

MarkDown Syntax in Detail

Heading :

1. 在 # Heading 前一行与后一行，都添加至少一行 ↵ 空白行
2. 在 # 与 标题的内容之间，至少添加一个空格 !



heading Level-1



heading Level-2

heading Level-3

heading Level-4

...

...

...

Paragraphs :

1. 使用 1 个的空白行 ↵，把2个段落分隔开
2. 段落的开头，**不**需要使用缩进

Paragraph-1 content-line-1

..... content-line-2

..... content-line-3

last-line



Paragraph-2 content-line-1

..... content-line-2

..... content-line-3

last-line

Line Breaks :

最好在行尾的最后一个可见字符后，添加 2 个或更多 空格，然后再输入 <Enter>

This is line-1. ↵

This is line-2. ↵

Bold :

Use 2 asterisks ** around the text (without add space in the middle of the sentence) to be bolded by your demands

F = ma is a very**important**equation.

F = ma is a very **important** equation.

Italic :

Use 1 asterisk * around the text (without add space in the middle of the sentence) to be bolded by your demands

F = ma is a very*important*equation.

F = ma is a very *important* equation.

Both Bold and Italic :

Use 3 asterisks *** around the text (without add space in the middle of the sentence) to be bolded by your demands

F = ma is a very***important***equation.

F = ma is a very ***important*** equation.

Blockquotes and Nested Blockquotes

Use > (may be more than 1) in front of All the paragraphs you want to blockquotes

For compatibility, put blank lines before and after blockquotes.

↵

> Paragraph-1

>
>
>
> Paragraph-2
>
>
↵

Paragraph-1
.....
.....

Paragraph-2
.....
.....

> Paragraph-1
>
>
>> Nested Paragraph
>>
>>

Ordered Lists

To create an ordered list, add line items with **numbers followed by periods and a space** . The numbers don't have to be in numerical order, but the list should start with the number one. Nested Ordered List Use **a tab or 4 spaces** in front of each nested line of items

```
1  
2 1. a  
3 1. an  
4 1. the  
5     1. I
```

- ```
6 1. You
7 1. He
8 1. She
9
```

- ```
1. a
2. an
3. the
1. I
2. You
3. He
4. She
```

Unordered Lists

To create an unordered list, add **dashes (-) and a space**, **Indent** one or more items to create a nested list.

- ```
- Sugar
- Salt
- Soy Sauce
- - Cat
- - Dog
- - Rabbit
```

- Sugar
- Salt
- Soy Sauce
  - Cat
  - Dog
  - Rabbit

## Starting Unordered List Items With Numbers

If you need to start an unordered list item with a number followed by a period, **you can use a backslash (\) to escape the period.**

- ```
- 1968\. A great year!
```

- I think 1969 was second best.

- 1968. A great year
- I think 1969 was second best.

Adding Elements in Lists(Neither Ordered or Unordered List)

To add another element in a list while preserving the continuity of the list, indent the element four spaces or one tab, as shown in the following examples.

- Sugar

- Salt

- Soy Sauce

Internal Element

- Sugar
- Salt
- Soy Sauce

Internal Element

Code

To denote a word or phrase as code, enclose it in backticks (`code`).

At the command prompt, type `nano`

At the command prompt, type `nano`.

Escaping Backticks

If the word or phrase you want to denote as code includes one or more backticks, you can escape it by enclosing the word or phrase in double backticks (`code`).

`Use `code` in your Markdown file.`

Use `code` in your Markdown file.

Code Blocks

To create code blocks, indent every line of the block by at least four spaces or one tab.

```
1    <html>
2      <head>
3    </head>
4  </html>
```

Horizontal Rules

To create a horizontal rule, use

three or more asterisks (***)

dashes (---)

or underscores (___) on a line by themselves.

For compatibility, put blank lines before and after horizontal rules.

aaa



The rendered output of all three looks identical:

aaa

Links

To create a link, enclose the link text in brackets (e.g., [Duck Duck Go]) and then follow it immediately with the URL in parentheses (e.g., (<https://duckduckgo.com>)).

```
1 My favorite search engine is [Duck Duck Go](https://duckduckgo.com).
```

The rendered output looks like this:

My favorite search engine is [Duck Duck Go](#).

Adding Link Titles (Tooltips)

You can optionally add a title for a link. This will appear as a tooltip when the user hovers over the link. To add a title, enclose it in quotation marks after the URL.

e.g.

(<https://duckduckgo.com> "The best search engine for privacy").

```
1 My favorite search engine is [Duck Duck Go](https://duckduckgo.com "The best search engine for privacy").
```

The rendered output looks like this:

URLs and Email Addresses

To quickly turn a URL or email address into a link, enclose it in angle brackets.

```
1 <  
  https://www.markdownguide.org  
  >  
2 <fake@example.com>
```

Images

To add an image, add an exclamation mark (!), followed by alt text in brackets, and the path or URL to the image asset in parentheses. You can optionally add a title in quotation marks after the path or URL.

```
1 ![Tux, the Linux mascot](/assets/images/tux.png "Linux penguin")
```

Linking Images

To add a link to an image, enclose the Markdown for the image in brackets, and then add the link in parentheses.

```
1 ![An old rock in the desert](/assets/images/shiprock.jpg "Shiprock, New Mexico by Beau Rogers")(  
https://www.flickr.com/photos/beaurogers/31833779864/in/photolist-Qv3rFw-34mt9F-a9Cmfy-5Ha3Zi-  
9msKdv-o3hgjr-hWpUte-4WMsJ1-KUQ8N-deshUb-vssBD-6CQci6-8AFCiD-zsJWT-nNfsgB-dPDwZJ-  
bn9JGn-5HtSXY-6CUhAL-a4UTXB-ugPum-KUPSo-fBLNm-6CUmpy-4WMsc9-8a7D3T-83KJev-6CQ  
2bK-nNusHJ-a78rQH-nw3NvT-7aq2qf-8wwBso-3nNceh-ugSKP-4mh4kh-bbeeQH-a7biME-q3PtTf-brF  
pgb-cg38zw-bXMZc-nJPELD-f58Lmo-bXMYG-bz8AAi-bxNtNT-bXMYi-bXMY6-bXMYv)
```

```
1 [![An old rock in the desert](/assets/images/shiprock.jpg "Shiprock, New Mexico by  
Beau Rogers")](https://www.flickr.com/photos/beaurogers/31833779864/in/photolist-  
Qv3rFw-34mt9F-a9Cmfy-5Ha3Zi-9msKdv-o3hgjr-hWpUte-4WMsJ1-KUQ8N-deshUb-vssBD-6CQci6-  
8AFCiD-zsJWT-nNfsgB-dPDwZJ-bn9JGn-5HtSXY-6CUhAL-a4UTXB-ugPum-KUPSo-fBLNm-6CUmpy-4WMsc9-  
8a7D3T-83KJev-6CQ2bK-nNusHJ-a78rQH-nw3NvT-7aq2qf-8wwBso-3nNceh-ugSKP-4mh4kh-bbeeQH-  
a7biME-q3PtTf-brFpgb-cg38zw-bXMZc-nJPELD-f58Lmo-bXMYG-bz8AAi-bxNtNT-bXMYi-bXMY6-bXMYv)
```

Escaping Characters

To display a literal character that would otherwise be used to format text in a Markdown document, add a backslash (\) in front of the character.

```
1 \* Without the backslash, this would be a bullet in an unordered list.
```

The rendered output looks like this:

* Without the backslash, this would be a bullet in an unordered list.

Text Color

(Not all markdown editor support the following color syntax)

 Blue Text

 Pink Text

Characters You Can Escape

You can use a backslash to escape the following characters.

Character	Name	
-----------	------	--

- | \ | backslash
- | ` | backtick (see also escaping backticks in code)
- | * | asterisk
- | _ | underscore
- | { } | curly braces
- | [] | brackets
- | < > | angle brackets
- | () | parentheses
- | # | pound sign
- | + | plus sign
- | - | minus sign (hyphen)
- | . | dot
- | ! | exclamation mark
- | | | pipe (see also escaping pipe in tables)

Tables

To add a table, use **three or more hyphens (---)** to create each column’s header, and use pipes (|) to separate each column. For compatibility, you should also add a pipe on either end of the row.

```
1 | Syntax      | Description |
2 | ----- | ----- |
3 | Header      | Title      |
4 | Paragraph   | Text       |
5
```

The rendered output looks like this:

Syntax	Description
Header	Title
Paragraph	Text

Cell widths can vary, as shown below. The rendered output will look the same.

Alignment

You can align text in the columns to the left, right, or center by adding a colon (:) to the left, right, or on both side of the hyphens within the header row.

```
1 | Syntax      | Description | Test Text      |
2 | :---        | :----:     |      ---:     |
3 | Header      | Title      | Here's this    |
4 | Paragraph   | Text       | And more       |
5
```

The rendered output looks like this:

Syntax	Description	Test Text
Header	Title	Here’s this
Paragraph	Text	And more

Fenced Code Blocks

The basic Markdown syntax allows you to create [code blocks](#) by indenting lines by four spaces or one tab. If you find that inconvenient, try using fenced code blocks. Depending on your Markdown processor or editor, you'll use **three backticks (```) or three tildes (~~~)** on the lines before and after the code block. The best part? You don't have to indent any lines!

```
1  ```json
2  {
3    "firstName": "John",
4    "lastName": "Smith",
5    "age": 25
6  }
7  ```
8
```

The rendered output looks like this:

```
1  {
2    "firstName": "John",
3    "lastName": "Smith",
4    "age": 25
5  }
```

Strikethrough

You can strikethrough words by putting a horizontal line through the center of them. The result looks ~~like this~~. This feature allows you to indicate that certain words are a mistake not meant for inclusion in the document. To strikethrough words, use **two tilde symbols (~~)** before and after the words.

```
1  ~~The world is flat.~~ We now know that the world is round.
```

The rendered output looks like this:

~~The world is flat.~~ We now know that the world is round.

Task Lists

Task lists (also referred to as **checklists** and **todo** lists) allow you to create a list of items with checkboxes. In Markdown applications that support task lists, checkboxes will be displayed next to the content. To create a task list, add **dashes (-) and brackets with a space ([])** in front of task list items. To select a checkbox, add an `x` in between the brackets (`[x]`).

```
1 - [x] Write the press release
2 - [ ] Update the website
3 - [ ] Contact the media
4
```

The rendered output looks like this:

Emoji

There are two ways to add emoji to Markdown files: copy and paste the emoji into your Markdown-formatted text, or type **emoji shortcodes**.

Copying and Pasting Emoji

In most cases, you can simply copy an emoji from a source like [Emojipedia](#) and paste it into your document. Many Markdown applications will automatically display the emoji in the Markdown-formatted text. The HTML and PDF files you export from your Markdown application should display the emoji.

Highlight

This isn't common, but some Markdown processors allow you to highlight text. The result looks like this. To highlight words, use **two equal signs (==) before and after the words.**

```
1 I need to highlight these ==very important words==.  
2
```

The rendered output looks like this:

I need to highlight these very important words.

Subscript

This isn't common, but some Markdown processors allow you to use **subscript** to position one or more characters slightly below the normal line of type. To create a subscript, use **one tilde symbol (~) before and after the characters.**

```
1 H~2~O  
2
```

The rendered output looks like this:

H₂O

Superscript

This isn't common, but some Markdown processors allow you to use **superscript** to position one or more characters slightly above the normal line of type. To create a superscript, use **one caret symbol (^) before and after the characters.**

```
1 X^2^  
2
```

The rendered output looks like this:

X²