

URLs, Footnotes, and Links

Code Samples

```
helo world
```

URLs

```
https://link.com/2
```

```
https://example.com/a/uniform/resource
```

Yadda yadda `https: / /example.com /a /uniform /resource /locator?x=42&y=108` yadda yadda yadda yadda yadda yadda.

An example `https://example.com/a/uniform/resource` for a URL. And yet `http://x.com` another one.

When URLs get longer, they can quickly interfere with line breaking. In order to mitigate unsightly effects, two measures have been taken. For one thing, breakpoints are inserted¹

```
https: / /example.com /a /uniform /resource /locator /
commonly /informally /termed /a /web /address /is /a /
reference /to /a /web /resource /that /specifies /its /
location /on /a /computer /network /and /a /mechanism /for /
retrieving /it
```

Footnotes

Two ways to markup footnotes

get realized as footnotes or endnotes; in the latter case, use `<<!\allowbreak{}footnotes>>` command to place them

```
your main text^[the annotation]
```

```
your main text2
```

Links

When MD link syntax is used `[like \allowbreak{}here]\allowbreak{}(https://\allowbreak{}example.com/\allowbreak{}like)`,³ a footnote is generated; a footnote mark (a superscript number) is placed after the linked text, and the URL will appear in the footnotes wherever they will be generated.

Since the anchor text is in no way marked, it is possible to `(\allowbreak{}like)`,⁴ leaving the anchor text empty; however, if you intend to use the same source for other output formats, it would probably be a good idea to always use a non-empty anchor text.⁴

Notes

¹) — breakpoints in URLs follow the rules of the Unicode Line Breaking Algorithm (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr14/#SampleCode>) as implemented by the NodeJS `linebreak` module (<https://github.com/devongovett/linebreak>).

²) — the annotation

³) — `https://example.com/like`

⁴) — ... and not to use 'click here' and similar wordings that only make sense in an interactive setting.