

Basic writing and formatting syntax

Create sophisticated formatting for your prose and code on GitHub with simple syntax.

Headings

To create a heading, add one to six [#] symbols before your heading text. The number of [#] you use will determine the size of the heading.

```
# The largest heading
## The second largest heading
##### The smallest heading
```

The largest heading

The second largest heading

The smallest heading

Styling text

You can indicate emphasis with bold, italic, strikethrough, subscript, or superscript text in comment fields and `.md` files.

Style	Syntax	Keyboard shortcut	Example	Output
Bold	<code>** **</code> or <code>_ _</code>	<code>Command + B</code> (Mac) or <code>Ctrl + B</code> (Windows/Linux)	<code>**This is bold text**</code>	This is bold text
Italic	<code>* *</code> or <code>_ _</code>	<code>Command + I</code> (Mac) or <code>Ctrl + I</code> (Windows/Linux)	<code>*This text is italicized*</code>	<i>This text is italicized</i>
Strikethrough	<code>~ ~</code>		<code>~ ~This was mistaken text~ ~</code>	This was mistaken text
Bold and nested italic	<code>** **</code> and <code>_ _</code>		<code>**This text is extremely important**</code>	<i>This text is extremely important</i>
All bold and italic	<code>*** **</code>		<code>***All this text is important***</code>	<i>All this text is important</i>
Subscript	<code><sub></code> <code></sub></code>		<code><sub>This is a subscript text</sub></code>	This is a subscript text
Superscript	<code><sup></code> <code></sup></code>		<code><sup>This is a superscript text</sup></code>	This is a superscript text

Quoting text

You can quote text with a `[>]`.

```
Text that is not a quote

> Text that is a quote
```

Text that is not a quote

Text that is a quote

Quoting code

You can call out code or a command within a sentence with single backticks. The text within the backticks will not be formatted. You can also press the `[Command]+[E]` (Mac) or `[Ctrl]+[E]` (Windows/Linux) keyboard shortcut to insert the

backticks for a code block within a line of Markdown.

```
Use `git status` to list all new or modified files that haven't yet been committed.
```

Use `git status` to list all new or modified files that haven't yet been committed.

To format code or text into its own distinct block, use triple backticks.

```
Some basic Git commands are:
```
git status
git add
git commit
```
```

Some basic Git commands are:



```
git status
git add
git commit
```

If you are frequently editing code snippets and tables, you may benefit from enabling a fixed-width font in all comment fields on GitHub.




Supported color models

In issues, pull requests, and discussions, you can call out colors within a sentence by using backticks. A supported color model within backticks will display a visualization of the color.

```
The background color should be `#ffffff` for light mode and `#0d1117` for dark mode.
```

The background color should be `#ffffff`  for light mode and `#0d1117`  for dark mode.

Here are the currently supported color models.

Color	Syntax	Example	Output
HEX	<code>`#RRGGBB`</code>	<code>`#0969DA`</code>	<code>#0969DA</code> 
RGB	<code>`rgb(R,G,B)`</code>	<code>`rgb(9, 105, 218)`</code>	<code>rgb(9, 105, 218)</code> 
HSL	<code>`hsl(H,S,L)`</code>	<code>`hsl(212, 92%, 45%)`</code>	<code>hsl(212, 92%, 45%)</code> 

Notes:

- A supported color model cannot have any leading or trailing spaces within the backticks.
- The visualization of the color is only supported in issues, pull requests, and discussions.

Lists

You can make an unordered list by preceding one or more lines of text with `[-]`, `[*]`, or `[+]`.

```
- George Washington
* John Adams
+ Thomas Jefferson
```

- George Washington
- John Adams
- Thomas Jefferson

To order your list, precede each line with a number.

```
1. James Madison
2. James Monroe
3. John Quincy Adams
```

1. James Madison
2. James Monroe
3. John Quincy Adams

Nested Lists

You can create a nested list by indenting one or more list items below another item.

To create a nested list using the web editor on GitHub or a text editor that uses a monospaced font, like `Visual Studio Code`, you can align your list visually. Type space characters in front of your nested list item, until the list

marker character ([.] or [*]) lies directly below the first character of the text in the item above it.

```
1. First list item
  - First nested list item
  - Second nested list item
```

Note: In the web-based editor, you can indent or dedent one or more lines of text by first highlighting the desired lines and then using [Tab] or [Shift]+[Tab] respectively.

```
1. First list item
  First nested list item
  Second nested list item
```

- 1. First list item
 - First nested list item
 - Second nested list item

To create a nested list in the comment editor on GitHub, which doesn't use a monospaced font, you can look at the list item immediately above the nested list and count the number of characters that appear before the content of the item. Then type that number of space characters in front of the nested list item.

In this example, you could add a nested list item under the list item `100. First list item` by indenting the nested list item a minimum of five spaces, since there are five characters (`100.`) before `First list item`.

```
100. First list item
    - First nested list item
```

- 100. First list item
 - First nested list item

You can create multiple levels of nested lists using the same method. For example, because the first nested list item has seven characters (`-`) before the nested list content `First nested list item`, you would need to indent the second nested list item by seven spaces.

```
100. First list item
    - First nested list item
      - Second nested list item
```

100. First list item

- First nested list item
 - Second nested list item

For more examples, see the [GitHub Flavored Markdown Spec](#).

Task lists

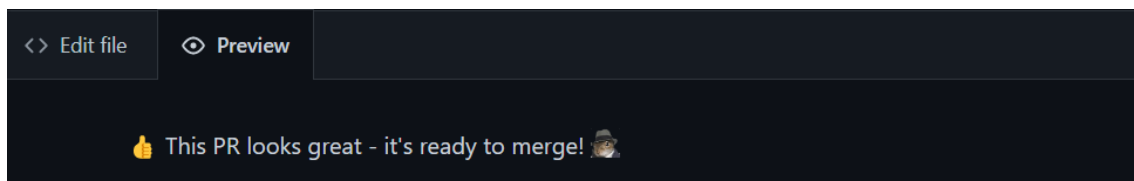
To create a task list, preface list items with a hyphen and space followed by `[]`. To mark a task as complete, use `[x]`.

```
- [x] Complete PR Review
- [ ] Add delight to the experience when all tasks are complete :tada:
```

Using emoji

You can add emoji to your writing by typing `:EMOJICODE:`.

```
:+1: This PR looks great - it's ready to merge! :shipit:
```



Typing `[]` will bring up a list of suggested emoji. The list will filter as you type, so once you find the emoji you're looking for, press **Tab** or **Enter** to complete the highlighted result.

Paragraphs

You can create a new paragraph by leaving a blank line between lines of text.

Footnotes

You can add footnotes to your content by using this bracket syntax:

```
Here is a simple footnote[^1].

A footnote can also have multiple lines[^2].

You can also use words, to fit your writing style more closely[^note].

[^1]: My reference.
[^2]: Every new line should be prefixed with 2 spaces.
     This allows you to have a footnote with multiple lines.
[^note]:
```

```
Named footnotes will still render with numbers instead of the text but allow easier identification and linking.
```

```
This footnote also has been made with a different syntax using 4 spaces for new lines.
```

The footnote will render like this:

Here is a simple footnote^[1].

A footnote can also have multiple lines^[2].

You can also use words, to fit your writing style more closely^[3].

1. My reference. ↩

2. Every new line should be prefixed with 2 spaces.
This allows you to have a footnote with multiple lines. ↩

3. Named footnotes will still render with numbers instead of the text but allow easier identification and linking.
This footnote also has been made with a different syntax using 4 spaces for new lines. ↩

Note: The position of a footnote in your Markdown does not influence where the footnote will be rendered. You can write a footnote right after your reference to the footnote, and the footnote will still render at the bottom of the Markdown.

Footnotes are not supported in wikis.

Hiding content with comments

You can tell GitHub to hide content from the rendered Markdown by placing the content in an HTML comment.

```
<!-- This content will not appear in the rendered Markdown -->
```

Ignoring Markdown formatting

You can tell GitHub to ignore (or escape) Markdown formatting by using `\` before the Markdown character.

```
Let's rename \*our-new-project\* to \*our-old-project\*.
```

Let's rename **our-new-project** to **our-old-project**.