

# Typography

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## Headings

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Headings from `h1` through `h6` are constructed with a `#` for each level:

```
# h1 Heading
## h2 Heading
### h3 Heading
```

## Horizontal Rules

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The HTML `<hr>` element is for creating a "thematic break" between paragraph-level elements. In markdown, you can create a `<hr>` with any of the following:

- `___`: three consecutive underscores
- `---`: three consecutive dashes
- `***`: three consecutive asterisks

## Emphasis

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### Bold

For emphasizing a snippet of text with a heavier font-weight.

The following snippet of text is **rendered as bold text**.

```
**rendered as bold text**
```

### Italics

For emphasizing a snippet of text with italics.

The following snippet of text is *rendered as italicized text*.

```
_rendered as italicized text_
```

### strikethrough

In GFM you can do strickthroughs.

~~Strike through this text.~~

## Blockquotes

For quoting blocks of content from another source within your document.

Add `>` before any text you want to quote.

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## Lists

### Unordered

A list of items in which the order of the items does not explicitly matter.

You may use any of the following symbols to denote bullets for each list item:

```
* valid bullet
- valid bullet
+ valid bullet
```

### Ordered

A list of items in which the order of items does explicitly matter.

```
1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
2. Consectetur adipiscing elit
```

**## Code**

**### Inline code**

Wrap inline snippets of code with `` ``.

For example, `<section></section>` should be wrapped as "inline".

```
html
```

For example, `<section></section>` should be wrapped as "inline".

### Indented code

Or indent several lines of code by at least four spaces, as in:

```
// Some comments
line 1 of code
line 2 of code
line 3 of code
```

## Block code "fences"

Use "fences" ````` to block in multiple lines of code.

## Tables

Tables are created by adding pipes as dividers between each cell, and by adding a line of dashes (also separated by bars) beneath the header. Note that the pipes do not need to be vertically aligned.

```
| Option | Description |
| ----- | ----- |
| data   | path to data files to supply the data that will be passed into
templates. |
| engine | engine to be used for processing templates. Handlebars is the
default. |
| ext    | extension to be used for dest files. |
```

## Right aligned text

Adding a colon on the right side of the dashes below any heading will right align text for that column.

```
| Option | Description |
| -----: | -----: |
| data   | path to data files to supply the data that will be passed into
templates. |
| engine | engine to be used for processing templates. Handlebars is the
default. |
| ext    | extension to be used for dest files. |
```

## Links

### Basic link

```
[Assemble](http://assemble.io)
```

Renders to (hover over the link, there is no tooltip):

[Assemble](#)

## Add a title

```
[Upstage](https://github.com/upstage/ "Visit Upstage!")
```

Renders to (hover over the link, there should be a tooltip):

[Upstage](#)

## Named Anchors

Named anchors enable you to jump to the specified anchor point on the same page. For example, each of these chapters:

```
# Table of Contents
* [Chapter 1](#chapter-1)
* [Chapter 2](#chapter-2)
* [Chapter 3](#chapter-3)
```

**\*\*NOTE\*\*** that specific placement of the anchor tag seems to be arbitrary. They are placed inline here since it seems to be unobtrusive, and it works.

### ## Images

Images have a similar syntax to links but include a preceding exclamation point.

```
``` markdown
![Minion](http://octodex.github.com/images/minion.png)
```

or

```
![Alt text](http://octodex.github.com/images/stormtroopocat.jpg "The Stormtroopocat")
```

Like links, Images also have a footnote style syntax

```
![Alt text][id]
```



With a reference later in the document defining the URL location: