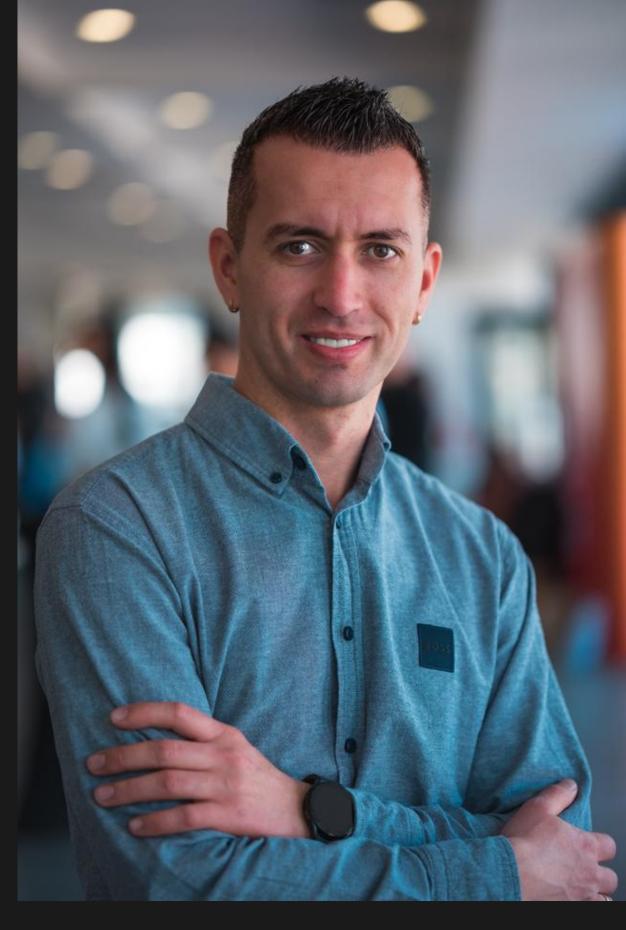


Mastering the Art of WordPress: 13 Years of Advanced Tips and Tricks

Stanko Metodiev WordCamp Sofia, 2024

About Stanko

- CTO @ DevriX
- WordPress Core and community contributor
- (Co) Leader of the first WordPress meetup in Bulgaria WordPress Sofia (WPBGUG)
- WordCamp Organizer and Lead Organizer of WordCamp Sofia 2023
- More than 13 years in developing complex
 SaaS platforms and multisite solutions
- Proud dad and a husband of princesses



Stanko Metodiev

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- Some code snippets here and there
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- And I hope you'll learn something new today

From simply the blog owner to becoming a CTO

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- **★** Made mistakes and improved by doing them
- ★ Didn't give up

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Beyond the Code: Professional Growth Path

Open Source Community

- Build and share
- Write (technical)
 articles and share
 knowledge

- Mentor others
- Contribute to WordPress and Open-Source

- Speak at WordCamps and conferences
- Organize local meetups

Technical Excellence

- Master your craft
- Technical expertise
- Balance perfection with pragmatism

- Strategic thinking
- Learning routine
- Time management

- Develop leadership skills
- Write maintainable,
 scalable code

I don't need you to tell me how fucking good my code is, okay? I'm the one who writes it, I know how good it is. When designers code, they write shit. Me, I write the gourmet scalable stuff because when I deploy it, I want it to work.

Let's get some (actual) advice, shall we?

wp_enqueue* and Asset Optimizations

```
function enqueue my assets() {
   wp enqueue style( 'single-post',
        get template directory uri() . '/css/single.min.css',
        [],
        filemtime( get template directory() . '/css/single.min.css' )
    );
   wp enqueue script( 'non-critical-script' );
    // Preload critical assets
    add action( 'wp head', function() {
        echo '<link rel="stylesheet" href="critical-font.woff2">';
    } );
add action( 'wp enqueue scripts', 'enqueue my assets' );
```

```
function enqueue my assets() {
    // Conditional loading
    if ( is single() ) {
        wp_enqueue_style( 'single-post',
            get template directory uri() . '/css/single.min.css',
            [],
            filemtime( get template directory() . '/css/single.min.css' )
        );
    // Defer non-critical JS
    wp script add data( 'non-critical-script', 'defer', true );
    // Preload critical assets
    add action( 'wp head', function() {
        echo '<link rel="preload" href="critical-font.woff2" as="font" type="font/woff2" crossorigin>';
    } );
add action( 'wp enqueue scripts', 'enqueue my assets' );
```

The query_posts() trap

```
/**
 * BAD EXAMPLE: Using query_posts()
 * Why it's bad:
 * 1. Replaces the main query
 * 2. Breaks pagination
 * 3. Impacts performance
 * 4. Affects global variables
 */
query_posts( array(
    'post_type' => 'project',
    'posts_per_page' => 10,
    'orderby' => 'date',
    'order' => 'DESC',
) );
if ( have_posts() ) {
   while ( have_posts() ) {
       the_post();
       // Loop content.
wp_reset_query(); // Required, but still not good practice.
```

Why NOT query_posts()?

- ★ Performance impact replaces the primary query, query_posts results in two queries—one for the original and one for the override—leading to unnecessary database load
- ★ Risk of unexpected behavior accidentally alter the main query in ways that interfere with themes and plugins expecting the default query structure, causing compatibility issues
- ★ Limited control: unlike pre_get_posts, query_posts doesn't allow developers to refine or manipulate the existing query
- ★ Best practice: WordPress recommends using pre_get_posts or custom WP_Query instances for safe and effective query modifications

pre_get_posts()

```
/**
 * Use Case: Modifying Main Query Properly
 * Instead of query posts(), use pre get posts
 */
function modify main query( $query ) {
// Ensure we're not in admin and this is the main query.
   if ( ! is admin() && $query->is main query() ) {
        if ( is post type archive( 'project' ) ) {
            $query->set( 'posts per page', 10 );
            $query->set( 'orderby', 'date' );
            $query->set( 'order', 'DESC' );
add action( 'pre get posts', 'modify main query' );
```

Why pre_get_posts()?

- **★** Improves performance
- **★** Reduce unnecessary queries
- ★ Increased efficiency load only relevant data, improving page speed
- **★** Tailor query results
- ★ It's just nice tool to have
- ★ There are other pre_get_<something>, check them out

get_posts()

```
$posts args = array(
    'post type' => 'project',
    'posts per page' => 10,
   'orderby' => 'date',
   'order' => 'DESC',
$posts = get posts( $posts args );
foreach ( $posts as $post ) {
   setup_postdata( $post );
   // Loop content.
wp reset postdata(); // Reset after using setup postdata().
```

Why and when to use get_posts()?

- **★** Best for simple queries
- **★** When you need just the post data
- **★** Better performance with small queries
- **★** Simple syntax
- ★ Always use wp_reset_postdata() after custom queries

WP_Query()

```
$custom query args = array(
    'post type' => 'project',
    'posts per page' => 10,
   'orderby' => 'date',
    'order' => 'DESC',
);
$custom query = new WP Query( $custom query args );
if ( $custom query->have posts() ) {
    while ( $custom_query->have_posts() ) {
       $custom_query->the_post();
       // Loop content.
wp_reset_postdata(); // Reset custom query.
```

Why and when to use WP_Query()?

- **★** Full control over queries
- **★** Built-in compatibility
- **★** Flexible data retrieval
- **★** Enhanced performance options
- **★** Pagination support
- **★** And many more
- ★ Always use wp_reset_postdata() after custom queries

Query optimizations

```
// Bad get_posts() Query
$all_posts = get_posts( array(
    'post_type' => 'post',
    'posts_per_page' => -1, // Never do this*
));

// Bad WP_Query() Query
$all_posts_with_wp_query = new WP_Query( array(
    'post_type' => 'post',
    'posts_per_page' => -1, // Never do this*
));
```

```
// Bad get_posts() Query
$all_posts = get_posts( array(
    'post_type' => 'post',
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));

// Bad WP_Query() Query
$all_posts_with_wp_query = new WP_Query( array(
    'post_type' => 'post',
    'posts_per_page' => -1, // Never do this*
));
```

Why you should be careful with -1?

- * Retrieve all posts without limitation
- * Avoids pagination
- ★ Useful for non-public data *

Caution: be mindful when using -1 on high-traffic, public-facing pages with a large dataset, as it can impact performance.

```
/**
* PERFORMANCE TIP: Optimized WP Query for better performance
* Using specific fields and disabling unnecessary counts
*/
$optimized query = new WP Query( array(
    'post type'
                => 'project',
    'posts per page'
                        => 10,
   'orderby'
                       => 'date',
   'order'
                       => 'DESC',
   'no found rows' => true,// Improves performance when no pagination.
   'fields'
                  => 'ids',// If you only need post IDs.
    'update post meta cache' => false,// If you don't need meta data.
    'update post term cache' => false,// If you don't need taxonomy terms.
 );
```

WP_Query optimizations

- ★ use posts_per_page
- ★ use post_status when applicable
- ★ use no_found_rows when you don't need pagination
- ★ use update_post_meta_cache argument if you don't need meta data
- ★ use update_post_term_cache argument when do don't need taxonomy
- ★ use fields when you need just IDs*

Object Cache is your friend

```
function get expensive data() {
    $cache key = 'expensive data ' . md5( serialize( $args ) );
   // Try to get cached data
    $data = wp_cache_get( $cache_key, 'my_group' );
    if (false === $data) {
       // Expensive query here
       $data = $wpdb->get_results( $expensive query );
       // Cache for 1 hour
       wp_cache_set( $cache_key, $data, 'my_group', HOUR_IN_SECONDS );
    return $data;
```

```
function get expensive data() {
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    return $data;
```

Why and when to use Object Cache?

- **★** Improves performance reduces the number of expensive database queries
- ★ Scales better with high traffic caching frequently requested data prevents database overload during peak traffic
- ★ Increases user experience faster response times improve the user experience
- **★** Flexible expiration

Transients are your friends

```
function get latest news() {
   // Define a unique key for the transient
   $transient key = 'latest news data';
   // Try to get cached data
   $news data = get transient( $transient key );
   // If no cached data is found, or the transient has expired
   if ( false === $news data ) {
       // Expensive operation: API request
       $response = wp remote get( 'https://api.example.com/latest-news' );
       // Check for successful response
       if ( is wp error( $response ) || wp remote retrieve response code( $response ) !== 200 ) {
            return []; // Return empty array if API call fails
       // Decode the JSON data
        $news data = json decode( wp remote retrieve body( $response ), true );
        // Cache the data in a transient for 1 hour (3600 seconds)
        set transient( $transient key, $news data, HOUR IN SECONDS );
   return $news data;
```

```
function get latest news() {
    // Define a unique key for the transient
   $transient key = 'latest news data';
   // Try to get cached data
   $news data = get transient( $transient key );
   // If no cached data is found, or the transient has expired
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            return []; // Return empty array if API call fails
       // Decode the JSON data
        $news data = json decode( wp remote retrieve body( $response ), true );
        // Cache the data in a transient for 1 hour (3600 seconds)
        set transient( $transient key, $news data, HOUR IN SECONDS );
   return $news data;
```

```
// Usage in a template or function
$latest_news = get_latest_news();
if ( ! empty( $latest_news ) ) {
    foreach ( $latest_news as $news_item ) {
        echo '<h2>' . esc_html( $news_item['title'] ) . '</h2>';
        echo '' . esc_html( $news_item['summary'] ) . '';
}
```

Why and when to use Transients?

- transients cache expensive data (e.g., API responses) to prevent repetitive processing
- ★ Reduces server load
- ★ Efficient caching control and Ideal for temporary Data
- ★ Flexible storage transients can be stored in the database or in-memory using object caching systems like Redis or Memcached
- * Better user experience faster load times improve the user experience

REST API to the rescue

```
/**
 * Register custom REST API endpoint for post previews.
 * @since 1.0.0
 * @return void
 function register_post_preview_endpoint() {
    register rest route(
        'preview/v1',
        '/post/(?P<id>\d+)',
       array(
            'methods' => WP REST Server::READABLE,
            'callback' => 'get post preview data',
            'permission callback' => ' return true',
            'args'
                                 => array(
                'id' => array(
                   'validate callback' => function( $param ) {
                       return is_numeric( $param );
                   },
add action( 'rest api init', 'register post preview endpoint');
```

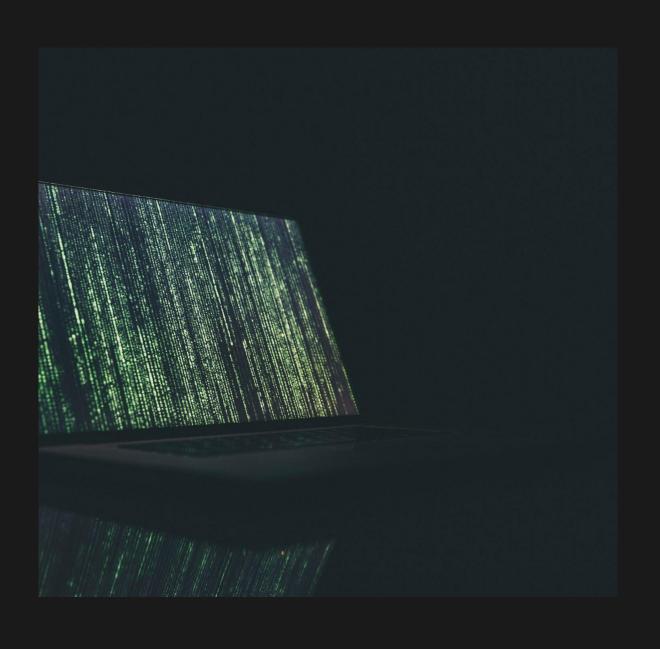
```
* Get preview data for a specific post.
* @since 1.0.0
* @param WP REST Request $request Request object.
* @return WP REST Response | WP Error Response object or WP Error.
function get post preview data( $request ) {
   $post id = $request['id'];
   $post = get post( $post id );
   if (! $post ) {
       return new WP Error(
           'no post',
           ( 'Post not found', 'text-domain' ),
           array( 'status' => 404 )
       );
   $preview data = array(
       'title'
                        => $post->post title,
       'excerpt'
                        => wp trim words( get the excerpt( $post ), 20 ),
       'featured image' => array(
           'full'
                        => get the post thumbnail url( $post id, 'full' ),
           'thumbnail' => get the post thumbnail url( $post id, 'thumbnail' ),
                        => get the post thumbnail url( $post id, 'medium' ),
           'medium'
                        => get the author meta( 'display name', $post->post author ),
       'author'
                        => get the date( 'F j, Y', $post ),
       'date'
   return rest ensure response( $preview data );
```



Why and when to use REST API?

- ★ In our example:
 - Building social media cards or creating preview widgets
 - Creating link previews in headless WordPress setups
 - Getting optimized post data for mobile apps
- **★** Headless applications
- **★** Data hub applications
- **★** 3rd party integrations
- ★ Many, many more

What about security?



Security 101

- Use strong and unique passwords. Full stop.
- Use 2FA/Passkeys
- Regular users audit
- Limited login attempts
- Solid hosting provider
- Regular updates
- Do not rely on security plugins *
- Never ever nulled themes/plugins

```
* Disable WordPress Application Passwords
* If you're not using the REST API
add_filter( 'wp_is_application_passwords_available', '__return_false' );
* Remove WordPress Version
* Hide version number from sources
remove_action( 'wp_head', 'wp_generator' );
add_filter( 'the_generator', '__return_empty_string' );
* Disable XML-RPC and Pingbacks
add filter( 'xmlrpc enabled', ' return false' );
add_filter( 'wp_headers', function( $headers ) {
   unset( $headers['X-Pingback'] );
   return $headers;
} );
```

```
/**
 * Block Bad Queries
                                                 be careful with the items you'll use here
 * Prevent SQL injection attempts
function block bad queries() {
    global $user ID;
    if (! $user ID ) {
        if ( preg match( '/\..\/|./|union|concat|echo|select|wp-config/i', $ SERVER['REQUEST URI'] ) ) {
           wp die( 'Invalid Request' );
        }
add action( 'init', 'block bad queries' );
```

What about some tools?

Tools

- **★** Personalized Text Editor/IDE
- **★** Shortcuts and alias
- **★** Trusted plugins
- **★** Templates for anything
- ★ Code snippets, libraries, and templates
- ★ Bash/SSH/Terminal
- **★** WP-CLI and Query Monitor
- ★ Chrome dev tools *
- ★ Git/Version Control



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Al Tools

- ★ ChatGPT / Claude / Gemini
- ★ AI changes the way we work
- ★ Al can be your friend if you
- **know how to use it**
- ★ Al website / WordPress builders
- ★ Make sure to check some of the Al-related talks today!



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