We'll start by learning two basic elements in text formatting: *italics* and **bold**. In these lessons, you'll notice some `formatted red text`; this text is actually written in Markdown! Regular Markdown doesn't look any different than regular text, but we're providing some highlighting to make it easier to see.

To make a phrase *italic* in Markdown, you can surround words with an underscore (`_`). For example, `_this_` word would become *italic*.

For this next lesson, make the word "not" italic.

```
Writing in Markdown is _not_ that hard!
```

? Writing in Markdown is *not* that hard!

Skip

Awesome! Great job.

Similarly, to make phrases **bold** in Markdown, you can surround words with two asterisks (`**`). This will `**really**` get your point across.

In the box below, make the word "will" bold.

```
I **will** complete these lessons!
```

I **will** complete these lessons!

Good work!

Of course, you can use `_both italics and bold_` in the same line. You can also span them `**across multiple words**`.

In the box below, make the words "Of course" italic, and the words "a little moxie" bold.

```
"_Of course_," she whispered. Then, she shouted: "All I need
is **a little moxie**!"
```

"*Of course*," she whispered. Then, she shouted: "All I need is **a little moxie!**"

Skip

Fantastic!

For the final exercise in this lesson, we're going to make some words *bold **and** italic*.

In general, it doesn't matter which order you place the asterisks or underscores. In the box below, make the words "This is unbelievable" both bold and it Place the asterisks `**_on the outside_**`, just to make it more legible.
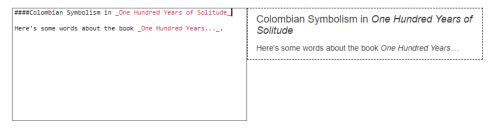
```
If you're thinking to yourself, **_This is unbelievable_**,
you'd probably be right.
```

If you're thinking to yourself, ***This is unbelievable***, you'd probably be right.

```
#Header one
##Header two
###Header three
####Header four
#####Header five
######Header six
```

Header one

Header two

Header three

Header four

Header five

Header six

Skip

All right!

It's up to you to decide when it's appropriate to use which header. In general, headers one and six should be used sparingly.
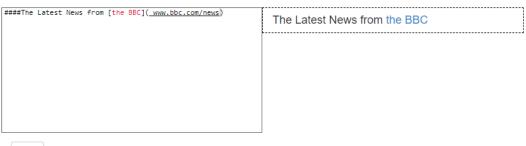
You can't really make a header bold, but you can italicize certain words. In the box below, make the first line a heading level four, and italicize the name of the book:

```
####Colombian Symbolism in _One Hundred Years of Solitude_

Here's some words about the book _One Hundred Years..._.
```

Colombian Symbolism in *One Hundred Years of Solitude*

Here's some words about the book *One Hundred Years....*

Fantastic!

Although it might make for an awkward experience, you can make links within headings, too.

For this next tutorial, make the text a heading four, and turn the phrase "the BBC" into a link to www.bbc.com/news:

```
####The Latest News from [the BBC](_www.bbc.com/news)
```

The Latest News from the BBC

Skip

That's all there is to writing inline links.

The other link type is called a *reference* link. As the name implies, the link is actually a reference to another place in the document. Here's an example of what we mean:

```
Here's [a link to something else][another place].
Here's [yet another link][another-link].
And now back to [the first link][another place].

[another place]: www.github.com
[another-link]: www.google.com
```

The "references" above are the second set of brackets: `[another place]` and `[another-link]`. At the bottom of a Markdown document, these brackets are defined as proper links to outside websites. An advantage of the reference link style is that multiple links to the same place only need to be updated once. For example, if we decide to make all of the `[another place]` links go somewhere else, we only have to change the single reference link.

Reference links don't appear in the rendered Markdown. You define them by providing the same tag name wrapped in brackets, followed by a colon, followed by the link.

In the box below, we've started writing out some reference links. You'll need to finish them up! Call the first reference tag "a fun place", and make it link to www.zombo.com; make the second link out to www.stumbleupon.com.

```
Do you want to [see something fun][a fun place]?

Well, do I have [the website for you][another fun place]!
[a fun place]: www.zombo.com
[another fun place]: www.stumbleupon.com
```

Do you want to see something fun?

Well, do I have the website for you!

Skip

If you know how to create links in Markdown, you can create images, too. The syntax is nearly the same.

Images also have two styles, just like links, and both of them render the exact same way. The difference between links and images is that images are prefaced with an exclamation point (`!`).

The first image style is called an *inline image link*. To create an inline image link, enter an exclamation point (`!`), wrap the alt text in brackets (`[ ]`), and then wrap the link in parentheses (`( )`). (Alt text is a phrase or sentence that describes the image for the visually impaired.)

For example, to create an inline image link to https://octodex.github.com/images/bannekat.png, with an alt text that says, Benjamin Bannekat, you'd write this in Markdown: `![Benjamin Bannekat](https://octodex.github.com/images/bannekat.png)`.

In the box below, turn the link to an image, and fill out the alt text brackets to say "A pretty tiger":

```
![A pretty tiger](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/56/Tiger.50.jpg)
```


Skip

the slope of the breakwater.

In the box below, turn the book quotation into a blockquote:

```
I read this interesting quote the other day:

>"Her eyes had called him and his soul had leaped at the
call. To live, to err, to fall, to triumph, to recreate life
out of life!"
```

I read this interesting quote the other day:

> "Her eyes had called him and his soul had leaped at the call. To live, to err, to fall, to triumph, to recreate life out of life!"

```
>Once upon a time and a very good time it was there was a
moocow coming down along the road and this moocow that was
coming down along the road met a nicens little boy named baby
tuckoo...
>
>His father told him that story: his father looked at him
through a glass: he had a hairy face.

>He was baby tuckoo. The moocow came down the road where
Betty Byrne lived: she sold lemon platt.
```

Once upon a time and a very good time it was there was a moocow coming down along the road and this moocow that was coming down along the road met a nicens little boy named baby tuckoo...

His father told him that story: his father looked at him through a glass: he had a hairy face.

He was baby tuckoo. The moocow came down the road where Betty Byrne lived: she sold lemon platt.

```
>He left her quickly, fearing that her intimacy might turn to
jibing and wishing to be out of the way before she offered
her ware to another, a tourist from England or a student of
Trinity. Grafton Street, along which he walked, prolonged
that moment of discouraged poverty. In the roadway at the
head of the street a slab was set to the memory of Wolfe Tone
and he remembered having been present with his father at its
laying. He remembered with bitterness that scene of tawdry
tribute. There were four French delegates in a brake and one,
a plump smiling young man, held, wedged on a stick, a card on
which were printed the words: _VIVE L'IRLANDE_!
```

He left her quickly, fearing that her intimacy might turn to jibing and wishing to be out of the way before she offered her ware to another, a tourist from England or a student of Trinity. Grafton Street, along which he walked, prolonged that moment of discouraged poverty. In the roadway at the head of the street a slab was set to the memory of Wolfe Tone and he remembered having been present with his father at its laying. He remembered with bitterness that scene of tawdry tribute. There were four French delegates in a brake and one, a plump smiling young man, held, wedged on a stick, a card on which were printed the words: _*VIVE L'IRLANDE*!

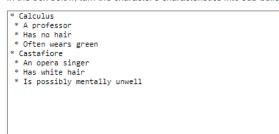In the box below, turn the rest of the recipe into an ordered list.

```
1. Cut the cheese
2. Slice the tomatoes
3. Rub the tomatoes in flour
```

1. Cut the cheese
2. Slice the tomatoes
3. Rub the tomatoes in flour

Skip

You can choose to add italics, bold, or links within lists, as you might expect. In the box below, turn the Latin names for the plants into italics.

```
* Azalea (_Ericaceae Rhododendron_)
* Chrysanthemum (_Anthemideae Chrysanthemum_)
* Dahlia (_Coreopsideae Dahlia_)
```

- Azalea (*Ericaceae Rhododendron*)
- Chrysanthemum (*Anthemideae Chrysanthemum*)
- Dahlia (*Coreopsideae Dahlia*)

In the box below, turn the character's characteristics into sub-bullets.

```
* Calculus
 * A professor
 * Has no hair
 * Often wears green
* Castafiore
 * An opera singer
 * Has white hair
 * Is possibly mentally unwell
```

- Calculus
  - A professor
  - Has no hair
  - Often wears green
- Castafiore
  - An opera singer
  - Has white hair
  - Is possibly mentally unwell

```
We pictured the meek mild creatures where
They dwelt in their strawy pen,
Nor did it occur to one of us there
To doubt they were kneeling then.
```

We pictured the meek mild creatures where
They dwelt in their strawy pen,
Nor did it occur to one of us there
To doubt they were kneeling then.

```
1. Crack three eggs over a bowl.

 Now, you're going to want to crack the eggs in such a way
that you don't make a mess.
 If you _do_ make a mess, use a towel to clean it up!

2. Pour a gallon of milk into the bowl.

 Basically, take the same guidance as above: don't be messy,
but if you are, clean it up!
```

1. Crack three eggs over a bowl.

   Now, you're going to want to crack the eggs in such a way that you don't make a mess.
   If you *do* make a mess, use a towel to clean it up!

2. Pour a gallon of milk into the bowl.

   Basically, take the same guidance as above: don't be messy, but if you are, clean it up!

This is SVG!