

# Diapositiva 1. Encabezado Nivel 1

# Este es otro encabezado nivel 1

- Bullet 1
- Bullet 2
- Bulletproof

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- Bullet 2
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El paso clásico “*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...*” se atribuye a una remixación del texto de De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum (“*En los extremos del bien y del mal*”), del filósofo romano Cicerón, de 45 aC. Más específicamente, se piensa que el pasaje proviene de las secciones 1.10.32 - 33 de su texto, con la parte más notable extraída a continuación:

“ *Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, ...* ”

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# Quick Markdown Syntax Guide

- <http://greg.vario.us/doc/markdown.txt> - Plain text
- <http://greg.vario.us/doc/markdown.text> - Markdown applied

This guide shows you how to use Markdown instead of HTML when writing posts or comments. Markdown is way easier to use than HTML.

Just write in the comment box *the same way it's shown in this file*, it's really that simple. (See bottom for more info about Markdown itself.)

# Links

For a URL or email, just write it like this:

<http://someurl>

[somebbob@example.com](mailto:somebbob@example.com)

To use text for the link, write it [like this](#).

You can add a *title* (which shows up under the cursor),  
[like this](#).

# Reference Links

You can also put the [link URL](#) below the current paragraph like [this](#).

Here the text "link URL" gets linked to "<http://url>", and the lines showing

"[1: http://url](#)" won't show anything.

Or you can use a [shortcut](#) reference, which links the text "shortcut" to the link named "[shortcut](#)" on the next paragraph.

# Text

Use \* or \_ to emphasize things:

*this is in italic* and *so is this*

**this is in bold** and **so is this**

***this is bold and italic*** and ***so is this***

Just write paragraphs like in a text file and they will display how you would expect. A blank line separates paragraphs.

So this is a new paragraph. But any text on adjacent lines will all end up in the same paragraph.



# Blockquotes

“ Use the > character in front of a line, *just like in email*.  
Use it if you're quoting a person, a song or whatever. ”

“ You can use *italic* or lists inside them also.  
And just like with other paragraphs,  
all of these lines are still  
part of the blockquote, even without the > character in front. ”

To end the blockquote, just put a blank line before the following paragraph.

# Preformatted Text

If you want some text to show up exactly as you write it, without Markdown doing anything to it, just indent every line by at least 4 spaces (or 1 tab).

```
This line won't *have any markdown* formatting applied.  
I can even write <b>HTML</b> and it will show up as text.  
This is great for showing program source code, or HTML or even Markdown.
```

(In a normal paragraph, **this will show up in bold** just like normal HTML.)

Remember, you have to indent by *at least 4 spaces* to do it. This paragraph won't be preformatted.

And if you use [reference](#) links, make sure the links are indented by *fewer than 4 spaces*.

(woops, that link didn't work, see? It just got displayed as preformatted text.)

As a shortcut you can use backquotes to do the same thing while inside a normal paragraph.

```
This won't be italic or bold at all.
```

# Lists

- an asterisk starts an unordered list
- and this is another item in the list
- or you can also use the + character
- or the - character

To start an ordered list, write this:

1. this starts a list *with* numbers
2. this will show as number "2"
3. this will show as number "3."
4. any number, +, -, or \* will keep the list going.
  - just indent by 4 spaces (or tab) to make a sub-list
    - a) keep indenting for more sub lists
  - here i'm back to the second level

# Headers

# This is a huge header

## this is a smaller header

Just put 1 or more dashes or equals signs (--- or ===) below the title.

You might use the huge header at the very top of your text for a title or

something (except weblog posts usually already have a title), and use the

@edunham **smaller header for subtitles or sections.**

or you can use single spaces between then, like this:

Aprendiendo Markdown con Marp

or



Make sure you have a blank line above the dashes, though, or else:

**you will get a header**

# Images

To include an image, just put a "!" in front of a text link:

The "alternate text" will show up if the browser can't load the image.



You can also use a title if you want, like this:



# Escapes

What if you want to just show asterisks, not italics?

- this shows up in italics: *a happy day*
- this shows the asterisks: `*a happy day*`

The backslashes will disappear and leave the asterisks.

You can do the same with any of the characters that have a special meaning for Markdown.

More ways of doing headers:

**this is a huge header**

**this is a smaller header**

**this is even smaller**

**more small**

**even smaller**

**smallest still: `<h6>` header**

You can use up to 6 # characters at the beginning of the line. (You can optionally put them on the end, too, and they will disappear.)

# HTML crap

Don't worry about special HTML characters. I can write an ampersand & a less-than sign, and they show up as I intend them to: 3 < 4.

(You can still write `&amp;` (& character) and `&lt;` (<) or `&gt;` (>) if you want. or ignore what I just said.)

# About

This text file shows you how to use [Markdown](#) instead of crappy HTML when writing posts or comments.

Markdown is an easier way of making HTML pages from text, rather than having to know HTML.

- See this file as it looks when [rendered with Markdown](#).
- See the [original text file](#).



# Thanks

Thanks to John Gruber and Aaron Swartz for creating Markdown.

# Fin

No rights reserved, do with this what you like.

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