

Markdown Commands

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2025-01-21

Ok so I can just type as I normally would for any text, no marks needed. Always separate paragraphs with two carriage returns.

Here is our second paragraph.

Header size determined by number of “#” with less being larger font

First header (largest)

If done this way, will print all in one line

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Second Level (getting smaller in size)

need two spaces between them for lines between

Third level

Fourth level Noah Mattheis

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Use *astericks* for *italic* and **double astericks** for **bold**

Use caret ‘^’ for superscript and tilde ‘~’ for subscript and 2 tildas ‘~~’ for ~~strikethrough~~

Use r in an in-line text:

The value of $\pi + 10$ is 13.1415927.

Use a greater than sign for indented quoted material. Looks nice Ceaser-chan!

For Lists

- first item
- second item
 - indented list item
 - also indented item

For Links

links linking text Lets try for my favorite magic card art

Bearer of the Heavens Card

For Tables

First Header	Second Header
Content Cell	Content Cell
Content Cell	Content Cell

Fencing Options

Use a single back tick/ backwards quotation mark for **in line fencing** of material.

Use triple back tips for fenced block of text

```
Everything here is a plain text
even with markdown *commands*
Stays until closed with 3 back tips
```

```
Blank lines properly spaced
```

```
Very nice, Ceaser-chan
```

Important type of fencing

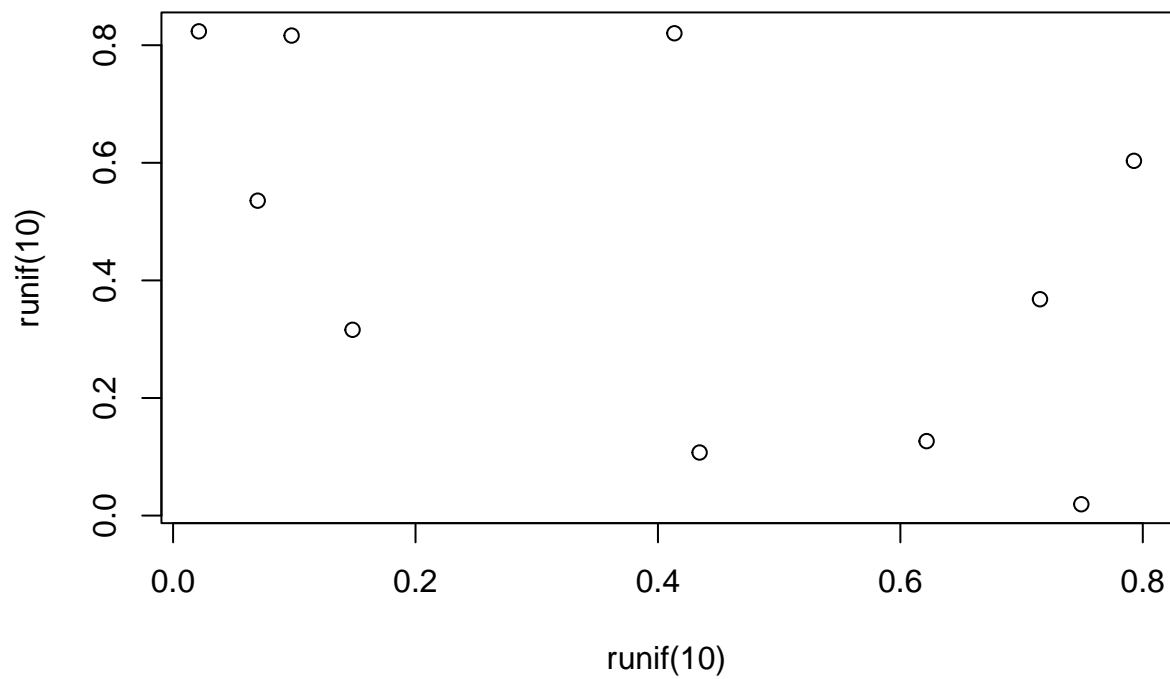
using chunk of r code - everything between the marks will be executed as r code

will show code and execution of said code

if eval=FALSE, will not show code output, easier for sharing code

if eval=TRUE AND echo=FALSE, we will see output but not the code

```
## [1] 0.2610814 0.7690179 0.4726754 0.1032719 0.4986805 0.7555883 0.1676998 0.9190942
## [9] 0.0333595 0.9718758
```



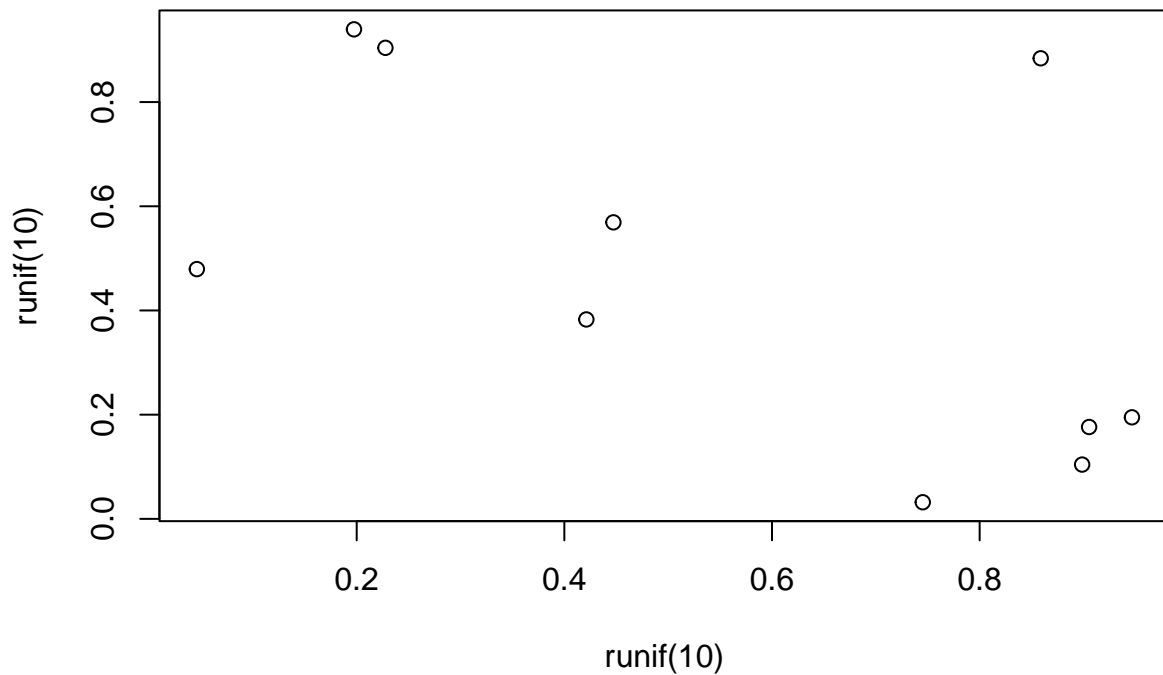
Having both be true

```
# r code can be used here!
```

```
print(runif(10))
```

```
## [1] 0.51849566 0.64577298 0.12100735 0.70719522 0.49258055 0.02658777 0.77927377 0.17460403  
## [9] 0.21122615 0.96134954
```

```
plot(runif(10), runif(10))
```



Having eval false here

r code can be used here!

```
print(runif(10))
plot(runif(10), runif(10))
```

Using LaTeX for Math, o ya baby

Use a single dollar sign at the beginning and end of equation $a = b + c$

To insert a mathematical statement within plain text, no spaces OR use double dollar signs, can be used with spaces, for center and separted equation

$$a = b + c$$

Subscripts, using '_'

'H_0" important here

$$H_0 = Z_{a+b}$$

Superscripts, using a caret'^'

$$S = cA^z$$

Combining

$$S = cA_1^z + z_{2+x}$$

Fraction with variables

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\delta + \gamma_x}$$

Summation signs

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^X K$$

Just a backslash

\

backslash le gives us less than or equal to

$$\backslash \alpha \leq b \backslash$$

Mixing text and equations, we need an m box, without it it will smush text together and treat it all as one variable

$$P(\text{Occurence of Species A}) = Z$$

Back to chunkin'

```
#Here is a new chunk of code, distant from the first one in our document.
```

```
z <- 1:10  
print(z)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
#end of second chunk
```