

0.1 Sample Pier file

0.1.1 Chapter & Sections

A line starting with ! becomes a chapter heading. Use multiple ! to create sections and subsections

To refer to a section or chapter, put an anchor (equivalent to `\label{chapterAndSections}` in Latex) using the `@chapterAndSections` syntax on a *separate line*. Then, when you want to link to it (equivalent to `\ref{chapterAndSections}` in Latex), use the `*chapterAndSections*` syntax. Anchors are invisible and links will be rendered as: .

0.1.2 Paragraphs and framed paragraphs

An empty line starts a new paragraph.

An annotated paragraph starts a line with @@ followed by either `todo` or `note`. For example,

```
@@note this is a note annotation.
```

generates

this is a note annotation.

And,

```
@@todo this is a todo annotation
```

generates a todo annotation that is not visible in the output.

this is a todo annotation

0.1.3 Lists

Unordered lists

```
-A block of lines,
-where each line starts with ==-==
-is transformed to a bulleted list, where each line is an entry.
```

generates

- A block of lines,

- where each line starts with –
- is transformed to a bulleted list, where each line is an entry.

Ordered lists

```
#A block of lines,
#where each line starts with ==#==
#is transformed to an ordered list, where each line is an entry.
```

generates

1. A block of lines,
2. where each line starts with #
3. is transformed to an ordered list, where each line is an entry.

Description lists

Description lists are lists with labels:

```
;blue
;color of the sky
;red
;color of the fire
```

generates

blue color of the sky

red color of the fire

List nesting

```
– Lists can also be nested.
–#Thus, a line starting with ==–#==
–#is an element of a bulleted list that is part of an ordered list.
```

generates

- Lists can also be nested.
 1. Thus, a line starting with –#
 2. is an element of a bulleted list that is part of an ordered list.

0.1.4 Formatting

There is some sugar for font formatting:

- To make something **bold**, write `"bold"`
- To make something *italic*, write `"italic"`
- To make something monospaced, write `==monospaced==`
- To make something ~~strikethrough~~, write `-strikethrough-`
- To make something subscript, write `@@subscript@@`
- To make something superscript, write `↑↑superscript↑↑`
- To make something underlined, write `__underlined__`

0.1.5 Tables

To create a table, start off the lines with `|` and separate the elements with `|s`. Each new line represents a new row of the table. Add a single `!` to let the cell become a table heading.

```
!Language !Coolness
|Smalltalk | Hypra cool
|Java | baaad
```

Language	Coolness
Smalltalk	Hypra cool
Java	baaad

The contents of cells can be aligned left, centered or aligned right by using `{`, `|` or `}` respectively.

```
||centered||centered||centered
{| left |} right || center
```

generates

centered	centered	centered
left	right	center



Figure 1: This is the caption of the picture.

0.1.6 Links

Internal Links and Anchors

To put an anchor (equivalent to `\label` in Latex), use the `@anchorName` syntax on a *separate line*. Then, when you want to link to it (equivalent to `\ref` in Latex), use the `*anchorName*` syntax. Anchors are invisible and links will be rendered as: .

External Links

To create links to external resources, use the `*Pharo>http://pharo-project.org/*` syntax which is rendered as Pharo.

0.1.7 Pictures

To include a picture, use the syntax `+caption>file://filename|parameters+:
+Label of the picture>file://pier-logo.png|width=50|label=pierLogo+`

generates Figure (this reference has been generated using `*pierLogo*`).

0.1.8 Scripts

```
[[[
foo bar
]]]
```

generates

```
foo bar
```

If you want either a label (to reference the script later) or a caption (to give a nice title to the script), write the following:

```
[[[label=script1|caption=My script that works|language=Smalltalk
self foo bar
]]]
```

which produces

Script 1: *My script that works*

```
self foo bar
```

This script can then be referenced with `*script1*` (produces).

This is another script (referenced as), with no caption this time:

Script 2:

```
foo bar
```

0.1.9 Raw

If you want to include raw text into a page you must enclose it in `{{{ and }}}` , otherwise Pier ensures that all text appears as you type it.

A good practice is to always specify for which kind of export the raw text must be outputted by starting the block with `{{{latex: or {{{html: (for now only LaTeX, HTML and Markdown are supported). For example, the following shows a formula, either using LaTeX or an image depending on the kind of export.`

```
{{{latex:
\begin{equation}
\label{eq:1}
\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}
\end{equation}
}}}
{{{html:

}}}
```

This results in

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (1)$$

Take care: avoid terminating the verbatim text with a `}` as this will confuse the parser. So, don't write `{{{\begin{scriptsize}}}}` but `{{{\begin{scriptsize}}}}` instead.

0.1.10 Preformatted (less used)

To create a preformatted block, begin each line with `=`. A preformatted block uses equally spaced text so that spacing is preserved.

```
= this is preformatted text
= this line as well
```

0.1.11 Commented lines

Lines that start with a `%` are considered comments and will be rendered as such in the output document (e.g., in HTML, such a line would be surrounded by `<!--` and `-->`).