







Visiona el siguiente video de Youtube, y experimenta la práctica que se describe paso a paso a partir del minuto 8:56: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ABTySON7OWg> Ve añadiendo capturas sobre el proceso que estás realizando en el documento de entrega de la práctica. Realiza también la del minuto 9:38

Crear el documento de Word





📁 > Francisco - Personal > Documentos > DAM > Lenguaje de Marcas > U

Nombre	Estado	Fecha de modificación
 Documento_prueba	✓	05/10/2023
 UD1_Ejercicio1	✓	29/09/2023
 UD1_Ejercicio1	✓	29/09/2023

Cambiando la extensión a .zip

 Documento_prueba.zip	✓	05/10/2023 15:43
 UD1_Ejercicio1.docx	✓	29/09/2023 20:14
 UD1_Ejercicio1.pdf	✓	29/09/2023 20:14

Descomprimiendo el fichero

Nombre	Estado	Fecha de modificación
 _rels	✓	05/10/2023 15:48
 docProps	✓	05/10/2023 15:48
 word	✓	05/10/2023 15:48
 [Content_Types].xml	✓	

Abriendo el documento document.xml

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
2 <w:document xmlns:wpc="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2010/wordprocessingCanvas"
3 xmlns:cx="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2014/chartex"
4 xmlns:cx1="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2015/9/8/chartex"
5 xmlns:cx2="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2015/10/21/chartex"
6 xmlns:cx3="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/5/9/chartex"
7 xmlns:cx4="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/5/10/chartex"
8 xmlns:cx5="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/5/11/chartex"
9 xmlns:cx6="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/5/12/chartex"
10 xmlns:cx7="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/5/13/chartex"
11 xmlns:cx8="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/5/14/chartex"
12 xmlns:mc="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/markup-compatibility/2006"
13 xmlns:a:ink="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2016/ink"
14 xmlns:am3d="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/drawing/2017/model3d"
15 xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office"
16 xmlns:oel="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/2019/extlst"
17 xmlns:r="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/relationships"
18 xmlns:m="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/math"
19 xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml"
20 xmlns:wp14="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2010/wordprocessingDrawing"
21 xmlns:wp="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/drawingml/2006/wordprocessingDrawing"
22 xmlns:w10="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:word"
23 xmlns:w="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/wordprocessingml/2006/main"
24 xmlns:w14="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2010/wordml"
25 xmlns:w15="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2012/wordml"
26 xmlns:w16cex="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2018/wordml/cex"
27 xmlns:w16cid="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2016/wordml/cid"
28 xmlns:w16="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2018/wordml"
29 xmlns:w16sdtbh="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2020/wordml/sdtdatahash"
30 xmlns:w16se="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2015/wordml/symx"
31 xmlns:wpg="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2010/wordprocessingGroup" xmlns:wpi="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2010/wordprocessingInk"
32 xmlns:wne="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2006/wordml" xmlns:wps="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/word/2010/wordprocessingShape"
33 mc:Ignorable="w14 w15 w16se w16cid w16 w16cex w16sdtbh wp14"
34 <w:body><w:p w14:paraId="70AD74F7" w14:textId="79FF576F" w:rsidR="007167FE" w:rsidRDefault="00AF639E">
35 <w:r><w:t>Esto es un documento de prueba</w:t></w:r><w:sectPr w:rsidR="007167FE"><w:pgSz w:w="11906" w:h="16838"><w:pgMar w:top="1417" w:right="1701"
36 w:bottom="1417" w:left="1701" w:header="708" w:footer="708" w:gutter="0"><w:cols w:space="708"><w:docGrid w:linePitch="360"></w:sectPr></w:body>
37 </w:document>

```

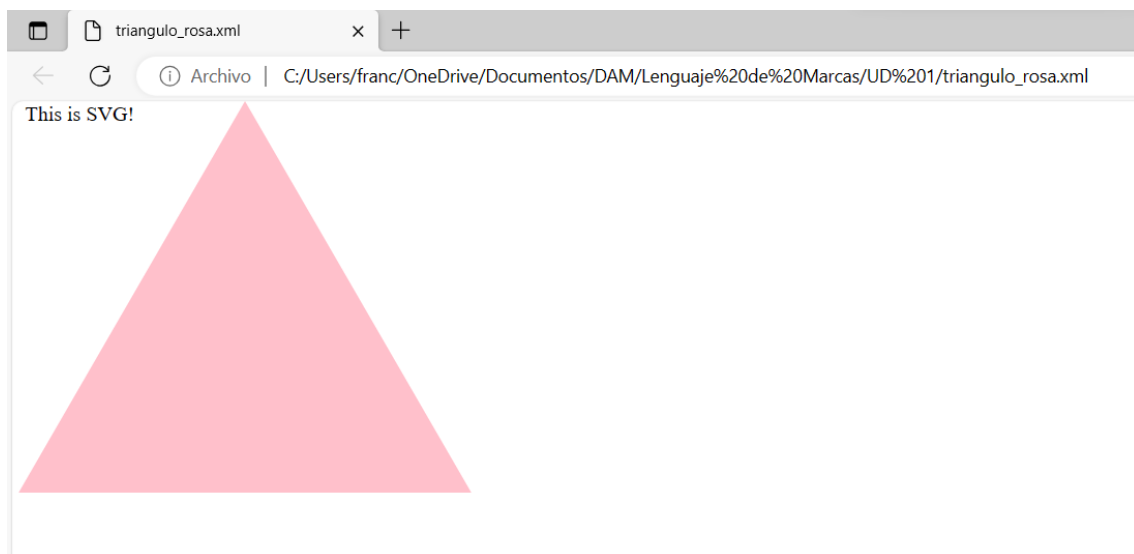
Código SVG

```

triangulo_rosa.xml X
C: > Users > franc > OneDrive > Documentos > DAM > Lenguaje de Marcas > UD 1 > triangulo_rosa.xml
1 <?xml version="1.0"?>
2 <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
3 | width="12cm" height="8cm">
4 <title>The pink triangle!!!</title>
5 <text x="10" y="15"> This is SVG!</text>
6 <polygon style="fill: pink"
7 points="0,311 180,0 360,311" />
8 </svg>

```

Resultado



2- Markdown es un lenguaje de marcas de ligero y de amplio uso, creado por Mark Gruber, que permite convertir texto plano, fácilmente en HTML Sigue el tutorial que se presenta en esta URL, ejercicio a ejercicio y aprende a utilizar Markdown, nos será muy útil en el siguiente bloque de Lenguajes de Marcas. Haz capturas de cada ejercicio con su solución y añádelas al documento de entrega.

Lección 1

For this next lesson, make the word "not" italic.

Writing in Markdown is `_hot_` that hard!

?

Writing in Markdown is *not* that hard!

Skip

Awesome! Great job.

Similarly, to make phrases **bold** in Markdown, you can surround words with two asterisks (`**`). This will `**really**` get your point across.

In the box below, make the word "will" bold.

I `**will**` complete these lessons!

I **will** complete these lessons!

Skip

Good work!

Of course, you can use `_both italics and bold_` in the same line. You can also span them `**across multiple words**`.

In the box below, make the words "Of course" italic, and the words "a little moxie" bold.

`"_Of course_," she whispered. Then, she shouted: "All I need is **a little moxie**!"`

"Of course," she whispered. Then, she shouted: "All I need is **a little moxie!**"

Skip

Fantastic!

For the final exercise in this lesson, we're going to make some words ***bold and italic***.

In general, it doesn't matter which order you place the asterisks or underscores. In the box below, make the words "This is unbelievable" both bold and italic. Place the asterisks `**_on the outside_**`, just to make it more legible.

If you're thinking to yourself, `**_This is unbelievable_**`, you'd probably be right.

If you're thinking to yourself, ***This is unbelievable***, you'd probably be right.

Skip

Lección 2

To make headers in Markdown, you preface the phrase with a hash mark (`#`). You place the same number of hash marks as the size of the header you want. For example, for a header one, you'd use one hash mark (`# Header One`), while for a header three, you'd use three (`### Header Three`).

For this next lesson, make each header the right size.

```
#Header one
##Header two
###Header three
####Header four
#####Header five
#####Header six
```

Header one

Header two

Header three

Header four

Header five

Header six

Skip

All right!

It's up to you to decide when it's appropriate to use which header. In general, headers one and six should be used sparingly.

You can't really make a header bold, but you can italicize certain words. In the box below, make the first line a heading level four, and italicize the name of the book:

```
####Colombian Symbolism in _One Hundred Years of Solitude_
Here's some words about the book _One Hundred Years..._.
```

Colombian Symbolism in *One Hundred Years of Solitude*

Here's some words about the book *One Hundred Years...*

Skip

Lección 3

We'll now learn how to make links to other web sites on the World Wide Web.

There are two different link types in Markdown, but both of them render the exact same way. The first link style is called an *inline link*. To create an inline link, you wrap the link text in brackets (`[]`), and then you wrap the link in parentheses (`()`). For example, to create a hyperlink to www.github.com, with a link text that says, Visit GitHub!, you'd write this in Markdown: `[Visit GitHub!](www.github.com)`.

In the box below, make a link to www.google.com, with link text that says "Search for it."

<code>[Search for it.](www.google.com)</code>	<code>? Search for it.</code>
<div>...</div>	

Nice work!

You can add emphasis to link texts, if you like. In the box below, make the phrase "really, really" bold, and have the entire sentence link to www.dailykitten.com. You'll want to make sure that the bold phrasing occurs within the link text brackets.

<code>[You're **really, really** going to want to see this.](www.dailykitten.com)</code>	<code>You're really, really going to want to see this.</code>
<div>Skip</div>	

Fantastic!

Although it might make for an awkward experience, you can make links within headings, too.

For this next tutorial, make the text a heading four, and turn the phrase "the BBC" into a link to www.bbc.com/news:

<code>####The Latest News from [the BBC](www.bbc.com/news)</code>	<code>The Latest News from the BBC</code>
<div>Skip</div>	

That's all there is to writing inline links.

The "references" above are the second set of brackets: `[another place]` and `[another-link]`. At the bottom of a Markdown document, these brackets are defined as proper links to outside websites. An advantage of the reference link style is that multiple links to the same place only need to be updated once. For example, if we decide to make all of the `[another place]` links go somewhere else, we only have to change the single reference link.

Reference links don't appear in the rendered Markdown. You define them by providing the same tag name wrapped in brackets, followed by a colon, followed by the link.

In the box below, we've started writing out some reference links. You'll need to finish them up! Call the first reference tag "a fun place", and make it link to www.zombo.com; make the second link out to www.stumbleupon.com.

<code>Do you want to [see something fun](www.zombo.com)?</code> <code>Well, do I have [the website for you](www.stumbleupon.com)!</code>	<code>Do you want to see something fun?</code> <code>Well, do I have the website for you!</code>
<div>Skip</div>	

Lección 4

![[A pretty tiger]](<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/56/Tiger.50.jpg>)



Skip

In the box below, we've started placing some reference images; you'll need to complete them, just like the last lesson. Call the first reference tag "Black", and make it link to https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a3/81_INF_DIV_SSI.jpg; make the second image link out to <http://icons.iconarchive.com/icons/google/noto-emoji-animals-nature/256/22221-cat-icon.png>.

![[Black cat]](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a3/81_INF_DIV_SSI.jpg)
![[Orange cat]](<http://icons.iconarchive.com/icons/google/noto-emoji-animals-nature/256/22221-cat-icon.png>)



Skip

Ta da! You've learned all there is to adding images in Markdown!

On to the next lesson!

Lección 5

In the box below, turn the book quotation into a blockquote:

I read this interesting quote the other day:
> "Her eyes had called him and his soul had leaped at the call. To live, to err, to fall, to triumph, to recreate life out of life!"

I read this interesting quote the other day:

"Her eyes had called him and his soul had leaped at the call. To live, to err, to fall, to triumph, to recreate life out of life!"

Skip

In the box below, Make the entire quotation a block quote by inserting a caret on each line.

```
>Once upon a time and a very good time it was there was a
moocow coming down along the road and this moocow that was
coming down along the road met a nicens little boy named baby
tuckoo...
>
His father told him that story: his father looked at him
through a glass: he had a hairy face.
>
He was baby tuckoo. The moocow came down the road where Betty
Byrne lived: she sold lemon platt.
```

Once upon a time and a very good time it was there was a moocow coming down along the road and this moocow that was coming down along the road met a nicens little boy named baby tuckoo...

His father told him that story: his father looked at him through a glass: he had a hairy face.

He was baby tuckoo. The moocow came down the road where Betty Byrne lived: she sold lemon platt.

Skip

In the box below, make the French text italic (not including the exclamation point). Also, turn the entire quote into a blockquote.

```
>He left her quickly, fearing that her intimacy might turn to
jibing and wishing to be out of the way before she offered
her ware to another, a tourist from England or a student of
Trinity. Grafton Street, along which he walked, prolonged
that moment of discouraged poverty. In the roadway at the
head of the street a slab was set to the memory of Wolfe Tone
and he remembered having been present with his father at its
laying. He remembered with bitterness that scene of tawdry
tribute. There were four French delegates in a brake and one,
a plump smiling young man, held, wedged on a stick, a card on
which were printed the words: _VIVE L'IRLANDE_!
```

He left her quickly, fearing that her intimacy might turn to jibing and wishing to be out of the way before she offered her ware to another, a tourist from England or a student of Trinity. Grafton Street, along which he walked, prolonged that moment of discouraged poverty. In the roadway at the head of the street a slab was set to the memory of Wolfe Tone and he remembered having been present with his father at its laying. He remembered with bitterness that scene of tawdry tribute. There were four French delegates in a brake and one, a plump smiling young man, held, wedged on a stick, a card on which were printed the words: *VIVE L'IRLANDE!*

Skip

Ta da! You've learned all there is to creating blockquotes in Markdown!

On to the next lesson!

Lección 6

- Butter

In the box below, turn the words separated by a comma into a list.

```
* Flour
* Cheese
* Tomatoes
```

- Flour
- Cheese
- Tomatoes

Skip

All right! That's how you write an unordered list. Now, let's talk about ordered ones.

In the box below, turn the rest of the recipe into an ordered list.

1. Cut the cheese
2. Slice the tomatoes
3. Rub the tomatoes in flour

1. Cut the cheese
2. Slice the tomatoes
3. Rub the tomatoes in flour

Skip

You can choose to add italics, bold, or links within lists, as you might expect. In the box below, turn the Latin names for the plants into italics.

- * Azalea ([_Ericaceae Rhododendron_](#))
- * Chrysanthemum ([_Anthemideae Chrysanthemum_](#))
- * Dahlia ([_Coreopsideae Dahlia_](#))

- Azalea (*Ericaceae Rhododendron*)
- Chrysanthemum (*Anthemideae Chrysanthemum*)
- Dahlia (*Coreopsideae Dahlia*)

Skip

In the box below, turn the character's characteristics into sub-bullets.

- * Calculus
 - * A professor
 - * Has no hair
 - * Often wears green
- * Castafiore
 - * An opera singer
 - * Has white hair
 - † Is possibly mentally unwell

- Calculus
 - A professor
 - Has no hair
 - Often wears green
- Castafiore
 - An opera singer
 - Has white hair
 - Is possibly mentally unwell

Skip

In the box below, convert the bullet points into their own paragraphs.

1. Cut the cheese

Make sure that the cheese is cut into little triangles.
2. Slice the tomatoes

Be careful when holding the knife.

For more help on tomato slicing, see Thomas Jefferson's seminal essay [_Tom Ate Those_](#).

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For more help on tomato slicing, see Thomas Jefferson's seminal essay *Tom Ate Those*.

Skip

Lección 7

Let's try this technique out. In the box below, insert the necessary number of spaces to make the poem render correctly:

We pictured the meek mild creatures where
They dwelt in their strawy pen,
Nor did it occur to one of us there
To doubt they were kneeling then.

? We pictured the meek mild creatures where
They dwelt in their strawy pen,
Nor did it occur to one of us there
To doubt they were kneeling then.

Skip

In the box below, instead of using hard breaks, tighten the sub-paragraphs with soft breaks:

1. Crack three eggs over a bowl.
Now, you're going to want to crack the eggs in such a way
that you don't make a mess.
If you `_do_` make a mess, use a towel to clean it up!

2. Pour a gallon of milk into the bowl. |
Basically, take the same guidance as above: don't be messy,
but if you are, clean it up!

1. Crack three eggs over a bowl.
Now, you're going to want to crack the eggs in such a
way that you don't make a mess.
If you *do* make a mess, use a towel to clean it up!

2. Pour a gallon of milk into the bowl.
Basically, take the same guidance as above: don't be
messy, but if you are, clean it up!

Skip

Lecciones terminadas

Congratulations!

You've completed all the lessons!

Believe it or not, we've only *just begun* exploring what can be accomplished with Markdown. There are many "extended" implementations of Markdown that support formats like tables, definition lists, footnotes, and more. Because they're non-standard, they're not essential to learning the basics, as we've introduced here.

If you'd like to know more about these Markdown implementations, you're welcome to explore any number of other Markdown apps and tutorials. Here are just a few:

- <https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/>
- <https://spec.commonmark.org/dingus/>
- <https://johnmacfarlane.net/babelmark2/faq.html>