
Pandoc Markdown Cheatsheet

Quick reference guide

Alan Rynne

Contents

Simple formatting	3
Headings	3
Lists	3
Tables	4
Images	5
Links	5
Images + Links	5
References	6
Footnotes	6
Bibliography	6
Pandoc specific	8
Figure/Table/Equation references	8
Formulas	8
Multi-image figures	9
Conclusion	9

Simple formatting

Headings

You can do headings with #:

```
# Heading 1
## Heading 2
### Heading 3
#### Heading 4
##### Heading 5
##### Heading 6
```

will be rendered like:

Heading 1 and 2 are missing because they were messing up the structure, but you get the idea:

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Lists

Bullet lists

```
+ Item 1
+ Item 2
  * Nested item 1
  * Nested item 2
- Item 3
```

will be rendered like:

- Item 1
- Item 2
 - Nested item 1
 - * Nested item 2

- Item 3

Notice that you can use `*`, `+` and `-`, for bullet lists. Although **Pandoc seems to prefer `*`**, so stick to that one.

Ordered lists

Ordered/numbered lists use `1 . :`

```
1. Item 1
2. Item 2
  1. A nested item
    1. Another nested item
3. Item 3
```

will be rendered like:

1. Item 1
2. Item 2
 1. A nested item
 1. Another nested item
3. Item 3

Tables

This is a Markdown table:

```
| Head 1 | Head 2 | Head 3 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Item 1 | Item 2 | Item 3 |
| Item 4 | Item 5 | Item 6 |
```

It will look like this:

Head 1	Head 2	Head 3
Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Item 4	Item 5	Item 6

Table captions are not supported by Markdown but Pandoc has a special notation for them. This is a table with a caption.

```
| Head 1 | Head 2 | Head 3 |  
| ----- | ----- | ----- |  
| Item 1 | Item 2 | Item 3 |  
| Item 4 | Item 5 | Item 6 |  
: The caption of the table goes here
```

Images

You can reference an image from anywhere in your system (or the web) using

```
! [IMAGE_CAPTION_TEXT_GOES_HERE] (PATH_OR_LINK_TO_IMAGE)
```

Let's try it out grabbing the Google logo from the web:

```
! [Google Logo] (https://www.google.es/images/...272x92dp.png)
```

The above text will render this:



Figure 1: Google Logo

Links

Links have exactly the same notation as images but without the exclamation mark at the beginning so writing

```
[LINK_TEXT] (WWW.SOME-WEBPAGE.COM)
```

will result in

[LINK_TEXT](#)

Images + Links

You can also nest an image in the LINK_TEXT and the whole image will become a link. Let's try it out with the Google logo again:

```
[! [Google Logo] (https://www.google.es/images/...272x92dp.png)] (http://www.goog
```

Now clicking the image will take you to Google's website:



Be carefull with links as they don't play well with printed media, it's better to footnote web addresses so if your document get's printed it will not lose information.

References

Footnotes

You can make a footnote reference using `[^REFERENCE]` *anywhere* in the document, with the exception of nested footnotes (footnotes inside a footnote).

Then you can add the footnote text using the same notation in a **new line**, followed by `:` and the text footnote text. Like this:

`[^REFERENCE]`: This text will appear as a footnote.

Notice that REFERENCE must be a **unique name** It is good practice to give it a *meaningful* name, don't try to number them: Pandoc will take care of the numbering for you.

- The footnote text must have a unique name, but you can reference that name as many times as needed in your document, AND
- You can add as many footnotes as you need, as long as you keep giving them *unique identifiers*.

Bibliography

Very similar to the footnote notation, you can reference a book in you bibilography using `[@REFERENCE]`.

The bibliography is a *special* kind of reference. It requires that your references be compiled in a `.bib` file. This is a standard format for scientific references (also, just a text file with fancy format).

The magic about bib files is that you don't have to write any of the information of your papers because "*the internet*" has already done that fore you. It works like this:

You have a bunch of papers you need to reference in your research:

1. Go to [Google Scholar](#)

2. Search for your paper name/author...
3. Click on the "Cite" button"

[PDF] Geometry of architectural freeform structures.

H Pottmann, A Schiftner, J Wallner - Symposium on Solid and ..., 2008 - academia.edu

This article shows to which extent a particular field of mathematics, namely discrete differential **geometry**, has recently become relevant in **architectural** design. It is very interesting that new mathematics has emerged from this cooperation with a branch of ...

☆  Cited by 53 Related articles All 11 versions >>

Figure 2: cite button

4. A pop-up will appear with some pre-formated text references, **ignore them**
5. Click the BibTeX button in the lower left part and a new window should appear with the reference info in BibTeX format.

vancouver Pottmann H, Schiftner A, wallner J. Geometry of architectural freeform structures. In Symposium on Solid and Physical Modeling 2008 Jun 2 (p. 9).

 BibTeX EndNote RefMan RefWorks

Figure 3: GoogleBibtexButton

6. Copy and paste it to your .bib file. If you don't have one, just create a new text file with the .bib extension. It should look like this:

```
@inproceedings{pottmann2008geometry,  
  title={Geometry of architectural freeform structures.},  
  author={Pottmann, Helmut and Schiftner, Alexander and Wallner, Johannes},  
  booktitle={Symposium on Solid and Physical Modeling},  
  pages={9},  
  year={2008}  
}
```

The last step is that you need to insert this line anywhere in your **YAML Frontmatter** to tell Pandoc where to find you .bib file:

```
bibliography: Your_Bib_File.bib
```

Remember to change YOUR_BIB_FILE.bib for the actual name of your file.

Now your YAML Frontmatter should look like this:

```
---
title: 'A Title'
author: 'An Author'
date: 'The Future'
bibliography: Your_Bib_File.bib
---
```

Pandoc specific

Figure/Table/Equation references

References are placed using the format `[@type:label]` anywhere in the text, being `label` the unique name of the desired reference on the format, and `type` the type of reference.

To give a reference code to an image, you use the same notation but with curly brackets `{ }`.

You can reference the different types:

- Images: `{#fig:LABEL}`
- Tables: `{#tbl:LABEL}`
- Equations: `{#eq:LABEL}`
- Sections: `{#sec:LABEL}`
 - If sections are added, they will change all the reference names to include their corresponding sections.
- Code blocks: `{#lst:LABEL}`

Formulas

LaTeX formulas and reference them can be inserted using `$$` if you want the formula to be centred in its own line, and `$` if you need it to be inside a paragraph.

For example writing this in a Markdown file:

```
$$f(x)=a^2_i+b^3_j-c$$
```

will be rendered like this:

$$f(x) = a_i^2 + b_j^3 - c$$

And:

This is a text with... $f(x) = 4$...a formula in it.

will be rendered as:

This is a text with... $f(x) = 4$...a formula in it.

I won't go into any more detail but you will find a cheatsheet for LaTeX in the Symbols.PDF file found in the "images" folder.

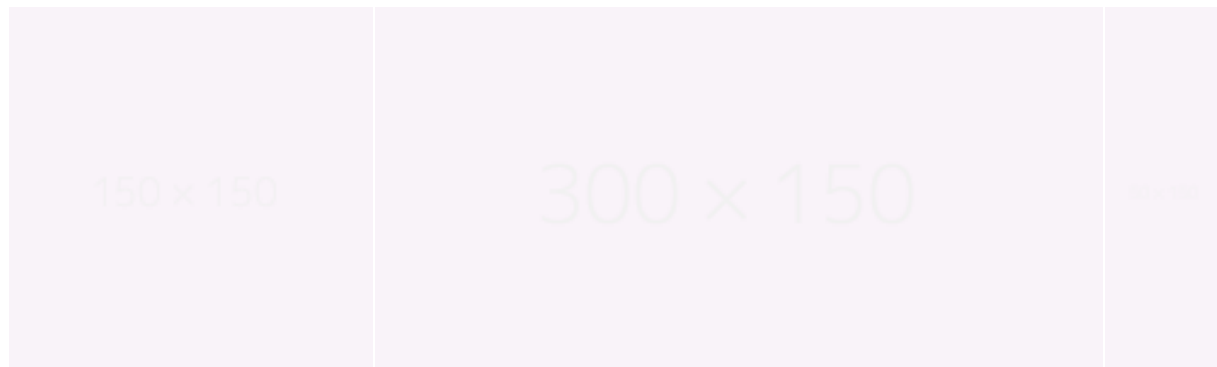
Multi-image figures

As a final example of what you can do with Markdown+Pandoc, you can use HTML mixed in Markdown to create a multi-figure, made up of smaller images. All of the images have their own reference, and the whole figure has it's reference too!

```
<div id="fig:multiFigure">
![] (https://dummyimage.com/150x150/f9f3f9/f1f1f1.png){#fig:figa width=30%}
![] (https://dummyimage.com/300x150/f9f3f9/f1f1f1.png){#fig:figb width=60%}
![] (https://dummyimage.com/50x150/f9f3f9/f1f1f1.png){#fig:figc width=10%}
```

Difference between width-settings, nocaption option, etc... [@Fig:multiFigure] i
</div>

It will be rendered like:



Difference between width-settings, nocaption option, etc... [@Fig:multiFigure] is a full figure reference, but you can also reference just one of the images, like [@Fig:figa;@Fig:figb;@Fig:figc].

Conclusion

This will be all for the Markdown syntax, and it is pretty much everything you will need. If you want to know more about Markdown, you can:

1. visit [John Gruber's website](#) (Markdown's creator)
2. or, you can continue to the next post to unlock *hidden powers* inside your YAML Frontmatter!!