

Photo by [Joshua Earle](#) via [Unsplash](#)

****Note how all headlines below show an anchor link when you hover them?****

That's [gatsby-remark-autolink-headers](#) hooking up all `MarkdownRemark` headers with anchor links for us.

Markdown in Gatsby

Markdown parsing in Gatsby is done with [gatsby-transformer-remark](#), which uses the excellent [remark](#) under the hood.

Alongside remark we also use [gatsby-remark-smartypants](#), which provides smart punctuation through [retext-smartypants](#).

The examples on this page cover the basic Markdown syntax and are adapted from [Markdown Here's Cheatsheet \(CC-BY\)](#).

This is intended as a quick reference and showcase. For more complete info, see [John Gruber's original spec](#) and the [GitHub-flavored Markdown info page](#).

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Headers

```
# H1
## H2
### H3
#### H4
##### H5
##### H6
```

Alternatively, for H1 and H2, an underline-ish style:

```
Alt-H1
=====
```

```
Alt-H2
-----
```

H1

H2

H3

H4

H5

H6

Alternatively, for H1 and H2, an underline-ish style:

Alt-H1

Alt-H2

Emphasis

```
Emphasis, aka italics, with asterisks or _underscores_.
```

```
Strong emphasis, aka bold, with asterisks or __underscores__.
```

```
Combined emphasis with asterisks and _underscores_.
```

```
Strikethrough uses two tildes. Scratch this.
```

Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or *underscores*.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with **asterisks** or **underscores**.

Combined emphasis with ***asterisks and underscores***.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~

Lists

In this example, leading and trailing spaces are shown with dots: ·

```
1. First ordered list item
2. Another item
···* Unordered sub-list.
1. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number
···1. Ordered sub-list
4. And another item.
```

```
···You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line
above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align
the raw Markdown).
```

```
···To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing
spaces.··
```

```
···Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph.··
```

```
* Unordered list can use asterisks
- Or minuses
+ Or pluses
```

1. First ordered list item
2. Another item
 - Unordered sub-list.

3. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number

1. Ordered sub-list

4. And another item.

You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align the raw Markdown).

To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing spaces.

Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph.

- Unordered list can use asterisks
- Or minuses
- Or pluses

Links

There are two ways to create links.

```
[I'm an inline-style link](https://www.google.com)

[I'm an inline-style link with title](https://www.google.com "Google's Homepage")

[I'm a reference-style link][Arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]

[I'm a relative reference to a repository file](../blob/master/LICENSE)

[You can use numbers for reference-style link definitions][1]

Or leave it empty and use the [link text itself].

URLs and URLs in angle brackets will automatically get turned into links.
http://www.example.com or <http://www.example.com> and sometimes
example.com (but not on GitHub, for example).

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

[arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]: https://www.mozilla.org
[1]: https://slashdot.org
[link text itself]: https://www.reddit.com
```

[I'm an inline-style link](https://www.google.com)

[I'm an inline-style link with title](https://www.google.com "Google's Homepage")

[I'm a reference-style link](#)

[I'm a relative reference to a repository file](#)

[You can use numbers for reference-style link definitions](#)

Or leave it empty and use the [link text itself](#).

URLs and URLs in angle brackets will automatically get turned into links. <http://www.example.com> or <http://www.example.com> and sometimes example.com (but not on GitHub, for example).

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

Images

```
Here's our logo (hover to see the title text):

Inline-style:
![alt text]
(https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/875556871427375106/Xuq8DypK_bigger.jpg "Logo
Title Text 1")

Reference-style:
![alt text][logo]

[logo]: https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/875556871427375106/Xuq8DypK_bigger.jpg
"Logo Title Text 2"
```

Here's our logo (hover to see the title text):

Inline-style: 

Reference-style: 

Tables

Tables aren't part of the core Markdown spec, but they are part of our implementation. They are an easy way of adding tables to your email -- a task that would otherwise require copy-pasting from another application.

```
Colons can be used to align columns.

| Tables      | Are          | Cool  |
| :-----: | :-----: | :-----: |
| col 3 is   | right-aligned | $1600 |
| col 2 is   | centered    | $12   |
| zebra stripes | are neat    | $1    |

There must be at least 3 dashes separating each header cell.
The outer pipes (|) are optional, and you don't need to make the
raw Markdown line up prettily. You can also use inline Markdown.

Markdown | Less | Pretty
--- | --- | ---
*Still* | `renders` | **nicely**
1 | 2 | 3
```

Colons can be used to align columns.

Tables	Are	Cool
col 3 is	right-aligned	\$1600
col 2 is	centered	\$12
zebra stripes	are neat	\$1

There must be at least 3 dashes separating each header cell. The outer pipes (|) are optional, and you don't need to make the raw Markdown line up prettily. You can also use inline Markdown.

Markdown	Less	Pretty
<i>Still</i>	renders	nicely
1	2	3

Footnotes

Footnotes are also not a core feature of markdown, but they're a common extension feature. The footnote syntax looks like this:

```
This line has a footnote [^1]. Scroll down or click the link to see it.
```

That renders like this:

This line has a footnote [^1]. Scroll down or click the link to see it.

Blockquotes

```
> Blockquotes are very handy in email to emulate reply text.
> This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

> This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure this is long enough to actually wrap for everyone.
Oh, you can *put* Markdown into a blockquote.
```

Blockquotes are very handy in email to emulate reply text. This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

*This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure this is long enough to actually wrap for everyone. Oh, you can put **Markdown** into a blockquote.*

Inline HTML

You can also use raw HTML in your Markdown, and it'll mostly work pretty well.

```
<dl>
  <dt>Definition list</dt>
  <dd>Is something people use sometimes.</dd>

  <dt>Markdown in HTML</dt>
  <dd>Does *not* work **very** well. Use HTML <em>tags</em>.</dd>
</dl>
```

Definition list

Is something people use sometimes.

Markdown in HTML

Does **not** work ****very**** well. Use HTML *tags*.

Horizontal Rule

Three or more...

Hyphens

Asterisks

Underscores

Three or more...

Hyphens

Asterisks

Underscores

Line Breaks

Here are some things to try out:

Here's a line for us to start with.

This line is separated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a **separate paragraph**.

This line is also a separate paragraph, but...

This line is only separated by a single newline, so it's a separate line in the **same paragraph**.

Here's a line for us to start with.

This line is separated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a *separate paragraph*.

This line is also begins a separate paragraph, but...

This line is only separated by a single newline, so it's a separate line in the *same paragraph*.

[^1]: The footnote appears at the bottom of the page