leather

Links.

Here's a numbered list:

lentils

Name

Green

Line one

Line too

Line tree

Headings

Tables can look like this:

```
find wooden spoon
uncover pot
stir
cover pot
balance wooden spoon
precariously on pot handle
wait 10 minutes
goto first step (or shut
off burner when done)
```

Now a nested list:

Swartz and John Gruber then worked together to create the Markdown language in 2004, with the goal of enabling people "to write using an easy-to-read and easy-to-write plain text format, optionally convert it to structurally valid XHTML (or HTML)".

1

Posts

Markdown has been characterised by an informal specification and a reference implementation for conversion to HTML. Over time, many Markdown implementations have appeared. People developed these mostly driven by the need for additional features on top of the base syntax—such as tables, footnotes, definition lists (technically HTML description lists), and Markdown inside HTML blocks. The behavior of some of these diverges from the reference implementation. At the same time, a number of ambiguities in the informal specification have attracted attention. These issues spurred the creation of tools such as Babelmark to compare the output of various implementations, and an effort by some developers of Markdown parsers for standardisation. However, Gruber has argued that complete standardization would be mistaken: "Different sites (and people) have different needs. No one syntax would make all happy."

Heading #4

Tables can look like this:

```
# Let me re-iterate ...
for i in 1 .. 10 {do-
something(i)}
```

Hello world

Contacts.

1. First, get these ingredients:

glass

Sunsets, apples, and other red or reddish things.

An h3 header

Swartz and John Gruber then worked together to create the Markdown language in 2004, with the goal of enabling people "to write using an easy-to-read and easy-to-write plain text format, optionally convert it to structurally valid XHTML (or HTML)".

Hello world

Here's a definition list:

> *Block quotes are written like so.*
>
> *They can span multiple paragraphs, if you like.*

We are pleased to announce the release of
Ruby 2.7.0…

Notice again how text always lines up on 4-space indents (including that last line which continues item 3 above).

Markdown

Markdown has been characterised by an informal specification and a reference implementation for conversion to HTML. Over time, many Markdown implementations have appeared. People developed these mostly driven by the need for additional features on top of the base syntax—such as tables, footnotes, definition lists (technically HTML description lists), and Markdown inside HTML blocks. The behavior of some of these diverges from the reference implementation. At the same time, a number of ambiguities in the informal specification have attracted attention. These issues spurred the creation of tools such as Babelmark to compare the output of various implementations, and an effort by some developers of Markdown parsers for standardisation. However, Gruber has argued that complete standardization would be mistaken: "Different sites (and people) have different needs. No one syntax would make all happy."

Variants

Name

```
# Let me re-iterate ...
for i in 1 .. 10 {do-something(i)}
```

An h2 header

1. first item

2. second item

3. third item

2. Boil some water.

Block quotes are written like so.

They can span multiple paragraphs, if you like.

```python
import time
# Quick, count to ten!
for i in range(10):
    # (but not *too* quick)
    time.sleep(0.5)
    print(i)
```

Name

Email

Heading #3

In 2017, GitHub released a formal specification of their GitHub Flavored Markdown (GFM) that is based on CommonMark. It is a strict superset of CommonMark, following its specification exactly except for tables, strikethrough, autolinks and task lists, which GFM adds as extensions. GitHub also changed the parser used on their sites accordingly, which required that some documents be changed. For instance, GFM now requires that the hash symbol that creates a heading be separated from the heading text by a space character.

History

Oranges

A horizontal rule follows.

About me.

example image

Tomatoes

Use 3 dashes for an em-dash. Use 2 dashes for ranges (ex., "it's all in chapters 12–14"). Three dots … will be converted to an ellipsis. Unicode is supported. ☺

Markdown is a lightweight markup language with plain-text-formatting syntax, created in 2004 by John Gruber and Aaron Swartz. Markdown is often used for formatting readme files, for writing messages in online discussion forums, and to create rich text using a plain text editor.

Since the initial description of Markdown contained ambiguities and unanswered questions, the implementations that appeared over the years have subtle differences and many come with syntax extensions.

Contact me

Blog.

Material

Text

Leaves, grass, frogs and other things it's not easy being.

Oranges

Markdown

About me.

Standardization

Heading #4

2. Boil some water.

Citrus!

Shoes sizes, materials, and colors.

```
define foobar() {
    print "Welcome to flavor country!";
}
```

In 2017, GitHub released a formal specification of their GitHub Flavored Markdown (GFM) that is based on CommonMark. It is a strict superset of CommonMark, following its specification exactly except for tables, strikethrough, autolinks and task lists, which GFM adds as extensions. GitHub also changed the parser used on their sites accordingly, which required that some documents be changed. For instance, GFM now requires that the hash symbol that creates a heading be separated from the heading text by a space character.

Swartz and John Gruber then worked together to create the Markdown language in 2004, with the goal of enabling people "to write using an easy-to-read and easy-to-write plain text format, optionally convert it to structurally valid XHTML (or HTML)".

Note again how the actual text starts at 4 columns in (4 characters from the left side). Here's a code sample:

Natural

Do not bump wooden spoon or it will fall.

Transparent

As you probably guessed, indented 4 spaces. By the way, instead of indenting the block, you can use delimited blocks, if you like:

The other one

We are pleased to announce the release of Ruby 2.7.0…

(which makes copying & pasting easier).
You can optionally mark the delimited
block for Pandoc to syntax highlight it:

Citrus!

Shoes sizes, materials, and colors.

A horizontal rule follows.

Color

Again, text is indented 4 spaces. (Put a blank line between each term and its definition to spread things out more.)

Here's a "line block" (note how whitespace is honored):

Notice again how text always lines up on 4-space indents (including that last line which continues item 3 above).

example image

brown

and images can be specified like so:

Headings

Posts

Heading #3

carrots

Typography

Heading

Good for making applesauce.

Apples

And one more which has really-really-really long which should go in two rows, to check if everything is working fine.

Here's a definition list:

```
find wooden spoon
uncover pot
stir
cover pot
balance wooden spoon precariously on pot handle
wait 10 minutes
goto first step (or shut off burner when done)
```

An h3 header

Good for making applesauce.

Heading #2

Paragraphs are separated by a blank line.

2nd paragraph. *Italic*, **bold**, and `monospace`. Itemized lists look like:

Now a nested list:

Here's a link to a website, to a localdoc, and to a section heading in the current doc.

Note that — not considering the asterisk — the actual text content starts at 4-columns in.

There's no "e" in tomatoe.

Paragraph

Ezitis

(which makes copying & pasting easier). You can optionally mark the delimited block for Pandoc to syntax highlight it:

3. Dump everything in the pot and follow this algorithm:

Contact me

Tomatoes

Here's a link to [a website](#), to a [localdoc](#), and to a [section heading in the current doc](#).

Cinderella

Posts

Line one

  Line too

Line tree

Use 3 dashes for an em-dash. Use 2 dashes for ranges (ex., "it's all in chapters 12–14"). Three dots … will be converted to an ellipsis. Unicode is supported. ☺

(The above is the caption for the table.)

Pandoc also supports multi-line tables:

123

Standardization

Markdown

hemp canvas

Markdown

Heading #1

3. Dump everything in the pot and follow this algorithm:

Heading #6

Menu

Paragraphs are separated by a blank line.

2nd paragraph. *Italic*, **bold**, and
`monospace`. Itemized lists look like:

Home.

Dark mode

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Apples

Email

Home.

Links.

celery

History

Again, text is indented 4 spaces. (Put a blank line between each term and its definition to spread things out more.)

Here's a "line block" (note how whitespace is honored):

Paragraph

Contacts.

```
define foobar() {
    print "Welcome to flavor
country!";
}
```

An h2 header

Content

Here's a numbered list:

```python
import time
# Quick, count to ten!
for i in range(10):
    # (but not *too* quick)
    time.sleep(0.5)
    print(i)
```

Note that — not considering the asterisk — the actual text content starts at 4-columns in.

Markdown

and images can be specified like so:

Variants

1. first item

2. second item

3. third item

Note again how the actual text starts at 4 columns in (4 characters from the left side). Here's a code sample:

Heading #6

Typography

Heading #1

1. First, get these ingredients:

Heading #5

celery

As you probably guessed, indented 4 spaces. By the way, instead of indenting the block, you can use delimited blocks, if you like:

History

And one more which has really-really-really long which should go in two rows, to check if everything is working fine.

Ezitis

Blog.

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Since the initial description of Markdown contained ambiguities and unanswered questions, the implementations that appeared over the years have subtle differences and many come with syntax extensions.

Keyword

carrots

Red

The other one

Photo by Michael Dziedzic

Heading #5

(The above is the caption for the table.) Pandoc also supports multi-line tables:

Heading #2

Do not bump wooden spoon or it will fall.

There's no "e" in tomatoe.