WordPress mit Composer und Git verwalten

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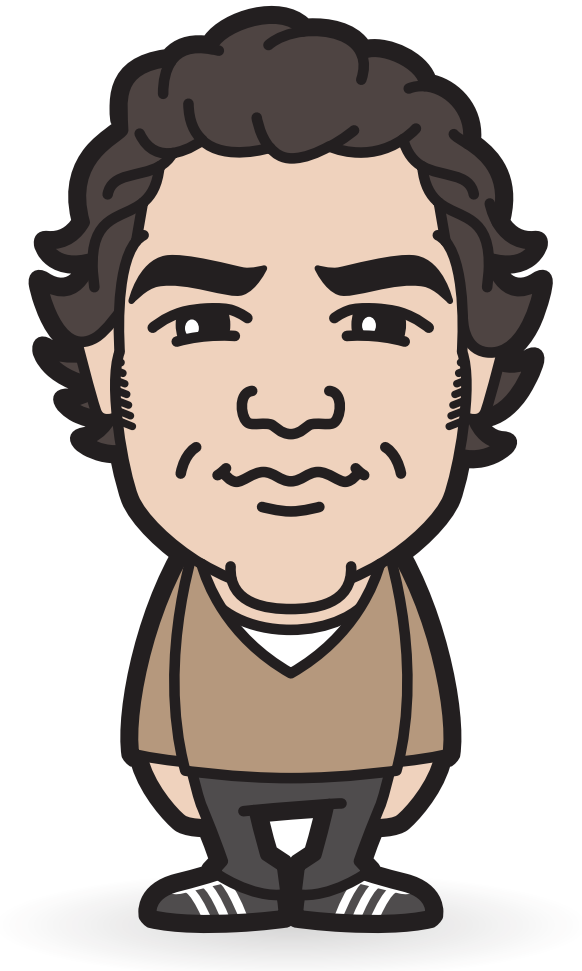
https://www.flickr.com/photos/20792787@N00/4429177815/



@wltrd

walterebert.de

slideshare.net/walterebert

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Plugins Installieren

Alle (10) | Aktivierte (7) | Inaktive (3) | Aktualisierung verfügbar (1) | Obligatorisch (1)

Installierte Plugins suchen

Aktion wählen Übernehmen 10 Einträge

Plugin	Beschreibung
Antispam Bee Deaktivieren | Bearbeiten | Einstellungen	Simples, äußerst effektives Plugin zur Bekämpfung von Spam-Kommentaren. Datenschutzkonform, funktionsreich und unkompliziert. Version 2.6.8 | Von pluginkollektiv | Details ansehen | PayPal
Disable Google Fonts Deaktivieren | Bearbeiten | Donate | WordPress Developer | **Premium WordPress Plugins**	Disable enqueuing of Open Sans and other fonts used by WordPress from Google. Version 1.2 | Von Milan Dinić | Details ansehen
HTML Purified Settings | Deaktivieren | Bearbeiten	Replaces default HTML filters with HTML Purifier Version 0.9 | Von John Godley | Details ansehen
Limit Login Attempts Deaktivieren | Bearbeiten	Limit rate of login attempts, including by way of cookies, for each IP. Version 1.7.1 | Von Johan Eenfeldt | Details ansehen
Limit Login Attempts on Login only Deaktivieren | Bearbeiten	Trigger the Limit Login Attempts plugin only on login Version 1.2 | Von Walter Ebert | Plugin-Seite aufrufen
Math Captcha Aktivieren | Bearbeiten | Löschen	Math Captcha is a **100% effective CAPTCHA for WordPress** that integrates into login, registration, comments, Contact Form 7 and bbPress. Version 1.2.6 | Von dFactory | Details ansehen

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Hilfe

WordPress-Aktualisierungen

Zuletzt geprüft am 6. April 2016 um 09:24. Erneut prüfen

Du benutzt die aktuelle Version von WordPress.

Wenn du Version 4.4.2-**de_DE** neu installieren musst, kannst du das hier erledigen oder das Installationspaket herunterladen und manuell installieren:

Erneut installieren | 4.4.2-**de_DE** herunterladen | Dieses Update ausblenden

Die lokalisierte Version beinhaltet beides, die Übersetzung und verschiedene andere Lokalisationsanpassungen. Du kannst die Aktualisierung abbrechen, wenn du deine momentane Übersetzung beibehalten möchtest.

Plugins

Für die folgenden Plugins sind neue Versionen verfügbar. Markiere diejenigen, die du aktualisieren möchtest und klicke auf „Plugins aktualisieren“.

Plugins aktualisieren

- [ ] Alle auswählen
- [ ] **Yoast SEO**
  Du hast Version 3.0.7 installiert. Aktualisiere auf Version 3.1.2. Zeige Details von Version 3.1.2.
  Kompatibilität mit WordPress 4.4.2: 100% (laut dem Autor)
- [ ] Alle auswählen

Plugins aktualisieren

Themes

Alle Themes sind auf dem neuesten Stand.

Übersetzungen

https://getcomposer.org/

Dependency Manager for PHP

Getting Started | Download

Documentation | Browse Packages

Issues | GitHub

Authors: Nils Adermann, Jordi Boggiano and many community contributions

Sponsored by:

Composer installieren

```
php -r \
  "readfile('https://getcomposer.org/installer');" \
  > composer-setup.php

sudo php composer-setup.php \
  --install-dir=/usr/local/bin --filename=composer
```

Composer aktualisieren

```
// stable
composer self-update

// alpha/beta/...
composer self-update --preview

// dev builds
composer self-update --snapshot
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/03-cli.md#require

Pakete installieren

```
$ composer require wp-cli/wp-cli
```

```
$ composer require wp-cli/wp-cli:dev-master
```

```
./composer.json has been created
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
...
```

Search packages...

Packagist is the main Composer repository. It aggregates public PHP packages installable with Composer.

Getting Started

Define Your Dependencies

Put a file named *composer.json* at the root of your project, containing your project dependencies:

```
{
    "require": {
        "vendor/package": "1.3.2",
        "vendor/package2": "1.*",
        "vendor/package3": "^2.0.3"
    }
}
```

For more information about packages versions usage, see the composer documentation.

Install Composer In Your Project

Run this in your command line:

```
curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
```

Or download composer.phar into your project root.

See the Composer documentation for complete installation instructions on various platforms.

Install Dependencies

Execute this in your project root.

```
php composer.phar install
```

Inhaltsverzeichnis

```
$ ls -lh
-rw-r--r--  1 walter walter   65 composer.json
-rw-r--r--  1 walter walter  45K composer.lock
drwxr-xr-x 13 walter walter 4,0K vendor
```

composer.json

```
{
    "require": {
        "wp-cli/wp-cli": "dev-master"
    }
}
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/03-cli.md#install

composer.json

```
composer install
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/03-cli.md#install

composer.json

```
composer install
```

1. composer.lock
2. composer.json

composer install --no-dev

```
{
  ...
  "require": {
    "wp-cli/wp-cli": "*",
    ...
  },
  "require-dev": {
    "phpunit/phpunit": "*",
    "squizlabs/php_codesniffer": "*",
    "wp-coding-standards/wpcs": "*"
  },
  ...
}
```

composer install --no-dev -o

```
{
  ...
  "require": {
    "wp-cli/wp-cli": "*",
    ...
  },
  "require-dev": {
    "phpunit/phpunit": "*",
    "squizlabs/php_codesniffer": "*",
    "wp-coding-standards/wpcs": "*"
  },
  ...
}
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/03-cli.md#update

composer.json

```
composer update

composer update --dry-run

composer update wp-cli/wp-cli
```

WP-CLI

```
$ vendor/bin/wp --version
WP-CLI 0.24.0-alpha
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/articles/scripts.md

Composer-Skripte

```
{
  ...
  "scripts": {
    "post-update-cmd": [
      "vendor/bin/wp core update-db",
      "vendor/bin/wp core language update"
    ]
  },
  ...
}
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/articles/versions.md

Versionen festlegen

```
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "*"
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "0.22.0"
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "^0.22.0"   >= 0.22.0 < 1.0.0
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "~0.22.0"   >= 0.22.0 < 0.23.0
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "<1.0"
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "dev-master"
```

https://getcomposer.org/doc/articles/versions.md

Versionen festlegen

```
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "*"
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "0.22.0"
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "^0.22.0"   >= 0.22.0 < 1.0.0
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "~0.22.0"   >= 0.22.0 < 0.23.0
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "<1.0"
"wp-cli/wp-cli": "dev-master"
```

Semantische Versionierung

1. MAJOR wird erhöht, wenn API-inkompatible Änderungen veröffentlicht werden,

2. MINOR wird erhöht, wenn neue Funktionalitäten, welche kompatibel zur bisherigen API sind, veröffentlicht werden, und

3. PATCH wird erhöht, wenn die Änderungen ausschließlich API-kompatible Bugfixes umfassen.

https://wordpress.org/plugins/captcha/developers/

2011.2.02 (svn)

2011.2.01 (svn)

2011.1.04 (svn)

2011.1.03 (svn)

2011.1.02 (svn)

2011.1.01 (svn)

4.1.8 (svn)

4.1.7 (svn)

4.1.6 (svn)

4.1.5 (svn)

4.1.4 (svn)

4.1.3 (svn)

4.1.2 (svn)

4.1.1 (svn)

https://getcomposer.org/doc/articles/versions.md

Nicht nur Pakete

```
"php": "^5.3.2 || ^7.0"
"ext-gd": "*"
```

Entwicklerversionen nutzen

```
{
  "minimum-stability": "dev",
  "prefer-stable": true,
  ...
}
```

WordPress installieren

```
{
  "require": {
    "php": "^5.3.2 || ^7.0",
    "ext-gd": "*",
    "composer/installers": "~1.0",
    "johnpbloch/wordpress": "*"
  },
  "extra": {
    "wordpress-install-dir": "web/wp"
  }
}
```

WordPress Packagist

```
{
  "repositories" : [
    {"type": "composer", "url": "https://wpackagist.org"}
  ],
  "require": {
    ...
    "wpackagist-plugin/wordpress-importer": "*",
    "wpackagist-theme/twentyfifteen": "*"
  }
  "extra": {
    "wordpress-install-dir": "web/wp",
    "installer-paths": {
      "web/wp-content/mu-plugins/{$name}" : ["type:wordpress-muplugin"],
      "web/wp-content/plugins/{$name}": ["type:wordpress-plugin"],
      "web/wp-content/themes/{$name}": ["type:wordpress-theme"]
    }
  }
}
```

https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing_wp-config.php

web/wp-config.php

```
require __DIR__ . '/../vendor/autoload.php';
...
define( 'WP_HOME', 'http://example.com' );
define( 'WP_SITEURL', 'http://example.com/wp' );
define( 'WP_CONTENT_URL', 'http://example.com/wp-content' );
define( 'WP_CONTENT_DIR', __DIR__ . '/wp-content/' );
...
define( 'DISALLOW_FILE_MODS', true );
```

web/index.php

```
<?php
define( 'WP_USE_THEMES', true );
require __DIR__ . '/wp/wp-blog-header.php';
```

Verzeichnisstruktur

```
vendor/
web/wp/
web/wp-content/
web/index.php
web/wp-config.php
web/.htaccess
```

Strikte Dateirechte

```
$ ls -l web/wp-content
-rw-r--r-- 1 walter   walter   index.php
drwxr-xr-x 2 walter   walter   mu-plugins
drwxr-xr-x 3 walter   walter   plugins
drwxr-xr-x 5 walter   walter   themes
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data uploads
```

Eigenes Paket nutzen

```
{
  "repositories": [
    {
      "type":"vcs",
      "url":"https://gitlab/user/plugin"
    }
  ],
  "require": {
    ...
    "vendor/package": "*"
  },
  ...
}
```

https://gist.github.com/walterebert/6c591d59f04a5812cad1

Kommerzielle Pakete

```
...
"config": {"secure-http": false},
"repositories" : [
  {
    "type": "package",
    "package": {
      "name": "advanced-custom-fields/advanced-custom-fields-pro",
      "version": "dev-master",
      "type": "wordpress-plugin",
      "dist": {
        "type": "zip",
        "url": "http://connect.advancedcustomfields.com/index.php?
p=pro&a=download&k=<license key>"
      }
  }
}
...
```

it is a good way to support open source financially. You can find more information about how to set it up and use it on the Toran Proxy website.

Satis

Satis on the other hand is open source but only a static `composer` repository generator. It is a bit like an ultra-lightweight, static file-based version of packagist and can be used to host the metadata of your company's private packages, or your own. You can get it from GitHub or install via CLI: `php composer.phar create-project composer/satis --stability=dev --keep-vcs`.

Setup

For example let's assume you have a few packages you want to reuse across your company but don't really want to open-source. You would first define a Satis configuration: a json file with an arbitrary name that lists your curated repositories.

Here is an example configuration, you see that it holds a few VCS repositories, but those could be any types of repositories. Then it uses `"require-all": true` which selects all versions of all packages in the repositories you defined.

The default file Satis looks for is `satis.json` in the root of the repository.

```
{
    "name": "My Repository",
    "homepage": "http://packages.example.org",
    "repositories": [
        { "type": "vcs", "url": "https://github.com/mycompany/privaterepo" },
        { "type": "vcs", "url": "http://svn.example.org/private/repo" },
        { "type": "vcs", "url": "https://github.com/mycompany/privaterepo2" }
    ],
    "require-all": true
}
```

Toran Proxy

https://toranproxy.com/

Home | Private Repositories | Public Proxy | Settings | Documentation

Settings

Public Repositories Proxy

- [x] Proxy packagist.org packages - enables the Packagist proxy repository

Additional Composer repos to proxy (e.g. https://wpackagist.org, https://packages.firegento.com, ...) - one per line

https://wpackagist.org

Archive Settings

Which zip archives should be pre-fetched by the cron job?

- (•) Lazy: every archive is built on demand when you first install a given package's version
- ( ) New tags: tags newer than the oldest version you have used will be pre-cached as soon as they are available
- ( ) All: all releases will be pre-cached as they become available

Git Settings (optional, enables git mirroring capability)

git path (where to store git clones on this machine, must be writable by the web user)

/home/git/path/to/mirrors/

git clone url (so composer can clone your repositories, e.g. git@your.toran.proxy:path/to/mirrors/)

git@:mirrors/

Composer Proxy

```
{
  "repositories":[
      {
        "type": "composer",
        "url":  "https://toranproxy/repo/packagist"
      },
      {
        "packagist":
        false
      }
    ],
    ...
}
```

Parallele Downloads

```
composer global require hirak/prestissimo
```

```
{
  ...
  "config": {
    "prestissimo": {
      "maxConnections": 6,
      "minConnections": 3,
      ...
    }
  }
  ...
}
```

git --local-branching-on-the-cheap

Search entire site...

Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.

Learn Git in your browser for free with Try Git.

About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.

Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.

Downloads

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.

Community

Get involved! Bug reporting, mailing list, chat, development and more.

Pro Git by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free.
Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.

Linux GUIs **Tarballs**

Mac Build **Source Code**

.gitignore

```
vendor/
web/wp/
web/wp-content/
```

ignore ignorieren

```
vendor/
web/wp/
web/wp-content/*
!web/wp-content/mu-plugins/
```

Git-Repo-Strategien

- dev-master
- Tags
- Branches
- Remote Branches, z.B.:
  - site, theme, plugin 1, plugin 2, …
  - dev, stage, prod
  - Feature-Klone

Tags

```
git tag 1.2.1
```

```
git tag -a 1.2.1 -m "Version 1.2.1"
```

```
git push origin 1.2.1
```

```
git push origin --tags
```

.gitattributes

```
* text=auto
/.gitattributes export-ignore
/.gitignore export-ignore
/composer.json export-ignore
```

One-click App Deployment with Server-side Git Hooks


Matthew Setter December 02, 2013 +2

Synopsis

http://12factor.net/

The Twelve-Factor App

Introduction

In the modern era, software is commonly delivered as a service: called *web apps*, or *software-as-a-service*. The twelve-factor app is a methodology for building software-as-a-service apps that:

- Use **declarative** formats for setup automation, to minimize time and cost for new developers joining the project;
- Have a **clean contract** with the underlying operating system, offering **maximum portability** between execution environments;
- Are suitable for **deployment** on modern **cloud platforms**, obviating the need for servers and systems administration;
- **Minimize divergence** between development and production, enabling **continuous deployment** for maximum agility;
- And can **scale up** without significant changes to tooling, architecture, or development practices.

The twelve-factor methodology can be applied to apps written in any programming language, and which use any combination of backing services (database, queue, memory cache, etc).

Background

The contributors to this document have been directly involved in the development and deployment of hundreds of apps, and indirectly witnessed the development, operation, and scaling of hundreds of thousands of apps via our work on the Heroku platform.

WordPress-Projekte starten

roots/bedrock

https://roots.io/bedrock/

org_heigl/wordpress_bootstrap

https://github.com/heiglandreas/wp_bootstrap

HoloTree

https://github.com/HoloTree/ht-build

wordpress-12factor

https://github.com/dzuelke/wordpress-12factor

wee/wordpress-project

https://gitlab.com/walterebert/wordpress-project

WordPress-Projekte starten

```
composer create-project roots/bedrock pfad

composer create-project \
  --repository-url=https://meinrepo/ \
  meins/wordpress-project \
  pfad
```

composer.json

```
{
  "name": "meins/wordpress-project",
  "description": "WordPress Starter Project",
  "type": "project",
  "repositories": [
    {
      "type": "composer",
      "url": "https://wpackagist.org"
    },
  ],
  ...
}
```

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slideshare.net/walterebert