Markdown allows you to add text elements like headers, lists, and links in a plain text file. Here’s how to use different Markdown syntax with examples:

**1. Headings**

Use # symbols to create headers. The number of # symbols indicates the level of the heading.

# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### Heading 4

**Example:**

# Project Title

## Section 1: Introduction

### Subsection 1.1: Background

**2. Emphasis**

You can add emphasis using either asterisk (\*) or underscores (\_):

* **Italic**: Wrap the text in one \* or \_.

\*italic\* or \_italic\_

* **Bold**: Wrap the text in two \*\* or \_\_.

\*\*bold\*\* or \_\_bold\_\_

* **Bold and Italic**: Wrap the text in three \*\*\* or \_\_\_.

\*\*\*bold and italic\*\*\*

**3. Lists**

* **Unordered Lists**: Use -, +, or \* to create bullet points.

- Item 1

- Item 2

- Subitem 2.1

* **Ordered Lists**: Use numbers followed by a dot.

1. First item

2. Second item

3. Third item

**4. Links**

Create hyperlinks by using square brackets [] for the text and parentheses () for the URL.

[Facebook](https://www.facebook.com)

**5. Images**

Include images with an exclamation mark !, followed by the alt text in square brackets and the URL or path in parentheses.

![Image Alt Text](https://example.com/image.jpg)

**6. Blockquotes**

Use the > symbol to create blockquotes.

> This is a blockquote.

**7. Code**

* **Inline Code**: Wrap code within backticks `.

This is an `inline code` example.

* **Code Blocks**: Use triple backticks for code blocks. Specify the language after the first triple backtick for syntax highlighting.

```python

def hello\_world():

print("Hello, World!")

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**8. Tables**

Create tables using vertical bars (|) and dashes (-):

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |

|----------|----------|----------|

| Data 1 | Data 2 | Data 3 |

| Data 4 | Data 5 | Data 6 |

**9. Horizontal Lines**

Use three or more dashes (---), asterisks (\*\*\*), or underscores (\_\_\_) to create a horizontal line.

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