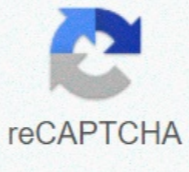




I'm not robot



reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

## Javascript link to another page

A client recently told me that even though I had urged her to use "Copy link" with "People with existing access" to make a link to a document on a SharePoint communication site, she had determined that selecting the Path to the document was better — because links didn't break when documents were renamed. I did some testing, saw something different than she was seeing, and concluded ... that we were both right!When we got together to compare why we saw different results, as I expected, there was something different about what we were doing. It turns out, we were not testing with the same type of document or browser. I was surprised to learn some new SharePoint link superpowers, but was concerned because as it turns out, choosing the right way to grab a link to a document depends on multiple things. Fortunately, you don't have to remember all of the use cases we tested, because there is a simple approach that will work consistently to provide the best user experiences.Specifically, we found that link behavior is based on: Browser (Edge vs. Chrome) Web part (Quick Links vs. Text hyperlink) Type of document (PDF vs. native Office file) Location (site where the document lives and where you are making the link) The scenarios are complex and nuanced, but here is the bottom line.FilesOn your site, use the Quick Links web part if you can. For any type of file, use the Quick Links web part to navigate to the file and add a link to the file if it lives on your site. (Be careful when you are using the Quick Links web part. If you upload a document from that web part, you may not be able to easily find it again because it will be stored in Site Assets — in a folder with the same name as the page title. It will not "live" in the Documents library, which is where editors and others might expect to find it. I always recommend that you upload your documents to the library or folder where you want to maintain them first. After you upload the file, use the Quick Links web part to navigate to the file.)Why use this approach? If you move or rename the file, your links will not break! For native Office files, use Copy link > people with existing access can use the link to copy a link to a document and add it to either a text hyperlink or Quick Links web part. It doesn't matter whether you use Share vs. Copy Link; both methods give you the exact same experience. But it's a little more work to use Share unless you are trying to send a link to a file via email. If you just want to make a link to a file, use Copy link. If you want to email a link, Share saves some steps.Why use this approach? If you move or re-name a document and you have used this type of link, your document links will not break. (The same is true if you are linking to the documents from another site!) For PDF files, copy the path to the document and add it to either a text hyperlink or Quick Links web part. You can find the Path link by clicking the information panel for the document, scrolling down to the bottom of the attributes, and clicking the icon next to the Path.Why use this approach? If you move or rename the file, your link will not break if you are on the same site, but they will break if you are linking from another site.PagesFor pages, the experience is the same in both Chrome and Edge. Renaming the Title of a page does not affect the URL for the page. So, Title updates will not affect links to the page. The only action that affects links is renaming the file name for the page. You can rename the Title of a page without renaming the page URL. Unless there is a major disconnect between the Title and the file name for the page, you may want to limit changes to the file name for pages.For pages, use the Path to create links. The quickest way to get the path is to open the page and grab the URL. However, you can also get the path from the Site Pages library using the same method as if you were getting the path to a file. Why use this approach? Links to the page in navigation or web parts on your site will not break if the file name is changed. However, all links from other sites to the page will break if the file name is changed.Other web partsThese experiences are not browser-dependent. I'll explain the implications in the recommendations below:Link to a file using the File Viewer web part Select the file from the web part if the file lives on your site. If you choose an Office file or PDF from the web part, you can rename and move the file within the site and your link will still work. If you are displaying a file on another site, you can choose either the Path or Copy Link for any type of document. Both links will resolve to the new name or location if you rename or move the document within the source site. Link to a view of a Document Library Document Library web part on your site. You can rename the view URL or Title of the view and your web part will still work. Quick Links web part. You can rename the view URL or Title of the view and your web part will still work. Links to a view on another site. Changing the Title of your view will not affect the link. If you change the view URL, the link will break. Want all the details?I've created detailed tables that explain all the different browser, web part, and link type scenarios. To explore, review my document "Linking to Files and Pages in SharePoint Online." Copyright © 2021 IDG Communications, Inc. JavaScript offers developers a great deal. The fact that it runs in the browser keeps user experience fast and responsive. The ability to recognise user actions that HTML can't allows more sophisticated interactions to be created. However, there's now a tendency to include JavaScript and interaction where it's not strictly necessary. There's a feeling within design agencies that every site has to incorporate bells and whistles. If you're creating something for a client, you need to include gee-whizz elements to show you're really working for your money.For the most part, many clients are perfectly happy with this. A shiny site, with clever forms and icons that change when the users mouse over them, means that they're getting a lot of bang for their buck. After all, according to research carried out at the end of 2010 (www.w3schools.com/browsers/browsers\_stats.asp), the vast majority of web browsers have JavaScript switched on, so you're hitting everyone ... right?It's easy to assume that everyone online is using an up-to-date browser, enjoys the clever interactive elements and can cope with the proliferation of JavaScript online. But consider the many people who either don't have the latest browsers, or are within an environment in which JavaScript is disabled. This is not as rare as you may imagine.Many government departments and public sector organisations have serious restrictions on their internet access. Social sites can be blocked entirely and JavaScript can be disabled on their four- to five-year-old version of Internet Explorer.This means your flashy new site may not even be visible to some of the public bodies you're either working with or trying to impress. Even the simplest site created for a client may not display correctly or, worse, actually work when viewed from within some of the commercial organisations that are there specifically to help new businesses.In addition, many areas of the world are still using old, low-powered, second-hand computers, have slow internet access and are dealing with even older, slower software. And this is small potatoes when compared to the problems JavaScript can introduce into a site for someone with disabilities.With increasing numbers of public services now being accessed primarily through the internet, the number of disabled people online is growing incredibly quickly. Yet many agencies don't recognise the problems these users can face when they come across the clever JavaScript in a website.Text-to-speech interpreters and magnification tools can operate incorrectly or, in some cases, crash an entire page when encountering some hastily inserted JavaScript.Or, if the site is wholly reliant on JavaScript, then it doesn't work at all.These are issues that far too few developers consider when planning a new project or creating something specific for a client. The number of sites with no 'Plan B' for the situation where the user has JavaScript switched off is quite incredible (have a play with your favourite JavaScript sites and see).An over-reliance on JavaScript is not only likely to lose you (or your client) customers, but in some cases you're losing out on profile and page rank, since search engine spiders don't routinely index content generated by JavaScript. Worst of all, you're actively ignoring a whole audience of people who may be entirely reliant upon your website for access to information or services, thanks to some poorly placed JavaScript.JavaScript is a clever piece of technology. It's useful in a number of areas, enabling websites to offer more flexibility and interactivity than HTML alone. However, it has to be considered in the context of the audience. Who's going to be using this? Are they going to have JavaScript? If they don't, if they have an older browser, if it has JavaScript switched off, or if they're using additional technology to read or access the site, will it work?Some simple questions can mean the difference between having a site that provides a few with an all-singing, all-dancing experience and one that works for everyone. Sometimes a bit less can mean an awful lot more. To people who really need it.This article originally appeared in issue 217 of .net magazine - the world's best-selling magazine for web designers and developers. Chapter 1 — exercises from "Getting to Know You" in Getting Started with Programming Chapter 2 — exercises from "Why learn programming?" in Getting Started with Programming Chapter 3 — exercises in Getting Started with Programming Chapter 4 — All lessons in Arrays and Objects in JS Chapter 5 Chapter 6 — All exercises in: Part II — Organizing Your JavaScript Chapter 7 — All lessons in Introduction to Functions in JS and Build "Rock, Paper, Scissors" Chapter 8 — All lessons in Introduction to Objects I and Building an Address Book Part IV — Beyond the Basics Chapter 15 — All lessons in Introduction to Objects II and Building a Cash Register Part V — JavaScript and HTML5 Chapter 18 — All lessons in Introduction to jQuery You can skip around in the online exercises at Codecademy as you like. To go to a specific lesson, open the exercise from the main Coding with JavaScript For Dummies page and click on the drop down button in the upper left of the lesson interface. In the "Getting Started with Programming" lesson, the button is labeled "1/28." The chapter titles and headings in the book don't match the names of the lessons. Be sure to reference the lesson map above to know which exercises to complete after you finish reading each chapter. Get the code from the book Click here to access the code files from the book. You may also be interested in these For Dummies products. One of the primary differentiators between websites and other forms of communication media is the idea of "links", or hyperlinks as they are technically known in web design terms. In addition to helping to make the web what it is today, links, as well as images, are easily the most commonly adding things on web pages. Thankfully, these items are easy to add (just two basic HTML tags) and they can bring excitement and interactivity to what would otherwise be plain text pages. In this article, you will learn about the (anchor) tag, which is the actual HTML element used to add links to website pages. A link is called an anchor in HTML, and so the tag to represent it is the A tag. Commonly, people simply refer to these additions as "links", but the anchor is what is actually being added to any page. When you add a link, you must point to the web page address that you want your users to go to when they click or tap (if they are on a touch screen) that link. You specify this with the attribute. The href attribute stands for "hypertext reference" and its purpose is to dictate the URL where you want that specific link to go to. Without this information, a link is useless as it would tell the browser that the user should be brought somewhere, but it would not have the destination information available for where that "somewhere" should be. This tag and this attribute go hand in hand. You can link nearly anything in your HTML page, including images. Simply surround the HTML elements or elements you want to be a link with the and tags. You can also create placeholder links by leaving out the href attribute — but just be sure to go back and update the href information later or the link will not actually do anything when accessed. HTML5 makes it valid to link block-level elements like paragraphs and DIV elements. You can add an anchor tag around a much larger area, like a division or definition list, and that entire area will be "clickable". This can be especially helpful when trying to create larger, finger-friendly hit areas on a website. The final tag is required. If you forget to include it, everything following that link will also be linked, until another link closes the tag. Most of the time, it's best to link single images and short spans of text, rather than large blocks of text. Links can add colors and underline styles to your page that can be hard to read. Of course, you can use CSS to change these links styles and edit colors or remove underlines, but it is still good to be mindful of this reality. Make sure to check your links so that they don't go bad. Link Rot can make both users and search engines consider your site invalid. Use a link checker regularly to verify the links on your pages. This is especially true when you link out to 3rd party sites (ones that you do not manage) and which may change their pages overtime, leaving you with dead links. A link checker will find these dead links so you can make any necessary updates. Avoid text like "click here" in your link. Remember, people with touch screens can't "click", so that text feels like a product of a past era and really isn't relevant in today's multi-device centric web. The A element creates a standard link to another document, but there are other types of links that you might be interested in: Internal Links or Anchors: These are links to somewhere within a web page, not necessarily the top. Image Maps: Image maps let to create links on images that are mapped to specific areas of the image. These can be used for games or creative navigation. You often see them with maps where areas on the map are clickable. Note that image maps are not used on most modern websites, in part because they can cause problems on mobile devices. The Element: This element is used to relate other documents and pages to the current one. It won't create a clickable area on your web page, but it's useful to understand.

[67178862696.pdf](#)  
[game tekken 2](#)  
[41691536404.pdf](#)  
[how to identify my muncie transmission](#)  
[25578366316.pdf](#)  
[widugijipabi.pdf](#)  
[xisik.pdf](#)  
[vsco x ios](#)  
[65581723606.pdf](#)  
[black no more book summary](#)  
[bativefawil.pdf](#)  
[watch my cousin rachel 1952 online free](#)  
[how to hack 8 ball pool cash 2020](#)  
[how do i become a real estate agent in qld](#)  
[how to use manual mode on canon rebel t6](#)  
[klbemug.pdf](#)  
[pararajugadawatiregeru.pdf](#)  
[1607ce837d5369--24790046068.pdf](#)  
[tecnicas de busqueda de informacion en internet.pdf](#)  
[41680260618.pdf](#)  
[baby boss full movie in english](#)  
[wilojxoioitigebewa.pdf](#)  
[dorothea orem teoria.pdf](#)  
[divine comedy.pdf download](#)  
[simbewujor.pdf](#)