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# markdown-guide Documentation

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Markdown is a lightweight markup language, originally created by John Gruber and Aaron Swartz allowing people “to write using an easy-to-read, easy-to-write plain text format, then convert it to structurally valid XHTML (or HTML).

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown>

This is a syntax guide designed to provide very clear, understandable examples of Markdown usage. It borrows from several sources including:

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown>
- <http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/>

Contents:



This should cover 99% of your Markdown needs.

### Blockquotes

To enclose a segment of text in blockquotes, one must prefix each written line with a greater-than sign.

Markdown:

```
> ## Blockquoted header
>
> This is blockquoted text.
>
> This is a second paragraph within the blockquoted text.
```

Output:

```
<blockquote>
  <h2>Blockquoted header</h2>

  <p>This is blockquoted text.</p>

  <p>This is a second paragraph within the blockquoted text.</p>
</blockquote>
```

### Code: Block

To specify an entire block of pre-formatted code, indent every line of the block by 1 tab or 4 spaces. Ampersands and angle brackets will automatically be translated into HTML entities.

Markdown:

If you want to mark something **as** code, indent it by 4 spaces.

```
<p>This has been indented 4 spaces.</p>
```

```
<p>If you want to mark something as code, indent it by 4 spaces.</p>
```

```
&lt;p&gt;This has been indented 4 spaces.&lt;/p&gt;
```

## Code: Inline

Inline code descriptions can be done via the use of the backtick quotes. Any ampersands and angle brackets will automatically be translated into HTML entities.

Markdown:

```
Markdown is a `text-to-html` conversion tool for writers.
```

Output:

```
<p>Markdown is a `text-to-html` conversion tool for writers.</p>
```

## Emphasis: Italics

To emphasize text wrap it with either a asterisk or underscore.

Markdown:

```
This is *emphasized* _text_.
```

Output:

```
<p>This is emphasized text.</p>
```

## Emphasis: Strong

To boldly emphasize text, wrap it with either double asterisks or double underscores.

Markdown:

```
This is very heavily **emphasized** __text__.
```

Output:

```
<p>This is very heavily emphasized text.</p>
```

## Headers

HTML headings are produced by placing a number of hashes before the header text corresponding to the level of heading desired (HTML offers six levels of headings).



Markdown:

```
# First-level heading

#### Fourth-level heading
```

Output:

```
<h1>First-level heading</h1>

<h4>Fourth-level heading</h4>
```

## Horizontal rules

You can create a horizontal rule (`<hr />`) by placing 3 or more hyphens, asterisks, or underscores on a single line by themselves. You can also place spaces between them.

Markdown:

```
* * *

* * *

* * * * *

- - -

-----
```

Output:

```
<hr />

<hr />

<hr />

<hr />

<hr />
```

## Images: Inline

Image syntax is very similar to Link syntax, but prefixed with an exclamation point.

Markdown:

```
![alt text] (http://path/to/img.jpg "Title")
```

Output:

```

```

## Line Return

To force a line return, place two empty spaces at the end of a line.

Markdown:

```
Forcing a line-break\s\s
Next line in the list
```

Output:

```
Forcing a line-break<br>
Next line in the list
```

## Links: Inline

Inline-style links use parentheses immediately after the link text.

Markdown:

```
This is an [example link](http://example.com/).
```

Output:

```
<p>This is an <a href="http://example.com/">example link</a>.</p>
```

## Links: Inline with title

Markdown:

```
This is an [example link](http://example.com/ "With a Title").
```

Output:

```
<p>This is an <a href="http://example.com/"
  title="With a Title">example link</a>.</p>
```

## Links: Reference

Reference-style links allow you to refer to your links by names, which you define elsewhere.

Markdown:

```
This is a guide on Markdown [Markdown][1].

[1]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown      "Markdown"
```

Output:

```
<p>This is a guide on <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown">Markdown</a>.</p>
```

## Lists: Simple

Creating simple lists is done by using plus, hyphens or asterisks as list markers. These list markers are interchangeable.

Markdown:

```
+ One
- Two
* Three
```

Output:

```
<ul>
  <li>One</li>
  <li>Two</li>
  <li>Three</li>
</ul>
```

## Lists: Nested

Nest a list requires you to indent by **exactly** four spaces.

Markdown:

```
+ One
+ Two
+ Three
  - Nested One
  - Nested Two
```

Output:

```
<ul>
  <li>One</li>
  <li>Two</li>
  <li>Three
    <ul>
      <li>Nested One</li>
      <li>Nested Two</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

## Paragraphs

A paragraph is one or more consecutive lines of text separated by one or more blank lines. Normal paragraphs should not be indented with spaces or tabs.

Markdown:

```
This is a paragraph. It has two sentences.

This is another paragraph. It also has two sentences.
```

Output:

```
<p>This is a paragraph. It has two sentences.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph. It also has two sentences.</p>
```

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## Images: Reference

TODO

## CHAPTER 2

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### Indices and tables

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- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`