Sure, here are some commonly used Markdown shortcuts:

1. Headers: To create a header, simply add one or more hash symbols (**#**) before your text. The number of hash symbols determines the level of the header. For example, **# Header 1** will create a level 1 header, while **## Header 2** will create a level 2 header.
2. Emphasis: To emphasize text, you can use asterisks (**\***) or underscores (**\_**) around the text. One asterisk or underscore on each side creates italic text, while two on each side creates bold text. For example, **\*italic\*** will create *italic* text, while **\*\*bold\*\*** will create **bold** text.
3. Lists: To create an unordered list, simply start each line with a hyphen (**-**), asterisk (**\***), or plus sign (**+**). To create an ordered list, start each line with a number followed by a period (**1.**, **2.**, etc.).
4. Links: To create a link, use square brackets (**[]**) to enclose the link text, and then use parentheses (**()**) to enclose the link URL. For example, **[Google](https://www.google.com)** will create a link to Google.
5. Images: To insert an image, use an exclamation mark (**!**), followed by square brackets (**[]**) to enclose the alt text, and then use parentheses (**()**) to enclose the image URL. For example, **![Alt text](https://example.com/image.jpg)** will insert an image with the alt text "Alt text" and the URL "<https://example.com/image.jpg>".
6. Code: To create inline code, use backticks () around the code. To create a code block, start and end the block with three backticks on their own line. For example:

Inline code: **`print("Hello, world!")`**

Code block:

pythonCopy code

print("Hello, world!")

These are just a few examples of Markdown shortcuts. For more information, you can check out the Markdown documentation.

give more examples over the exmaples u have provided

Sure, here are some more examples of Markdown shortcuts:

1. Headers:

shellCopy code

# H1 ## H2 ### H3 #### H4 ##### H5 ###### H6

1. Emphasis:

scssCopy code

This is \*italic\* text. This is \_also italic\_ text. This is \*\*bold\*\* text. This is \_\_also bold\_\_ text. You can \*\*\*combine\*\*\* both italic and bold.

1. Lists:

Unordered List:

markdownCopy code

- Item 1 - Item 2 - Item 2a - Item 2b

Ordered List:

markdownCopy code

1. Item 1 2. Item 2 3. Item 3 1. Item 3a 2. Item 3b

1. Links:

lessCopy code

[Visit GitHub!](https://github.com)

1. Images:

lessCopy code

![Markdown Logo](https://markdown-here.com/img/icon256.png)

1. Code:

Inline Code:

scssCopy code

Use the `print()` function to display output.

Code block:

scssCopy code

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

Another response

Sure, here are some common Markdown shortcuts for formatting text:

* **Bold Text**: To make text bold, use two asterisks **\*\*** before and after the text, e.g. **\*\*bold\*\*** or use **Ctrl + B**.
* *Italic Text*: To make text italic, use one asterisk **\*** before and after the text, e.g. **\*italic\*** or use **Ctrl + I**.
* S: To strikethrough text, use two tilde characters **~~** before and after the text, e.g. **~~strikethrough~~**.
* **Heading: To create a heading, use a hash symbol # before the text. The number of hash symbols determines the level of the heading, e.g. # Heading 1, ## Heading 2, ### Heading 3, and so on.**
* List Items: To create a bullet point list, use a hyphen **-** or an asterisk **\*** before each item, e.g. **- Item 1**, **- Item 2**. To create a numbered list, use numbers followed by a period **.**, e.g. **1. Item 1**, **2. Item 2**.
* Links: To create a link, use square brackets **[]** to contain the link text, followed immediately by the link URL in parentheses **()**, e.g. **[Google](https://www.google.com)**.
* Images: To insert an image, use an exclamation mark **!**, followed by square brackets **[]** to contain the image alt text, followed immediately by the image URL in parentheses **()**, e.g. **![alt text](image URL)**.
* Blockquotes: To create a blockquote, use the greater than symbol **>** before the text, e.g. **> This is a blockquote**.
* Code: To format text as code, use backticks **around the text, e.g. ``**code` ``. To create a block of code, use three backticks before and after the code, e.g.

Copy code

This is a block of code

Copy code

These are some of the most commonly used shortcuts in Markdown. There are many more you can explore and use depending on your needs.