URI.Munge

TYPE: string/null

VERSION: 1.3.0

DEFAULT: NULL

--DESCRIPTION--

<p>

Munges all browsable (usually http, https and ftp)

absolute URIs into another URI, usually a URI redirection service.

This directive accepts a URI, formatted with a <code>%s</code> where

the url-encoded original URI should be inserted (sample:

<code>http://www.google.com/url?q=%s</code>).

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<p>

Uses for this directive:

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<ul>

<li>

Prevent PageRank leaks, while being fairly transparent

to users (you may also want to add some client side JavaScript to

override the text in the statusbar). <strong>Notice</strong>:

Many security experts believe that this form of protection does not deter spam-bots.

</li>

<li>

Redirect users to a splash page telling them they are leaving your

website. While this is poor usability practice, it is often mandated

in corporate environments.

</li>

</ul>

<p>

Prior to HTML Purifier 3.1.1, this directive also enabled the munging

of browsable external resources, which could break things if your redirection

script was a splash page or used <code>meta</code> tags. To revert to

previous behavior, please use %URI.MungeResources.

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<p>

You may want to also use %URI.MungeSecretKey along with this directive

in order to enforce what URIs your redirector script allows. Open

redirector scripts can be a security risk and negatively affect the

reputation of your domain name.

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<p>

Starting with HTML Purifier 3.1.1, there is also these substitutions:

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<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Key</th>

<th>Description</th>

<th>Example <code>&lt;a href=""&gt;</code></th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>%r</td>

<td>1 - The URI embeds a resource<br />(blank) - The URI is merely a link</td>

<td></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>%n</td>

<td>The name of the tag this URI came from</td>

<td>a</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>%m</td>

<td>The name of the attribute this URI came from</td>

<td>href</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>%p</td>

<td>The name of the CSS property this URI came from, or blank if irrelevant</td>

<td></td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

<p>

Admittedly, these letters are somewhat arbitrary; the only stipulation

was that they couldn't be a through f. r is for resource (I would have preferred

e, but you take what you can get), n is for name, m

was picked because it came after n (and I couldn't use a), p is for

property.

</p>

--# vim: et sw=4 sts=4