Navigation | WeWeb Documentation

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| URL source | <https://docs.weweb.io/pages/navigation.html> |
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## Navigation ​

Navigation is a system that enables users to move between different pages and sections of a website or application. You can think of it as the way users move around your web app - whether it's clicking a menu item to visit the Products page, using the back button to return to a previous page, or selecting a product to view its details. This is how users find and interact with different parts of your application.

## Understanding URL paths ​

URL paths are the addresses of your pages - what users see in their browser's address bar. Think of them as street addresses for your website - they help users find exactly where they want to go.

## Simple URLs ​

When you create a page in WeWeb, it automatically gets a simple URL. These URLs are straightforward and static, meaning they don't change.  
For example, in the URL https://yourdomain.com/products :  
yourdomain.com is your domain (your website's main address) /products is the path to your specific page  
Some examples of simple URLs:  
Path may only contain 'a-z', '0-9', '\_', '-' and '/', and can only start and end with 'a-z' or '0-9'.

## Dynamic URLs ​

Sometimes you need URLs that can change based on what content you're showing. These are called dynamic URLs, and they use parameters to change parts of the URL.  
For example, in https://yourdomain.com/products/category/smartphones :  
/products/category is your base path (static part) /smartphones is a category parameter (dynamic part)

## Setting up dynamic URLs ​

Select your page from the Pages panel Click on "URL paths" in the page settings In the URL paths panel, you'll see: English unique path : This is where you set up your URL structure Parameters : These are the parts of your URL that can change  
  
"English unique path" is the URL structure for accessing content in English, letting you define custom routes for each language.  
For example, if you were building a multi-language site, you might have:  
English path: /products/category/{{param}} French path: /produits/categorie/{{param}} Spanish path: /productos/categoria/{{param}}

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigation1.BjcdSmew.png>

## Retrieve URL parameter value ​

Once you have defined URL parameters in your page settings, you can access them through WeWeb's Variables tab in the Formula editor. These parameters automatically update based on the URL, allowing you to fetch data for specific items, show or hide content based on the current value, filter collections and control component visibility.  
  
For example, if your URL is /products/category/{{param}} , you can use the parameter to fetch and display only products from that category:

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigation2.BgbgGGBJ.png>

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigation3.VLHGF8HY.png>

## Navigation methods ​

Now that you understand how URLs work in WeWeb, let's look at the three ways to navigate between pages:

## Link ​

The most common way to navigate is using the Link to property. This creates regular links that users can click on, just like standard website links. It's perfect for navigation menus, buttons, and any clickable elements.  
For example, if you have a products page with URL parameters set up ( /products/category/{{param}} ), you can create links to specific categories:  
Select any element you want to make clickable In the Settings tab, find the Link section Choose the target page Add any URL parameters needed:  
  
Assuming you are using the URL path in an API request to fetch a collection, you will get different results:

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigation4.DZjL_mFJ.png>

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigation1.CQFZAG5i.gif>

## Link properties ​

## Navigate to workflow action ​

Sometimes you need navigation to happen automatically, like after a form submission or when certain conditions are met. This is where the Navigate to action comes in.  
Instead of waiting for a user to click, the Navigate to workflow action can be triggered by:  
Form submissions API responses Button clicks with additional logic Workflow completions

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigation5.BsSMHodi.png>

## Properties ​

## Navigate to the previous page ​

Allows users to go back to their previous page, similar to clicking the browser's back button. This is useful for:  
"Back" buttons after form submissions "Return to previous page" links Cancel buttons that return users to where they came from  
  
You can set a default redirect page (like Home) that users will go to if there's no previous page in their history.

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigationPrevious.ChceVy08.png>

## Queries ​

URLs in WeWeb can have two types of parameters:  
Path parameters: /products/category/{{param}} Query parameters: /products?category=electronics  
Query variables automatically capture and store URL query parameters. When you navigate to a page with query parameters, the corresponding query variables update to match the values in the URL.  
Here's how they work:  
Create a query variable (e.g., searchTerm ) Add it to the Queries property during navigation:  
Name: "searchTerm" Value: "smartphones"  
The URL will update (e.g., yourpage?searchTerm=smartphones ) and the query variable searchTerm automatically updates to "smartphones".  
You can use these variables anywhere in your app without writing any code!  
To modify the query programatically, you can also use the Change variable value workflow action .

## SPA Navigation ​

A Single Page Application (SPA) works like a desktop app in your browser - instead of loading entire new pages when you click around, it just updates the parts that need to change.

## Same page navigation ​

When navigating to the same page in WeWeb:  
Editor: Page will reload for preview purposes Published app: No page reload, content updates smoothly  
To navigate to the same page to avoid page reloads in the published app, simply select the current page on navigation:  
  
Now, in the published app, this is what will happen:

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/navigationspa.CggkNu0H.png>

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/spa-example.BNeBdXWg.gif>

## wwParams ​

When navigating in the editor, you might notice wwParam appearing in your URLs. Don't worry - this is normal and only happens in the editor, not your published site. Here's why:  
The WeWeb editor has two separate windows running at the same time:  
The editor window, where you see all your tools and settings A preview window (iframe) - where you see how your app looks  
These windows need different kinds of information:  
The editor needs to know about your project settings, tools, etc. The preview needs to show your actual app

## Why wwParams exists ​

When you navigate in your app using parameters (like /products/shoes ):  
The editor needs to know about this navigation The preview needs to show the right content Both windows need to stay in sync  
wwParams is WeWeb's solution to keep these two windows synchronized. It ensures that when you change pages or parameters in one window, the other window updates automatically to match.  
In your published site, wwParams isn't needed because there's only one window. It's just a tool to help during development.

## Current page data ​

The CurrentPage object helps you access information about the page you're currently on. You can use it in formulas and workflows to get details about your page.

### Images

<https://docs.weweb.io/assets/currentPage.DK045PhV.png>

## Common properties ​

## Status properties ​

## Additional properties ​

paths : contains URL path information langs : available language versions meta : page meta information title : page title information sections : page sections pageUserGroups : access control groups