

Markdown was created by John Gruber in 2004. It's meant to be an easy to read and write syntax which converts easily to HTML (and now many other formats as well).

Markdown also varies in implementation from one parser to a next. This guide will attempt to clarify when features are universal or when they are specific to a certain parser.

- HTML Elements
- Headings
- Simple Text Styles
- Paragraphs
- Lists
- Code blocks
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- Miscellany

HTML Elements

Markdown is a superset of HTML, so any HTML file is valid Markdown.

<!--This means we can use HTML elements in Markdown, such as the comment element, and they won't be affected by a markdown parser. However, if you create an HTML element in your markdown file, you cannot use markdown syntax within that element's contents.-->

Headings

You can create HTML elements `<h1>` through `<h6>` easily by prepending the text you want to be in that element by a number of hashes (`#`).

```
# This is an <h1>
## This is an <h2>
### This is an <h3>
#### This is an <h4>
##### This is an <h5>
##### This is an <h6>
```

Markdown also provides us with two alternative ways of indicating h1 and h2.

```
This is an h1
=====
```

```
This is an h2
-----
```

Simple text styles

Text can be easily styled as italic or bold using markdown.

```
*This text is in italics.*
_And so is this text._

**This text is in bold.**
__And so is this text.__

***This text is in both.***
**_As is this!_**
*_And this!_*
```

In Github Flavored Markdown, which is used to render markdown files on Github, we also have strikethrough:

```
~~This text is rendered with strikethrough.~~
```

Paragraphs

Paragraphs are a one or multiple adjacent lines of text separated by one or multiple blank lines.

This is a paragraph. I'm typing in a paragraph isn't this fun?

Now I'm in paragraph 2.
I'm still in paragraph 2 too!

I'm in paragraph three!

Should you ever want to insert an HTML tag, you can end a paragraph with two or more spaces and then begin a new paragraph.

I end with two spaces (highlight me to see them).

There's a
 above me!

Block quotes are easy and done with the > character.

```
> This is a block quote. You can either
> manually wrap your lines and put a `>` before every line or you can let your lines get really long and
> It doesn't make a difference so long as they start with a `>`.

> You can also use more than one level
>> of indentation?
> How neat is that?
```

Lists

Unordered lists can be made using asterisks, pluses, or hyphens.

```
* Item
* Item
* Another item
```

or

```
+ Item
+ Item
+ One more item
```

or

```
- Item
- Item
- One last item
```

Ordered lists are done with a number followed by a period.

```
1. Item one
2. Item two
3. Item three
```

You don't even have to label the items correctly and markdown will still render the numbers in order, but this may not be a good idea.

```
1. Item one
1. Item two
1. Item three
```

(This renders the same as the above example)

You can also use sublists

```
1. Item one
2. Item two
3. Item three
   * Sub-item
   * Sub-item
4. Item four
```

There are even task lists. This creates HTML checkboxes.

Boxes below without the 'x' are unchecked HTML checkboxes.

```
- [ ] First task to complete.
- [ ] Second task that needs done
```

This checkbox below will be a checked HTML checkbox.

```
- [x] This task has been completed
```

Code blocks

You can indicate a code block (which uses the `<code>` element) by indenting a line with four spaces or a tab.

```
    This is code
    So is this
```

You can also re-tab (or add an additional four spaces) for indentation inside your code

```
my_array.each do |item|
  puts item
end
```

Inline code can be created using the backtick character ‘

John didn't even know what the ``go_to()`` function did!

In Github Flavored Markdown, you can use a special syntax for code

The above text doesn't require indenting, plus Github will use syntax highlighting of the language you specify after the “

Horizontal rule

Horizontal rules (`<hr/>`) are easily added with three or more asterisks or hyphens, with or without spaces.

```
***
---
- - -
*****
```

Links

One of the best things about markdown is how easy it is to make links. Put the text to display in hard brackets [] followed by the url in parentheses ()

[Click me!](http://test.com/)

You can also add a link title using quotes inside the parentheses.

[Click me!](http://test.com/ "Link to Test.com")

Relative paths work too.

[Go to music](/music/).

Markdown also supports reference style links.

The title can also be in single quotes or in parentheses, or omitted entirely. The references can be anywhere in your document and the reference IDs can be anything so long as they are unique.

There is also “implicit naming” which lets you use the link text as the id.

But it's not that commonly used.

Images

Images are done the same way as links but with an exclamation point in front!

```
![This is the alt-attribute for my image](http://imgur.com/myimage.jpg "An optional title")
```

And reference style works as expected.

Miscellany

Auto-links

```
<http://testwebsite.com/> is equivalent to  
[http://testwebsite.com/] (http://testwebsite.com/)
```

Auto-links for emails

```
<foo@bar.com>
```

Escaping characters

I want to type **this text surrounded by asterisks** but I don't want it to be in italics, so I do this: *this text surrounded by asterisks*.

Keyboard keys

In Github Flavored Markdown, you can use a `<kbd>` tag to represent keyboard keys.

Your computer crashed? Try sending a
`<kbd>Ctrl</kbd>+<kbd>Alt</kbd>+<kbd>Del</kbd>`

Tables

Tables are only available in Github Flavored Markdown and are slightly cumbersome, but if you really want it:

Col1	Col2	Col3	
:-----	:-----:	-----:	
Left-aligned	Centered	Right-aligned	
blah	blah	blah	

or, for the same results

Col 1		Col2		Col3
--		--:		--:

Ugh this is so ugly | make it | stop

For more info, check out John Gruber's official post of syntax here and Adam Pritchard's great cheatsheet here.