

Inline Markup

Inline markup allows words and phrases within text to have character styles (like italics and boldface) and functionality (like hyperlinks).

<code>*emphasis*</code>	<i>emphasis</i>
<code>**strong emphasis**</code>	strong emphasis
<code>`interpreted text`</code>	The rendering and meaning of interpreted text is domain- or application-dependent.
<code>`inline literal`</code>	inline literal
<code>reference_</code>	phrase reference
<code>`phrase reference`_</code>	phrase reference
<code>anonymous_</code>	anonymous
<code>_`inline internal target`</code>	inline internal target
<code> substitution reference </code>	The result is substituted in from the substitution definition.
<code>footnote reference [1]_</code>	footnote reference ¹
<code>citation reference [CIT2002]_</code>	citation reference [CIT2002]
<code>http://docutils.sf.net/</code>	http://docutils.sf.net/

Escaping with Backslashes

reStructuredText uses backslashes ("`\`") to override the special meaning given to markup characters and get the literal characters themselves. To get a literal backslash, use an escaped backslash ("`\\`"). For example:

escape ``with`` "\	escape with ""
escape \``with`` \"	*escape* ``with`` \"

Lists

<p>- This is item 1. A blank line before the first and last items is required.</p> <p>- This is item 2</p> <p>- Item 3: blank lines between items are optional.</p> <p>- Item 4: Bullets are "-", "**" or "+". Continuing text must be aligned after the bullet and whitespace.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is item 1. A blank line before the first and last items is required. • This is item 2 • Item 3: blank lines between items are optional. • Item 4: Bullets are "-", "**" or "+". Continuing text must be aligned after the bullet and whitespace.
<p>3. This is the first item</p> <p>4. This is the second item</p> <p>5. Enumerators are arabic numbers, single letters, or roman numerals</p> <p>6. List items should be sequentially numbered, but need not start at 1 [although not all formatters will honour the first index].</p> <p>#. This item is auto-enumerated</p>	<p>3. This is the first item</p> <p>4. This is the second item</p> <p>5. Enumerators are arabic numbers, single letters, or roman numerals</p> <p>6. List items should be sequentially numbered, but need not start at 1 (although not all formatters will honour the first index).</p> <p>7. This item is auto-enumerated</p>
<p>what</p> <p>Definition lists associate a term with a definition.</p> <p>how</p> <p>The term is a one-line phrase, and the definition is one or more paragraphs or body elements, indented relative to the term. Blank lines are not allowed between term and definition.</p>	<p>what</p> <p>Definition lists associate a term with a definition.</p> <p>how</p> <p>The term is a one-line phrase, and the definition is one or more paragraphs or body elements, indented relative to the term. Blank lines are not allowed between term and definition.</p>
<p>:Authors:</p> <p>Tony J. [Tibs] Ibbs, David Goodger</p> <p>[and sundry other good-natured folks]</p>	<p>Authors:</p> <p>Tony J. (Tibs) Ibbs, David Goodger (and sundry other good-natured folks)</p>
<p>:Version: 1.0 of 2001/08/08</p> <p>:Dedication: To my father.</p>	<p>Version: 1.0 of 2001/08/08</p> <p>Dedication: To my father.</p>

-a	command-line option "a"	-a	command-line option "a"
-b file	options can have arguments and long descriptions	-b file	options can have arguments and long descriptions
--long	options can be long also	--long	options can be long also
--input=file	long options can also have arguments	--input=file	long options can also have arguments
/V	DOS/VMS-style options too	/V	DOS/VMS-style options too

Section Structure

Title	Title
=====	
Titles are underlined [or over- and underlined] with a nonalphanumeric character at least as long as the text.	Titles are underlined (or over- and underlined) with a nonalphanumeric character at least as long as the text.
A lone top-level section is lifted up to be the document's title	A lone top-level section is lifted up to be the document's title

Blocks

<p>This is a paragraph.</p> <p>Paragraphs line up at their left edges, and are normally separated by blank lines.</p> <p>A paragraph containing only two colons indicates the following indented or quoted text is a literal block or quoted text is a literal block.</p> <pre>::</pre> <p>Whitespace, newlines, blank lines, and all kinds of markup (like <code>*this*</code> or <code>\this</code>) is preserved here.</p> <p>You can also tack the <code>::</code> at the end of a paragraph::</p> <p>It's very convenient to use this form.</p> <p>Per-line quoting can also be used for unindented blocks::</p> <pre>> Useful for quotes from email and > for Haskell literate programming.</pre>	<p>This is a paragraph.</p> <p>Paragraphs line up at their left edges, and are normally separated by blank lines.</p> <p>A paragraph containing only two colons indicates that the following indented or quoted text is a literal block.</p> <p>Whitespace, newlines, blank lines, and all kinds of markup (like <code>*this*</code> or <code>\this</code>) is preserved by literal blocks.</p> <p>You can also tack the <code>::</code> at the end of a paragraph:</p> <p>It's very convenient to use this form.</p> <p>Per-line quoting can also be used for unindented blocks:</p> <pre>> Useful for quotes from email and > for Haskell literate programming.</pre>
<pre> Line blocks are useful for addresses, verse, and adornment-free lists. Each new line begins with a vertical bar (" "). Line breaks and initial indents are preserved. Continuation lines are wrapped portions of long lines; they begin with spaces in place of vertical bars.</pre>	<p>Line blocks are useful for addresses, verse, and adornment-free lists.</p> <p>Each new line begins with a vertical bar (" ").</p> <p>Line breaks and initial indents are preserved.</p> <p>Continuation lines are wrapped portions of long lines; they begin with spaces in place of vertical bars.</p>
<p>Block quotes are just:</p> <pre> Indented paragraphs, and they may nest.</pre> <p>Doctest blocks are interactive Python sessions. They begin with <code>">>>"</code> and end with a blank line.</p> <pre>>>> print "This is a doctest block." This is a doctest block.</pre>	<p>Block quotes are just:</p> <pre> Indented paragraphs, and they may nest.</pre> <p>Doctest blocks are interactive Python sessions. They begin with <code>">>>"</code> and end with a blank line.</p> <pre>>>> print "This is a doctest block." This is a doctest block.</pre>

A transition marker is a horizontal line of 4 or more repeated punctuation characters.

A transition should not begin or end a section or document, nor should two transitions be immediately adjacent.

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Tables

There are two syntaxes for tables in reStructuredText. Grid tables are complete but cumbersome to create. Simple tables are easy to create but limited (no row spans, etc.).

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Header 1 | Header 2 | Header 3 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| body row 1 | column 2 | column 3 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| body row 2 | Cells may span columns. |
+-----+-----+-----+
| body row 3 | Cells may | - Cells |
+-----+ span rows. | - contain |
| body row 4 | | - blocks. |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
body row 1	column 2	column 3
body row 2	Cells may span columns.	
body row 3	Cells may span rows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cellscontainblocks.
body row 4		

```
====  =====
Inputs      Output
-----
A      B      A or B
====  =====
False  False  False
True   False  True
False  True   True
True   True   True
====  =====
```

Inputs		Output
A	B	A or B
False	False	False
True	False	True
False	True	True
True	True	True

Explicit Markup

Explicit markup blocks are used for constructs which float (footnotes), have no direct paper-document representation (hyperlink targets, comments), or require specialized processing (directives). They all begin with two periods and whitespace, the "explicit markup start".

Footnote references, like [5]_.
Note that footnotes may get rearranged, e.g., to the bottom of the "page".

Footnote references, like ⁵. Note that footnotes may get rearranged, e.g., to the bottom of the "page".

```
.. [5] A numerical footnote. Note
   there's no colon after the ``'`'.
```

Autonumbered footnotes are possible, like using [#]_ and [4]_.

Autonumbered footnotes are possible, like using ¹ and ².
They may be assigned 'autonumber labels' - for instance, ⁴ and ³.

```
.. [#] This is the first one.
.. [#] This is the second one.
```

They may be assigned 'autonumber labels' - for instance, [#fourth]_ and [#third]_.

```
.. [#third] a.k.a. third_
```

```
.. [#fourth] a.k.a. fourth_
```

Auto-symbol footnotes are also possible, like this: [*]_ and [4]_.

```
.. [*] This is the first one.
.. [*] This is the second one.
```

Citation references, like [CIT2002]_.
Note that citations may get rearranged, e.g., to the bottom of the "page".

Citation references, like [CIT2002]. Note that citations may get rearranged, e.g., to the bottom of the "page".

```
.. [CIT2002] A citation
   [as often used in journals].
```

Citation labels contain alphanumerics, underlines, hyphens and fullstops. Case is not significant.

Given a citation like [this]_, one can also refer to it like this_.

Citation labels contain alphanumerics, underlines, hyphens and fullstops. Case is not significant.

Given a citation like [this]_, one can also refer to it like this_.

```
.. [this] here.
```

External hyperlinks, like Python_.

External hyperlinks, like [Python](#).

```
.. _Python: http://www.python.org/
```

External hyperlinks, like `Python`_<<http://www.python.org/>>`_.

External hyperlinks, like [Python](#).

Internal crossreferences, like [example](#)_.

Internal crossreferences, like [example](#).

```
.. _example:
```

This is an example crossreference target.

This is an example crossreference target.

```
Python_ is `my favourite
programming language`_.
```

[Python](#) is my favourite programming language.

```
.. _Python: http://www.python.org/
```

```
__ Python__
```

```
Titles are targets, too
=====
```

Titles are targets, too

Implicit references, like [Titles are targets, too](#).

Implicit references, like `Titles are targets, too`_.

Directives are a general-purpose extension mechanism, a way of adding support for new constructs without adding new syntax. For a description of all standard directives, see reStructuredText Directives (<http://is.gd/2Ecqh>).

For instance:

For instance:

```
.. image:: magnetic-balls.jpg
   :width: 40pt
```



Substitutions are like inline directives, allowing graphics and arbitrary constructs within text.

The `[biohazard]` symbol must be used on containers used to dispose of medical waste.

The `*` symbol must be used on containers used to dispose of medical waste.

```
.. [biohazard] image:: biohazard.png
   :align: middle
   :width: 12
```

Any text which begins with an explicit markup start but doesn't use the syntax of any of the constructs above, is a comment.

```
.. This text will not be shown
   {but, for instance, in HTML might be
   rendered as an HTML comment}
```

An "empty comment" does not consume following blocks.
[An empty comment is "." with blank lines before and after.]

An "empty comment" does not consume following blocks. (An empty comment is "." with blank lines before and after.)

So this block is not "lost", despite its indentation.

```
..
```

```
So this block is not "lost",
despite its indentation.
```

Credits

CP Font from LiquiType:

http://www.liquitype.com/workshop/type_design/cp-mono

Magnetic Balls V2 image by fdecomite:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/fdecomite/2926556794/>

Sponsored by Net Managers

<http://www.netmanagers.com.ar>

Typeset using rst2pdf

<http://rst2pdf.googlecode.com>

⁵ A numerical footnote. Note there's no colon after the].

¹ This is the first one.

² This is the second one.

³ a.k.a. [third](#)

⁴ a.k.a. [fourth](#)

* This is the first one.

† This is the second one.

CIT2002(1, 2) A citation (as often used in journals).

this

here.