

Markdown syntax used in .md file:

Markdown is a lightweight markup language with plain-text formatting syntax that can be converted to HTML and many other formats. It's often used for writing README files, formatting messages in online forums, and creating rich text using a plain text editor. Here's a basic guide to some of the most commonly used Markdown syntax elements:

Headers

Headers are created by using the # symbol before your header text. The number of # symbols before the text determines the level of the header. For example:

H1

H2

H3

H4

H5

H6

This will create header levels from H1 to H6, with H1 being the largest.

Emphasis

- **Bold:** To bold text, wrap it with two asterisks or underscores.

****bold text**** or **__bold text__**

- ***Italic:*** To italicize text, wrap it with one asterisk or underscore

italic text or *_italic text_*

Lists

- **Ordered Lists:** You can create an ordered list by using numbers followed by periods.
 1. First item
 2. Second item
 3. Third item
- **Unordered Lists:** Unordered lists can be created using asterisks, plus signs, or minus signs.
 - Item one
 - Item two

- Item three

- **Links**

To create a link, wrap the link text in brackets [], and then wrap the link URL in parentheses ().

[Google](<http://www.google.com>)

- **Images**

Images are similar to links but they include a leading exclamation point, followed by the alt text in brackets, and the URL or the path to the image in parentheses.

![Alt text](/path/to/img.jpg)

Code and Syntax Highlighting

- **Inline Code:** For inline code, wrap the text with backticks

```
`code`
```

- **Code Blocks:** To create a block of code, use triple backticks or indent every line of the block with four spaces. You can also specify the programming language right after the first set of backticks to enable syntax highlighting.

```
```python
def hello_world():
 print("Hello, world!")
```

### Blockquotes

Blockquotes are created by using the greater than sign >.

> This is a blockquote.

### Horizontal Rules

Horizontal rules are created by using three or more asterisks, dashes, or underscores.

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### Tables

Tables are created using pipes and dashes to define the table headers and cells.

Header 1   Header 2   Header 3
-----   -----   -----
Row 1   Data   Data
Row 2   Data   Data

### Escaping Markdown Characters

Sometimes you may want to use a character that Markdown usually converts into a format, like \*. To display the character as is, you prepend it with a backslash \.

\\*This text is surrounded by literal asterisks\\*

This basic guide covers the essential syntax used in Markdown files, helping you to format text simply and effectively.