hook_name,
$function_to_add,
$priority,
$accepted_args
```

// Hook names are defined in do_action()
// The function you want called
// Order of execution, lower first
// Number of arguments to pass, must
// agree with # of args in do_action()





Putting them together

Somewhere in code...

do_action('my_plugin_hook', \$post);

Somewhere else in code...

```
add_action( 'my_plugin_hook', 'my_action_function', 10, 1 );
```

This runs 'my_action_function()' every time the 'my_plugin_hook' action is triggered, passing the value of **\$post** as the only parameter.







Filters are defined with apply_filters() in much the same way that they are via add_action() but must assign at least one value, since **filters always return a value**.



```
$value = apply_filters(
    $hook_name, // The hook name to be used in add_action()
    $value, // The value being filtered, will be returned
    [$arg1,] // First argument (if needed)
    [$arg2,] ... // Second argument, and so on ...
);
```

Adding filters for application

The hook to filter a value is added via add_filter() in much the same way that add_action() works for actions. The parameters are the same.

Filters CHANGE SOMETHING

add_filter(

```
$hook_name,
$function_to_add,
$priority,
$accepted_args
```

// Hook names are defined in apply_filters()
// The function you want called
// Order of execution, lower first
// Argument count. Must be 1 or more.
// Must match # of args in apply_filters()



Filters are applied

Somewhere in code...

\$title = apply_filters('my_filter', \$title);

Somewhere else in code...

```
add_filter( 'my_filter', 'my_filter_function', 10, 1 );
```

This runs 'my_filter_function' every time the 'my_theme_hook' action is triggered, passing the value of \$title as the only parameter. 'my_filter_function'
must return a new value for \$title that gets assigned when apply_filters() runs.





What about shortcodes?

From Otto (aka Samuel Wood):

"Som "Shortcodes are a type of filter. They take in content from the shortcode, they return replacement content of some sort. They are filters, by definition. Always, always keep that in mind."

http://ottopress.com/2011/actions-and-filters-are-not-the-same-thing/







A quick note about keeping your priorities straight...

The priority number sent via add_action() and add_filter() is...



"Used to specify the order in which the functions associated with a particular action are executed. Lower numbers correspond with earlier execution, and functions with the same priority are executed in the order in which they were added to the action."



Hook removal and why

- Hooks that call hooks that refer to themselves should remove themselves to prevent infinite loops
 - They can be re-added at the end of the function
- Sometimes hooks can interfere with other hooks and should be removed and re-added



Action and filter removal reference

- remove_filter() https://codex.wordpress.org/Function_Reference/remove_filter
- remove_all_filters() https://codex.wordpress.org/Function_Reference/remove_all_filters
- remove_action() https://codex.wordpress.org/Function_Reference/remove_action
- remove_all_actions()

https://codex.wordpress.org/Function_Reference/remove_all_actions





Beyond Actions and Filters: Special Hooks

When a plugin is activated, deactivate, or uninstalled, there are special hooks that get called.

- register_activation_hook
 https://codex.wordpress.org/Function_Reference/register_activation_hook
- register_deactivation_hook https://codex.wordpress.org/Function_Reference/register_deactivation_hook
- register_uninstall_hook

https://developer.wordpress.org/reference/functions/register_uninstall_hook/







Finding hooks shouldn't FASE you

- Searching through code for all the various calls to action and filter definitions and calls is tedious.
- Tools like phpDocumentor cannot help.
- **WP-FASE** can help. It's a command-line tool that finds and documents hook definitions and calls.
 - Source: https://github.com/mospaw/wp-fase
 - Presentation for "hookers": https://mospaw.com/wp-fase-reveal/



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Questions or Comments?

