

```
# How To Markdown

## HELLO WORLD (Exercise 1 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:



---



Hello, world!



---



```plain
Hello, world!
```

# You did it!

Congratulations! You wrote your first paragraph in Markdown! Quite simple, isn't it?

If you are already familiar with HTML, you may guess that your solution will be rendered in such markup:

```html
<p>Hello, world!</p>
```

Paragraphs are separated by a blank line, so if you need to create two or more paragraphs, you have to write something like this:

I am the first paragraph.

I am the second one.

In the next exercise we will take a look at headings in Markdown.
```

```
## HEADINGS (Exercise 2 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:



---



# Markdown is awesome!



---



```plain
Markdown is awesome!
```

# Success!

There's nothing strange, right? Everything is obvious.

In all of the next exercises you will have to add headings with the name of the current exercise.

In the next exercise we will take a look at emphasis in Markdown.

You have 10 challenges left.

Type 'how-to-markdown' to show the menu.
```

How To Markdown

EMPHASIS (Exercise 3 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

Emphasis

It's very easy to use *italic*, **bold** and ***combined*** emphasis in Markdown!

```
```plain
```

#### # Emphasis

It's very easy to use *italic*, **bold** and ***combined*** emphasis in Markdown!

```
```
```

Nice job!

Now you know how you can easily mark important parts in Markdown.

We suggest to use different notations for italic and bold, for example:

1. Single underscore for *_italic_* and double asterisks for ****bold****
2. Single asterisk for **italic** and double underscores for **__bold__**

Great!

There is one more thing. You may have any order of numbers in your ordered lists. For example this notation works well:

- 0. only zeros
- 0. only zeros
- 0. only zeros

- 10. any order
- 5. any order
- 2. any order
- 7. any order

- 1. only zeros
- 2. only zeros
- 3. only zeros

- 1. any order
- 2. any order
- 3. any order
- 4. any order

Markdown parser is pretty clever in creating the correct order. This approach may be very useful for supporting big ordered lists.

```
# Links

[how-to-markdown] is a workshopper that teaches you how to write Markdown.
```

```
```plain

Links

[how-to-markdown] is a workshopper that teaches you how to write Markdown.

...


```

```
Amazing!

References are very handy in cases when you have to write a big document,
such as documentation for your project. If you have a lot of links and you
want to easily manage them, you can create a section at the bottom of your
file and leave all your references there. For example:
```

```
 A lot of text. Many [useful] and [important] information here.
```

```
 <!-- My References -->
 [useful]: http://useful.site
 [important]: https://important.site
```

```
How To Markdown
```

```
IMAGES (Exercise 6 of 12)
```

```
Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:
```

---

```
Images
```

```
[Markdown logo](http://bit.do/how-to-markdown)
```

---

```
```plain
```

```
# Images
```

```
[Markdown logo](http://bit.do/how-to-markdown)
```

```
...
```

```
# Cool!
```

```
Now you learned how to add an image in Markdown. This is a common style
for images, but some parsers provide additional tools for alignment,
adding classes and other styles.
```

```
In the next exercise we will take a look at blockquotes in Markdown.
```

```
You have 6 challenges left.
```

```
Type 'how-to-markdown' to show the menu.
```

How To Markdown

BLOCKQUOTES (Exercise 7 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

Blockquotes

> To be, or not to be, that is the question. William Shakespeare

```plain

#### # Blockquotes

> To be, or not to be, that is the question. William Shakespeare

...

#### # Neat!

You made a great quote from a great play! Blockquotes are useful and handy in email to emulate reply text. They are often used in conversation at **GitHub** for replies to specific comments.

In the next exercise we will take a look at code in Markdown.

You have 5 challenges left.

### ## CODE (Exercise 8 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

---

#### # Code

```
const add = (a, b) => a + b;
```

---

# Code

```
```js
const add = (a, b) => a + b;
```

...

Awesome!

Now you can embed code snippets into Markdown documents. That is yet another thing that is used almost everywhere.

In the next exercise we will take a look at tables in Markdown.

You have 4 challenges left.

Type 'how-to-markdown' to show the menu.

TABLES (Exercise 9 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

Tables

```
Year World population
----
1960 3 Billion
1980 4 Billion
2000 6 Billion
```

```plain

### # Tables

```
Year World population

1960 3 Billion
1980 4 Billion
2000 6 Billion
```

```

Very well!

You did a cool table of the World population. Now do you realize how awesome tables in Markdown are? They are easy and readable, even in plain files.

In the next exercise we will take a look at horizontal rules in Markdown.

You have 3 challenges left.

HORIZONTAL RULES (Exercise 10 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

Horizontal rules

```plain

### # Horizontal rules

---

```

Nice job!

It was a pretty easy exercise, but sometimes horizontal rules are very handy, so you should know how to create them.

In the next exercise we will take a look at inline HTML in Markdown.

You have 2 challenges left.

Type 'how-to-markdown' to show the menu.

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HTML (Exercise 11 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

HTML

```
<p align="center">HTML in Markdown</p>
```

```
```plain
```

#### # HTML

```
<p align="center">HTML in Markdown</p>
```

```
```
```

Works!

You can use HTML for creating anything you want: definition lists, embedding posts from social networks, embedding videos from YouTube, etc. Just type HTML tags right in your Markdown document and see how it works.

In the next exercise we will take a look at GFM in Markdown.

You have one challenge left.

Type 'how-to-markdown' to show the menu.

GFM (Exercise 12 of 12)

Here's the official solution in case you want to compare notes:

GFM

```
» [ ] hey
» [x] ho
» [ ] let's go
```

```
```plain
```

#### # GFM

```
» [] hey
» [x] ho
» [] let's go
```

```
```
```

Congratulations!

You finished this workshopper! Now you are familiar with Markdown and know how to write and read Markdown documents.

What should you do next? Just write some Markdown. Rewrite the README-file of your project in Markdown, start to write posts in your blog in Markdown, whatever.

Anyway, knowledge of Markdown is a very nice skill that will be useful.

Thank you for using this workshopper. Check out other workshoppers on <http://nodeschool.io>.