Pandoc Test Suite

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This is a set of tests for pandoc. Most of them are adapted from John Gruber’s markdown test suite.

# Headers

## Level 2 with an [embedded link](file:///url)

### Level 3 with *emphasis*

#### Level 4

##### Level 5

# Level 1

## Level 2 with *emphasis*

### Level 3

with no blank line

## Level 2

with no blank line

# Paragraphs

Here’s a regular paragraph.

In Markdown 1.0.0 and earlier. Version 8. This line turns into a list item. Because a hard-wrapped line in the middle of a paragraph looked like a list item.

Here’s one with a bullet. \* criminey.

There should be a hard line break  
here.

# Block Quotes

E-mail style:

This is a block quote. It is pretty short.

This should not be a block quote: 2 > 1.

And a following paragraph.

# Code Blocks

Code:

---- (should be four hyphens)

sub status {

print "working";

}

this code block is indented by one tab

And:

this code block is indented by two tabs

These should not be escaped: $ \ > [ {

# Lists

## Unordered

Asterisks tight:

* asterisk 1
* asterisk 2
* asterisk 3

Asterisks loose:

* asterisk 1
* asterisk 2
* asterisk 3

Pluses tight:

* Plus 1
* Plus 2
* Plus 3

Pluses loose:

* Plus 1
* Plus 2
* Plus 3

Minuses tight:

* Minus 1
* Minus 2
* Minus 3

Minuses loose:

* Minus 1
* Minus 2
* Minus 3

## Ordered

Tight:

1. First
2. Second
3. Third

and:

1. One
2. Two
3. Three

Loose using tabs:

1. First
2. Second
3. Third

and using spaces:

1. One
2. Two
3. Three

Multiple paragraphs:

1. Item 1, graf one.

Item 1. graf two. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog’s back.

1. Item 2.
2. Item 3.

## Nested

* Tab
  + Tab
    - Tab

Here’s another:

1. First
2. Second:
   * Fee
   * Fie
   * Foe
3. Third

Same thing but with paragraphs:

1. First
2. Second:
   * Fee
   * Fie
   * Foe
3. Third

## Tabs and spaces

* this is a list item indented with tabs
* this is a list item indented with spaces
  + this is an example list item indented with tabs
  + this is an example list item indented with spaces

## Fancy list markers

1. begins with 2
2. and now 3

with a continuation

* 1. sublist with roman numerals, starting with 4
  2. more items
     1. a subsublist
     2. a subsublist

Nesting:

1. Upper Alpha
   1. Upper Roman.
      1. Decimal start with 6
         1. Lower alpha with paren

Autonumbering:

1. Autonumber.
2. More.
   1. Nested.

Should not be a list item:

M.A. 2007

1. Williams

# Definition Lists

Tight using spaces:

apple

red fruit

orange

orange fruit

banana

yellow fruit

Tight using tabs:

apple

red fruit

orange

orange fruit

banana

yellow fruit

Loose:

apple

red fruit

orange

orange fruit

banana

yellow fruit

Multiple blocks with italics:

*apple*

red fruit

contains seeds, crisp, pleasant to taste

*orange*

orange fruit

{ orange code block }

Multiple definitions, tight:

apple

red fruit computer

orange

orange fruit bank

Multiple definitions, loose:

apple

red fruit

computer

orange

orange fruit

bank

Blank line after term, indented marker, alternate markers:

apple

red fruit

computer

orange

orange fruit

1. sublist
2. sublist

# HTML Blocks

Simple block on one line:

foo

And nested without indentation:

foo

bar

Interpreted markdown in a table:

This is *emphasized*

And this is **strong**

Here’s a simple block:

foo

This should be a code block, though:

<div>

foo

</div>

As should this:

<div>foo</div>

Now, nested:

foo

This should just be an HTML comment:

Multiline:

Code block:

<!-- Comment -->

Just plain comment, with trailing spaces on the line:

Code:

<hr />

Hr’s:

# Inline Markup

This is *emphasized*, and so *is this*.

This is **strong**, and so **is this**.

An [emphasized link](file:///url).

**This is strong and em.**

So is **this** word.

**This is strong and em.**

So is **this** word.

This is code: >, $, \, \$, <html>.

[STRIKEOUT:This is strikeout.]

Superscripts: abcd ahello ahello there.

Subscripts: H2O, H23O, Hmany of themO.

These should not be superscripts or subscripts, because of the unescaped spaces: a^b c^d, a~b c~d.

# Smart quotes, ellipses, dashes

“Hello,” said the spider. “‘Shelob’ is my name.”

‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘C’ are letters.

‘Oak,’ ‘elm,’ and ‘beech’ are names of trees. So is ‘pine.’

‘He said, “I want to go.”’ Were you alive in the 70’s?

Here is some quoted ‘code’ and a “quoted link <http://example.com/?foo=1&bar=2>\_\_”.

Some dashes: one—two — three—four — five.

Dashes between numbers: 5–7, 255–66, 1987–1999.

Ellipses…and…and….

# LaTeX

* -Tree
* Here’s some display math:
* Here’s one that has a line break in it: .

These shouldn’t be math:

* To get the famous equation, write $e = mc^2$.
* $22,000 is a *lot* of money. So is $34,000. (It worked if “lot” is emphasized.)
* Shoes ($20) and socks ($5).
* Escaped $: $73 *this should be emphasized* 23$.

Here’s a LaTeX table:

# Special Characters

Here is some unicode:

* I hat: Î
* o umlaut: ö
* section: §
* set membership: ∈
* copyright: ©

AT&T has an ampersand in their name.

AT&T is another way to write it.

This & that.

4 < 5.

6 > 5.

Backslash: \

Backtick: `

Asterisk: \*

Underscore: \_

Left brace: {

Right brace: }

Left bracket: [

Right bracket: ]

Left paren: (

Right paren: )

Greater-than: >

Hash: #

Period: .

Bang: !

Plus: +

Minus: -

# Links

## Explicit

Just a [URL](file:///url/).

[URL and title](file:///url/).

[URL and title](file:///url/).

[URL and title](file:///url/).

[URL and title](file:///url/)

[URL and title](file:///url/)

[with\_underscore](file:///url/with_underscore)

[Email link](mailto:nobody@nowhere.net)

Empty.

## Reference

Foo [bar](file:///url/).

With [embedded [brackets]](file:///url/).

[b](file:///url/) by itself should be a link.

Indented [once](file:///url).

Indented [twice](file:///url).

Indented [thrice](file:///url).

This should [not][] be a link.

[not]: /url

Foo [bar](file:///url/).

Foo [biz](file:///url/).

## With ampersands

Here’s a link with an ampersand in the URL <http://example.com/?foo=1&bar=2>\_\_.

Here’s a link with an amersand in the link text: [AT&T](http://att.com/).

Here’s an [inline link](file:///script%3Ffoo=1&bar=2).

Here’s an [inline link in pointy braces](file:///script%3Ffoo=1&bar=2).

## Autolinks

With an ampersand: <http://example.com/?foo=1&bar=2>

* In a list?
* <http://example.com/>
* It should.

An e-mail address: [nobody@nowhere.net](mailto:nobody@nowhere.net)

Blockquoted: <http://example.com/>

Auto-links should not occur here: <http://example.com/>

or here: <http://example.com/>

# Images

From “Voyage dans la Lune” by Georges Melies (1902):



lalune

Here is a movie  icon.

# Footnotes

Here is a footnote reference,[[1]](#footnote-2) and another.[[2]](#footnote-3) This should *not* be a footnote reference, because it contains a space.[^my note] Here is an inline note.[[3]](#footnote-4)

Notes can go in quotes.[[4]](#footnote-5)

1. And in list items.[[5]](#footnote-6)

This paragraph should not be part of the note, as it is not indented.

1. Here is the footnote. It can go anywhere after the footnote reference. It need not be placed at the end of the document. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Here’s the long note. This one contains multiple blocks.

   Subsequent blocks are indented to show that they belong to the footnote (as with list items).

   { <code> }

   If you want, you can indent every line, but you can also be lazy and just indent the first line of each block. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. This is *easier* to type. Inline notes may contain [links](http://google.com/) and ] verbatim characters, as well as [bracketed text]. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. In quote. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. In list. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)