



**Lesson #28**

# **Displaying Full Sized Images Within Your Theme**

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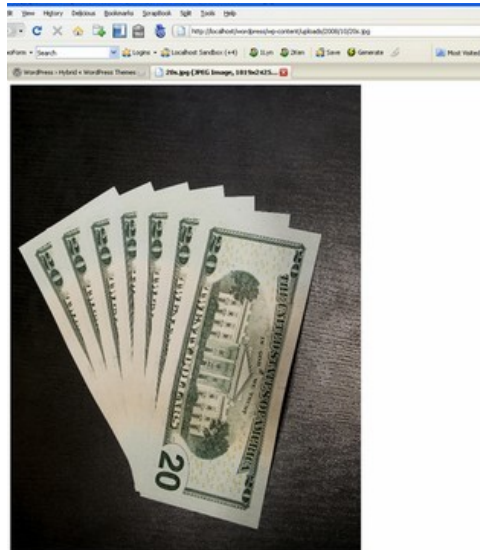
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## Introduction

Here's the problem. When you upload a picture in WordPress, then by default, it gives the option to link to the picture. Most of time, people don't change it. Very useful when you want to display a thumbnail in the post and link to the larger image.



Take this example, I am displaying a thumbnail in the post linked to the larger image. When I click on the image, the image is displayed in a blank page.

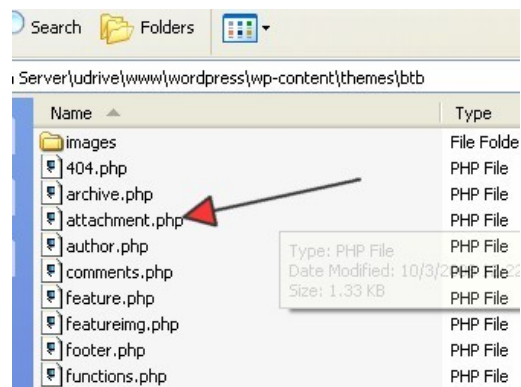


Did you know, you can make the larger image display within your theme? This way it won't be a big surprise and you can retain links to your home and sidebar without making the user click 'Back' in their browser.

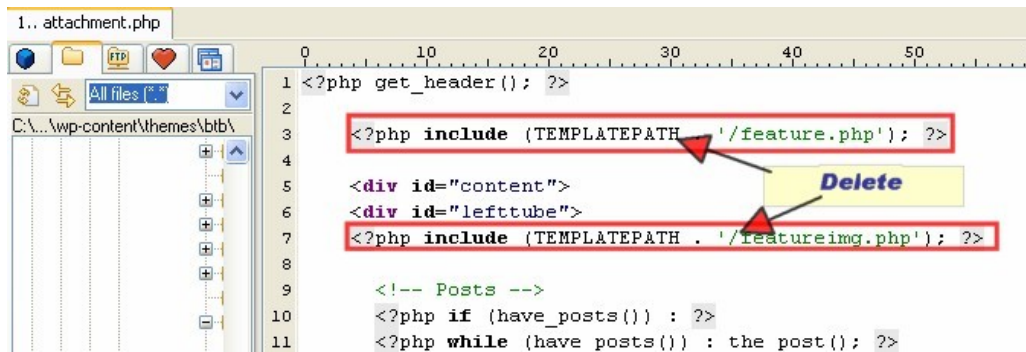
This is done by adding image.php to your theme.

## Create Image.php

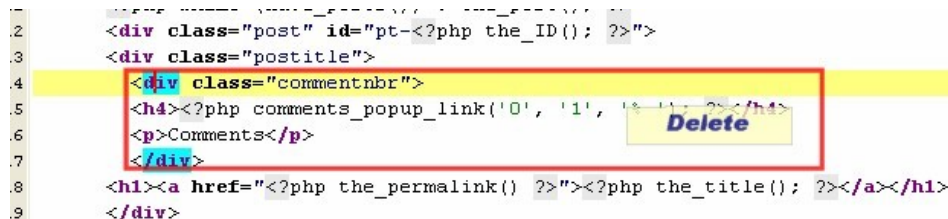
You know the drill by now. Launch PsPad, start your server. Using PsPad or your favorite text editor, open index.php, click File Save As, save the file as image.php in your theme folder.



Remove `<?php include (TEMPLATEPATH . '/feature.php'); ?>` and `<?php include (TEMPLATEPATH . '/featureimg.php'); ?>` from image.php



Next, remove the comments box. You can keep it there if you want but to me, in this particular template, the images look better without.



Then, replace the title with this.

```
<a href="<?php echo get_permalink($post-  
>post_parent); ?>" rev="attachment"><?php echo  
get_the_title($post->post_parent); ?></a> &raquo;  
<a href="<?php echo get_permalink() ?>"  
rel="bookmark" title="Permanent Link: <?php  
the_title_attribute(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?  
></a>
```

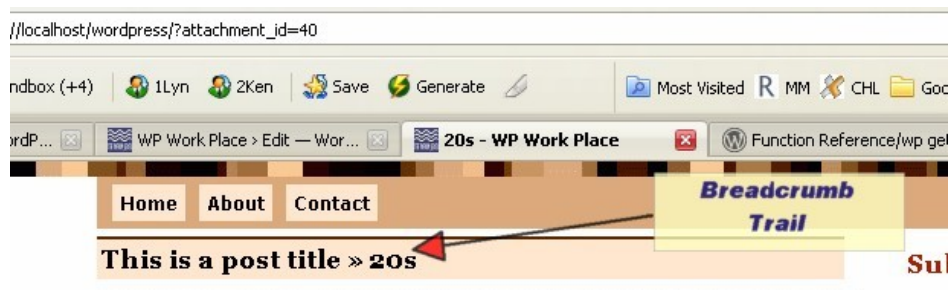
For a visual representation, this

```
13 <div class="posttitle">
14 <h1><a href="<?php the_permalink() ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></a></h1>
15 </div>
16 <?php the_content(); ?>
17 </div>
```

Becomes this

```
9 <div class="post" id="pt-<?php the_ID(); ?>">
10 <div class="posttitle">
11 <h1><a href="<?php echo get_permalink($post->post_parent); ?>" rev="
12 attachment"><?php echo get_the_title($post->post_parent); ?></a> &raquo; <a
13 href="<?php echo get_permalink() ?>" rel="bookmark" title="Permanent Link: <?
14 ?php the_title_attribute(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></a></h1>
15 </div>
16 <?php if (wp_attachment_is_image($post->id)) {
```

That creates a breadcrumb trail so users can click back to the post quickly.



Now let's add the code to make the full image appear. Under the "posttitle" DIV, before the\_content, add this code.

```
<?php if (wp_attachment_is_image($post->id)) {
    $att_image = wp_get_attachment_image_src( $post->
    id, "full");
    ?>
    " height="<?php echo
    $att_image[2];?>" class="attachment-large"
    alt="<?php $post->post_excerpt; } ?>" />
```

```
10 <div class="posttitle">
11 <h1><a href="<?php echo get_permalink($post->post_parent); ?>" rev="
  attachment"><?php echo get_the_title($post->post_parent); ?></a> &raquo; <a
  href="<?php echo get_permalink() ?>" rel="bookmark" title="Permanent Link: <?
  ?php the_title_attribute(); ?>"><?php the_title(); ?></a></h1>
12 </div>
13 <?php if (wp_attachment_is_image($post->id)) {
14     $att_image = wp_get_attachment_image_src( $post->id, "full");
15     ?>
16     " height="<?php echo $att_image[2];?>" class="attachment-large" alt="<?
  ?php $post->post_excerpt; ?>" />
17
18 <?php the_content(); ?>
19 </div>
20 <?php endwhile; ?>
```

Let's save the file. Now, if you haven't already, write a post, upload an image. After you upload your image, make sure you select 'Post URL' for the image. If you don't the image will still be displayed using the blank page. Unfortunately, WordPress defaults to using the File URL. If your client wants to display large sized images within the theme, you will have to educate them to remember to use Post URL.

The screenshot shows the WordPress media editor interface. The 'Link URL' field is highlighted with a red box and contains the text 'http://localhost/wordpress/?attachment\_id=61'. Below this field are three radio buttons: 'None', 'File URL', and 'Post URL'. The 'Post URL' button is selected, and a red arrow points to it. Below the radio buttons is the text 'Enter a link URL or click above for presets.' Below this are alignment options: 'None', 'Left', 'Center', and 'Right'. Below the alignment options are size options: 'Thumbnail', 'Medium', and 'Full size'. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Insert into Post' and 'Delete'.

Select either Thumbnail or medium as the size, then click Insert into Post.

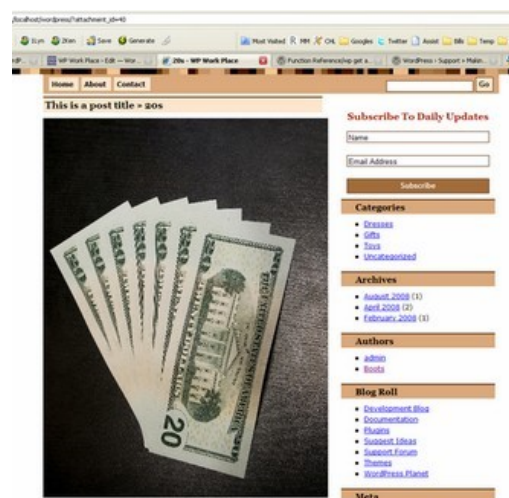
Save your post.



Click on View This Post or Preview if using WordPress 2.7 and up. You should see the image you just added to the post. Click on the image.



You should see a larger sized image displayed, like this.





That looks a whole lot nicer doesn't it? And you don't lose your visitor's attention, still keeping the content within your brand, the overall site's look and feel. Alright, [here](#) is the theme package for this lesson. I think this one is quite advanced and you may encounter some stumbling blocks. Don't feel bad if you do. Grab [this package](#), unzip it and check the files against your work to help you spot any mistakes.

## Next Lesson...

When adding images to a post in this lesson, you may have noticed that the images do not align properly even after you tell WordPress to align the image right, left or center. We're going to tackle that in lesson 64.

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