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WordPress current_user_can role

In many cases, when you're developing a theme, WordPress plugin or direct code for your own project or client, you need to know the current role of the login user. I can think of a number of situations but recently: In an online electronics store, the usual WooCommerce separates customers (customers) from another role pre-profeso created for a development called wholesale and sometimes we need to see that the wholesaler has some advantages in a travel agency with the private sector. , they need to separate the role of administrator from a user registered in an online store, some custom-built roles have a series of buttons in sight that others do not have, and thus. | Thousands of casudits that can come to you. | I leave you functions and always comment on this like cod.get_role_current_user: is_user_logged_in() - \$user - wp_get_current_user(); \$role=array) \$user->roll; Return \$role [0]; . It's fast enough: If the user is not crazy then false is sent because it has no role, logically if it gets stuck, we collect the object with the current user save in the list of user roles \$role the first role is the role format returned? The format used internally by WordPress reverts to the author who is the author's Spanish string, the slug of the role returns i.e. the author. If a user can only have one role, why are roles an array? In fact a default user in WordPress can have only one role, but the structure that hosts it is ready for multiple roles. It's a bit of a weird feature, but in fact it's legitimate: \$someone' new WP_User (\$user_id); \$someone->add_role (Roll-1); \$someone->add_role (Roll-2); The user has two roles \$someone: Role-1 and Role-2 (in addition to those who were already add_role. Another thing is that these types of maneuvers work for you, because many of us only examine the first element of roles attribute. Is there an easy way to investigate some roles as administrators? This way, which includes: Creating an object with the user and returning an element from an array, is another simple way to see the active user can perform a capability. Each role is entrusted with many abilities or capabilities. The function is current_user_can and there are specific examples to check if the user is an administrator, it has to be called with a specific administrator capability, such as manage_options:current_user_can (manage_options') (no rating yet)... We store IPs from which ratings are sent to avoid fraud It's amazing that you see so many tutorials and articles que se hacen cosas como esta: if (current_user_can (administrator') { ¿si pass ledo algunos d'asos tutorialss y estas utildo un kodigo parsido, deza de haserlo or. La función current_user_can(), como su nombre indica, comprueba si el usuario real puede o no puede hacer algo, y que yo sepa cosas como «administrator» o «author» no son cosas que se puedan «hacer». UN usuario podrá SER administration administrator pero no HACER administration. En Otras Palabras, la trapping current_user_can () Esta Destinada a comprobar capabilities (competition) del Usuario, no role. El hecho de que se utilis esta trapping para compobar roles paire venir de antiguo y se ha ido parentuando en internet a pesar de que la documente oficius que no se gerentiza que trappingementment para es fin. Y por si fura poco, se reportron errors al respecto (#22624, #20824) pero se aseptaron como bug. ¿Qué quiere decir que no se aceptó como bug? Pues que no es un error de la función el no funcionar reform con roles por que no es su intención. El no aseptators como bug tambaian equica que no se pandar ningun asfuerzo en solucionarlo. Así que, pore favor, dejar de utilityer current_user_can para comprobar roles de usuario y aprende a hacerlo correction. Content This function also accepts the ID of an object to check if the capability is a meta capability. Meta capabilities such as edit_post and edit_user are the capabilities used by map_meta_cap() that work to map primitive capabilities such as edit_posts and edit_others_posts near a user or role. Example usage: current_user_can (edit_posts); current_user_can (edit_post, \$post->ID); current_user_can (edit_post_meta', \$post->ID, \$meta_key); While investigations against particular roles in place of a capacity are supported in part, this practice is discouraged as it can cause incredible results. Note: If the current user is a super admin, unless specifically denied, it will always be true. WP_User::has_cap() map_meta_cap() Top ^ \$capability (String) (Required) Capability Name. \$args (mixed) (optional) forward parameter, usually starts with an object ID. Top ^ (bool) is the current user has the given capacity. If \$capability is a meta cap and \$object_id is passed, does the current user have the given meta capacity for the given object. Top ^ File: wp-includes/capabilities.php function current_user_can (\$capability,...\$args) { \$current_user = wp_get_current_user(); if (\$current_user->has_cap (\$capability,...\$args); Extend Full Source Code Collapse View Full Source Code at Track Top ^ Changelog Version Description 5.3.0 formalized the existing and already documented... \$args parameter by adding it to the function signature. Introduced 2.0.0. ^ When building a WordPress website, it is Useful for providing content or functionality based on the role or capabilities of the user. For example, you might want to display some special content on your site if you want – but only for administrators. It's just one of many possibilities. It's quite easy that WordPress has a built-in function to help. the current_user_can() function allows you to check the permissions of login users. Based on that information, you can provide them with whatever special goodness you like. On the contrary, you can also turn off some items. Considering the special content example mentioned earlier, we'll dive into some basic snippets that let us add this functionality. Example 1: Administrators only in this example, we will check to see if the user who arrives on our page is the logged in site administrator. If they are, a little welcome message will be displayed. Before going into code, it's worth noting that there's more than one way to check the user's permissions. WordPress Codex states that we can provide an existing user role inside the current_user_can() function, however, it is not recommended. There may be inaccuracies that are giving rise to the wrong thing. Instead, we can use the capabilities of that particular user role. The codex has a complete list of the capabilities of each user's role. So, instead of checking whether the user is an administrator, we can check if they have a specific capability, such as activating plugins. Now, let's look at some code. The following will appear within the theme template of your choice. <?php if (=current_user_can(=activate_plugins=check==a=capability=that=only=admin=have=?><p>##,=1=?activate_plugins=a= Administrator!<p><?php endif;= end= of = user= capability = check=?>In this case, we are checking to see if the user is able to activate plugins - something only the administrator (and, on multisite installs, super administrators). Example 2: Let's get personal with members While a general message is displayed in the first example, we can also create a more personal experience. This is especially important if you are running a membership site. It helps to build that extra sense of community. Here, we will add a personal message, including the user's first name. We can tap into this information through the get_current_user() function. We'll also assume that our members have been assigned the role of the customer within WordPress. <?php \$current_user=wp_get_current_user(); grab = user = info = from = the = database = if = (= current_user_can(= 'read'')==='read' = 'read' = is = the lowest = = level = capability = ><p>howd, <?php echo= \$current_user=?> user_firstname;? >I Thank you for being a part of our community.<p><?php endif;= end= of= user= capability= check=?>Incidentally, a Reading ability is the lowest level of ability within WordPress. Therefore, this applies at every user level - not just customers. Customers. Just making sure that we have not left anyone out. In addition to checking for read ability, we are also displaying the user's first name in the message. However, there are more possibilities with respect to user data that can be added to the mix. Example 3: A custom header, based on user capabilities for our last example, let's do something more dramatic. We are going to serve different theme headers depending on the user's capabilities. Get_header() function, WordPress allows the use of multiple header files. And it can be very useful to display them depending on the user's status. For example, a site member may benefit from a header that is highly personal. Non-members can then see something more normal. In our code, we'll check again to see if our users have read the capabilities. And we'll also add an additional check to make sure they're logged through is_user_logged_in() - just for good measure. If you're using this code in a project, it's get_header (php); Will replace > in your templates. <?php if (current_user_can(read)) (is_user_logged_in); // User can read both posts and are logged in? ><?php get_header (Members; // Load headers -for members.php site members?><?php and? ><?php get_header(); //default header.php, for non-members? ><? php antief; // end of custom header conditional? > Above, we're checking to see if the user has the right capabilities and they're actually logged in. If both items return as true, a custom header file is shown. Otherwise, the default header of our subject will be displayed. The examples above are just small ways we can improve the user experience. But there is also the ability to do so. In fact, the only limit is your imagination! So, the next time you create a WordPress site, look for ways to provide users with features based on their roles and capabilities. They will appreciate the effort and you must have created another complete website. Website.

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