On this page:

GitLab Markdown

This markdown guide is **valid only for GitLab's internal markdown rendering system for entries and files**. It is **not** valid for the GitLab documentation website or GitLab's main website, as they both use Kramdown as their markdown engine. The documentation website uses an extended Kramdown gem, GitLab Kramdown. Consult the GitLab Kramdown Guide for a complete Kramdown reference.

> **Note:** We encourage you to view this document as rendered by GitLab itself.

GitLab Flavored Markdown (GFM)

You can use GFM in the following areas:

- Comments
- Issues
- Merge requests
- Milestones
- Snippets (the snippet must be named with a `.md` extension)
- Wiki pages
- Markdown documents inside repositories
- Epics

You can also use other rich text files in GitLab. You might have to install a dependency to do so. Please see the `gitlab-markup` gem project for more information.

Transition from Redcarpet to CommonMark

Since 11.1, GitLab uses the CommonMark Ruby Library for Markdown processing of all new issues, merge requests, comments, and other Markdown content in the GitLab system. Since 11.3, wiki pages and Markdown files (`*.md`) in repositories are also processed with CommonMark. As of 11.8, the Redcarpet Ruby library has been removed and all issues and comments, including those from pre-11.1, are now processed using the CommonMark Ruby Library.

The documentation website had its markdown engine migrated from Redcarpet to Kramdown in October 2018.

You may have older issues, merge requests, or Markdown documents in your repository that were written using some of the nuances of GitLab's RedCarpet version of Markdown. Since CommonMark uses a slightly stricter syntax, these documents may now display a little differently since we've transitioned to CommonMark.

It is usually quite easy to fix. For example, numbered lists with nested lists may render incorrectly:

```
1. Chocolate
  - dark
  - milk
```

Simply add a space to each nested item to align the `-` with the first character of the top list item (`C` in this case):

```
1. Chocolate
   - dark
   - milk
```

1. Chocolate
   - dark
   - milk

Note: We will flag any significant differences between Redcarpet and CommonMark markdown in this document.

If you have a large volume of Markdown files, it can be tedious to determine if they will display correctly or not. You can use the diff_redcarpet_cmark tool (not an officially supported product) to generate a list of files, and the differences between how RedCarpet and CommonMark render the files. It can give an indication if anything needs to be changed - often nothing will need to change.

GFM extends standard markdown

GitLab makes full use of the standard (CommonMark) formatting, but also includes additional functionality useful for GitLab users.

It makes use of new markdown features, not found in standard markdown:

- Color "chips" written in HEX, RGB or HSL
- Diagrams and flowcharts
- Emoji
- Front matter
- Inline diffs
- Math equations and symbols written in LaTeX
- Special GitLab references
- Task Lists
- Wiki specific markdown

It also has extended markdown features, without changing how standard markdown is used:

Standard markdown	Extended markdown in GitLab

blockquotes	multiline blockquotes
code blocks	colored code and syntax highlighting
emphasis	multiple underscores in words
headers	linkable Header IDs
images	embedded videos and audio
linebreaks	more linebreak control
links	automatically linking URLs

New GFM markdown extensions

Colors

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

It is possible to have color written in HEX, RGB or HSL format rendered with a color indicator.

Supported formats (named colors are not supported):

- HEX: `#RGB[A]` or `#RRGGBB[AA]`
- RGB: `RGB[A](R, G, B[, A])`
- HSL: `HSL[A](H, S, L[, A])`

Color written inside backticks will be followed by a color “chip”:

```
`#F00`
`#F00A`
`#FF0000`
`#FF0000AA`
`RGB(0,255,0)`
`RGB(0%,100%,0%)`
`RGBA(0,255,0,0.3)`
`HSL(540,70%,50%)`
`HSLA(540,70%,50%,0.3)`
```

`#F00`
`#F00A`
`#FF0000`
`#FF0000AA`
`RGB(0,255,0)`
`RGB(0%,100%,0%)`
`RGBA(0,255,0,0.3)`
`HSL(540,70%,50%)`
`HSLA(540,70%,50%,0.3)`

Diagrams and flowcharts

It is possible to generate diagrams and flowcharts from text in GitLab using Mermaid or PlantUML.

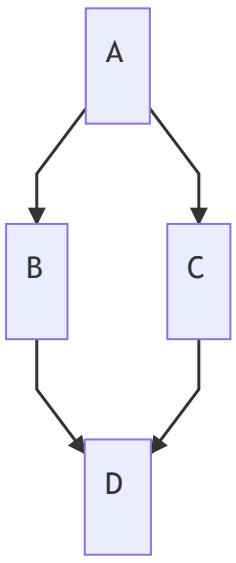
Mermaid

> Introduced in GitLab 10.3.

Visit the official page for more details.

In order to generate a diagram or flowchart, you should write your text inside the `mermaid` block:

```
  A-->B;
  A-->C;
  B-->D;
  C-->D;
```

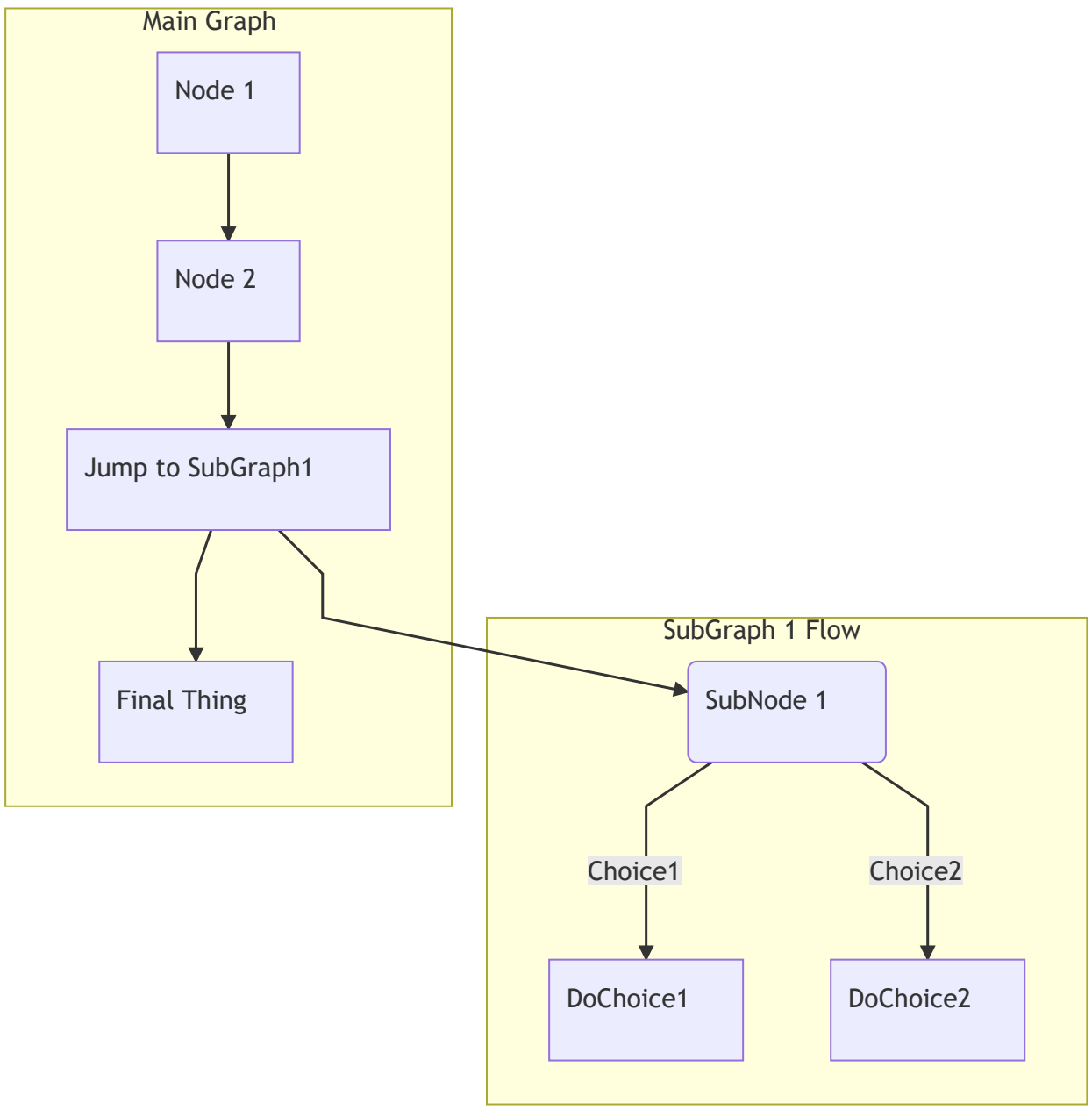


Subgraphs can also be included:

```mermaid
graph TB

  SubGraph1 --> SubGraph1Flow
  subgraph "SubGraph 1 Flow"
  SubGraph1Flow(SubNode 1)
  SubGraph1Flow -- Choice1 --> DoChoice1
  SubGraph1Flow -- Choice2 --> DoChoice2
  end

  subgraph "Main Graph"
  Node1[Node 1] --> Node2[Node 2]
  Node2 --> SubGraph1[Jump to SubGraph1]
  SubGraph1 --> FinalThing[Final Thing]
end
```



PlantUML

Emoji

If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

```
Sometimes you want to :monkey: around a bit and add some :star2: to your :speech_balloon:. Well we have a gift for

:zap: You can use emoji anywhere GFM is supported. :v:

You can use it to point out a :bug: or warn about :speak_no_evil: patches. And if someone improves your really :sna

If you are new to this, don't be :fearful:. You can easily join the emoji :family:. All you need to do is to look u

Consult the [Emoji Cheat Sheet](https://www.emojicopy.com) for a list of all supported emoji codes. :thumbsup:
```

Sometimes you want to 🐒 around a bit and add some 🌟 to your 💬. Well we have a gift for you:

⚡ You can use emoji anywhere GFM is supported. ✌

You can use it to point out a 🐛 or warn about 🙈 patches. And if someone improves your really 🐌 code, send them some 🎂. People will ❤ you for that.

If you are new to this, don't be 😳. You can easily join the emoji 👨‍👧. All you need to do is to look up one of the supported codes.

Consult the Emoji Cheat Sheet for a list of all supported emoji codes. 👍

Note: The emoji example above uses hard-coded images for this documentation. The emoji, when rendered within GitLab, may appear different depending on the OS and browser used.

Most emoji are natively supported on macOS, Windows, iOS, Android and will fallback to image-based emoji where there is lack of support.

Note: On Linux, you can download Noto Color Emoji to get full native emoji support. Ubuntu 18.04 (like many modern Linux distros) has this font installed by default.

Front matter

Introduced in GitLab 11.6.

Front matter is metadata included at the beginning of a markdown document, preceding its content. This data can be used by static site generators such as Jekyll, Hugo, and many other applications.

When you view a Markdown file rendered by GitLab, any front matter is displayed as-is, in a box at the top of the document, before the rendered HTML content. To view an example, you can toggle between the source and rendered version of a GitLab documentation file.

In GitLab, front matter is only used in Markdown files and wiki pages, not the other places where Markdown formatting is supported. It must be at the very top of the document, and must be between delimiters, as explained below.

The following delimeters are supported:

- YAML (`---`):

  ```
  ---
  title: About Front Matter
  example:
  language: yaml
  ---
  ```

- TOML (`+++`):

```
[example]
language = "toml"
+++
```

- JSON (`;;;`):

```
;;;
{
  "title": "About Front Matter"
  "example": {
    "language": "json"
  }
}
;;;
```

Other languages are supported by adding a specifier to any of the existing delimiters. For example:

```
---php
$title = "About Front Matter";
$example = array(
  'language' => "php",
);
---
```

Inline diff

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

With inline diff tags you can display `{+ additions +}` or `[- deletions -]`.

The wrapping tags can be either curly braces or square brackets:

```
- {+ addition 1 +}
- [+ addition 2 +]
- {- deletion 3 -}
- [- deletion 4 -]
```

- {+ addition 1 +}
- [+ addition 2 +]
- {- deletion 3 -}
- [- deletion 4 -]

However the wrapping tags cannot be mixed:

```
- {+ addition +]
- [+ addition +}
- {- deletion -]
- [- deletion -}
```

Math

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

It is possible to have math written with LaTeX syntax rendered using KaTeX.

Math written between dollar signs `$` will be rendered inline with the text. Math written inside a code block with the language declared as `math`, will be rendered on a separate line:

```
This is on a separate line

```math
a^2+b^2=c^2
```
```

This math is inline $`a^2+b^2=c^2`$.

This is on a separate line

```
a^2+b^2=c^2
```

Be advised that KaTeX only supports a subset of LaTeX.

> **Note:** This also works for the asciidoctor `:stem: latexmath`. For details see the asciidoctor user manual.

Special GitLab references

GFM recognizes special GitLab related references. For example, you can easily reference an issue, a commit, a team member or even the whole team within a project. GFM will turn that reference into a link so you can navigate between them easily.

Additionally, GFM recognizes certain cross-project references, and also has a shorthand version to reference other projects from the same namespace.

GFM will recognize the following:

references	input	cross-project reference	shortcut within same namespace
specific user	`@user_name`		
specific group	`@group_name`		
entire team	`@all`		
project	`namespace/project>`		
issue	`#123`	`namespace/project#123`	`project#123`
merge request	`!123`	`namespace/project!123`	`project!123`
snippet	`$123`	`namespace/project$123`	`project$123`
epic	`&123`	`group1/subgroup&123`	
label by ID	`~123`	`namespace/project~123`	`project~123`
one-word label by name	`~bug`	`namespace/project~bug`	`project~bug`
multi-word label by name	`~"feature request"`	`namespace/project~"feature request"`	`project~"feature request"`
scoped label by name	`~"priority::high"`	`namespace/project~"priority::high"`	`project~"priority::high"`
project milestone by ID	`%123`	`namespace/project%123`	`project%123`
one-word milestone by name	`%v1.23`	`namespace/project%v1.23`	`project%v1.23`
multi-word milestone by name	`%"release candidate"`	`namespace/project%"release candidate"`	`project%"release candidate"`
specific commit	`9ba12248`	`namespace/project@9ba12248`	`project@9ba12248`
commit range comparison	`9ba12248...b19a04f5`	`namespace/project@9ba12248...b19a04f5`	`project@9ba12248...b19a04f5`
repository file references	`[README](doc/README)`		
repository file line references	`[README](doc/README#L13)`		

Task lists

If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

within the square brackets.

To create a task list, add a specially-formatted Markdown list. You can use either unordered or ordered lists:

```
- [x] Completed task
- [ ] Incomplete task
  - [ ] Sub-task 1
  - [x] Sub-task 2
  - [ ] Sub-task 3

1. [x] Completed task
1. [ ] Incomplete task
   1. [ ] Sub-task 1
   1. [x] Sub-task 2
```

- [x] Completed task
- [ ] Incomplete task
  - [ ] Sub-task 1
  - [x] Sub-task 2
  - [ ] Sub-task 3

1. [x] Completed task
2. [ ] Incomplete task
    1. [ ] Sub-task 1
    2. [x] Sub-task 2

Wiki-specific Markdown

The following examples show how links inside wikis behave.

Wiki - Direct page link

A link which just includes the slug for a page will point to that page, *at the base level of the wiki*.

This snippet would link to a `documentation` page at the root of your wiki:

```
[Link to Documentation](documentation)
```

Wiki - Direct file link

Links with a file extension point to that file, *relative to the current page*.

If the snippet below was placed on a page at `<your_wiki>/documentation/related`, it would link to `<your_wiki>/documentation/file.md`:

```
[Link to File](file.md)
```

Wiki - Hierarchical link

A link can be constructed relative to the current wiki page using `./<page>`, `../<page>`, etc.

If this snippet was placed on a page at `<your_wiki>/documentation/main`, it would link to `<your_wiki>/documentation/related`:

```
[Link to Related Page](./related)
```

If this snippet was placed on a page at `<your_wiki>/documentation/related/content`, it would link to `<your_wiki>/documentation/main`:

```
[Link to Related Page](../main)
```

If this snippet was placed on a page at `<your_wiki>/documentation/main`, it would link to `<your_wiki>/documentation/related.md`:

```
[Link to Related Page](./related.md)
```

If this snippet was placed on a page at `<your_wiki>/documentation/related/content`, it would link to `<your_wiki>/documentation/main.md`:

Wiki - Root link

A link starting with a `/` is relative to the wiki root.

This snippet links to `<wiki_root>/documentation`:

```
[Link to Related Page](/documentation)
```

This snippet links to `<wiki_root>/miscellaneous.md`:

```
[Link to Related Page](/miscellaneous.md)
```

Embedding metrics in GitLab Flavored Markdown

Metric charts can be embedded within GitLab Flavored Markdown. See Embedding Metrics within GitLab flavored Markdown for more details.

Standard markdown and extensions in GitLab

All standard markdown formatting should work as expected within GitLab. Some standard functionality is extended with additional features, without affecting the standard usage. If a functionality is extended, the new option will be listed as a sub-section.

Blockquotes

Blockquotes are an easy way to highlight information, such as a side-note. It is generated by starting the lines of the blockquote with `>`:

```
> Blockquotes are very handy to emulate reply text.
> This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

> This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure
```

> Blockquotes are very handy to emulate reply text. This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

> This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure this is long enough to actually wrap for everyone. Oh, you can *put* **Markdown** into a blockquote.

Multiline blockquote

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

GFM extends the standard markdown standard by also supporting multiline blockquotes fenced by `>>>`:

```
>>>
If you paste a message from somewhere else

that spans multiple lines,

you can quote that without having to manually prepend `>` to every line!
>>>
```

> that spans multiple lines,
>
> you can quote that without having to manually prepend `>` to every line!

Code spans and blocks

You can easily highlight anything that should be viewed as code and not simple text.

Simple inline code is easily highlighted with single backticks `` ` ``:

```
Inline `code` has `back-ticks around` it.
```

Inline `code` has `back-ticks around` it.

Similarly, a whole block of code can be fenced with triple backticks ```` ``` ````, triple tildes (`~~~`), or indended 4 or more spaces to achieve a similar effect for a larger body of code.

````
```
def function():
    #indenting works just fine in the fenced code block
    s = "Python code"
    print s
```

    Using 4 spaces
    is like using
    3-backtick fences.
````

```
~~~
Tildes are OK too.
~~~
```

The three examples above render as:

```
def function():
    #indenting works just fine in the fenced code block
    s = "Python code"
    print s
```

```
Using 4 spaces
is like using
3-backtick fences.
```

```
Tildes are OK too.
```

Colored code and syntax highlighting

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

GitLab uses the Rouge Ruby library for more colorful syntax highlighting in code blocks. For a list of supported languages visit the Rouge project wiki. Syntax highlighting is only supported in code blocks, it is not possible to highlight code when it is inline.

Blocks of code are fenced by lines with three back-ticks ```` ``` ```` or three tildes `~~~`, and have the language identified at the end of the first fence:

````
alert(s);
```

```python
def function():
    #indenting works just fine in the fenced code block
    s = "Python syntax highlighting"
    print s
```

```ruby
require 'redcarpet'
markdown = Redcarpet.new("Hello World!")
puts markdown.to_html
```

```
No language indicated, so no syntax highlighting.
s = "There is no highlighting for this."
But let's throw in a <b>tag</b>.
```
````

The four examples above render as:

```
var s = "JavaScript syntax highlighting";
alert(s);
```

```
def function():
    #indenting works just fine in the fenced code block
    s = "Python syntax highlighting"
    print s
```

```
require 'redcarpet'
markdown = Redcarpet.new("Hello World!")
puts markdown.to_html
```

```
No language indicated, so no syntax highlighting.
s = "There is no highlighting for this."
But let's throw in a <b>tag</b>.
```

Emphasis

There are multiple ways to emphasize text in markdown. You can italicize, bold, strikethrough, as well as combine these emphasis styles together.

Examples:

```
Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or _underscores_.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with double **asterisks** or __underscores__.

Combined emphasis with **asterisks and _underscores_**.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~
```

Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or *underscores*.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with double **asterisks** or **underscores**.

Combined emphasis with **asterisks and *underscores***.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~

> **Note:** Strikethrough is not part of the core Markdown standard, but is part of GFM.

Multiple underscores in words and mid-word emphasis
```

It is not usually useful to italicize just *part* of a word, especially when you're dealing with code and names that often appear with multiple underscores. As a result, GFM extends the standard markdown standard by ignoring multiple underlines in words, to allow better rendering of markdown documents discussing code:

```
perform_complicated_task

do_this_and_do_that_and_another_thing

but_emphasis is_desired _here_
```

perform_complicated_task

do_this_and_do_that_and_another_thing

but_emphasis is_desired *here*

If you wish to emphasize only a part of a word, it can still be done with asterisks:

```
perform*complicated*task

do*this*and*do*that*and*another thing
```

perform*complicated*task

do*this*and*do*that*and*another thing

Footnotes

Footnotes add a link to a note rendered at the end of a markdown file:

```
You can add footnotes to your text as follows.[^1]

[^1]: This is my awesome footnote (later in file).
```

You can add footnotes to your text as follows.[1]

Headers

```
# H1
## H2
### H3
#### H4
##### H5
###### H6

Alternatively, for H1 and H2, an underline-ish style:

Alt-H1
======

Alt-H2
------
```

Header IDs and links

GFM extends the standard markdown standard so that all Markdown-rendered headers automatically get IDs, which can be linked to, except in comments.

On hover, a link to those IDs becomes visible to make it easier to copy the link to the header to use it somewhere else.

The IDs are generated from the content of the header according to the following rules:

1. All text is converted to lowercase.
2. All non-word text (e.g., punctuation, HTML) is removed.
3. All spaces are converted to hyphens.
4. Two or more hyphens in a row are converted to one.

Example:

```
# This header has spaces in it
## This header has a :thumbsup: in it
# This header has Unicode in it: 한글
## This header has spaces in it
### This header has spaces in it
## This header has 3.5 in it (and parentheses)
```

Would generate the following link IDs:

1. `this-header-has-spaces-in-it`
2. `this-header-has-a-in-it`
3. `this-header-has-unicode-in-it-한글`
4. `this-header-has-spaces-in-it-1`
5. `this-header-has-spaces-in-it-2`
6. `this-header-has-3-5-in-it-and-parentheses`

Note that the Emoji processing happens before the header IDs are generated, so the Emoji is converted to an image which is then removed from the ID.

Horizontal Rule

It's very simple to create a horizontal rule, by using three or more hyphens, asterisks, or underscores:

```
Three or more hyphens,

---

asterisks,

***

or underscores

___
```

Images

Examples:

```
Inline-style (hover to see title text):

![alt text](img/markdown_logo.png "Title Text")

Reference-style (hover to see title text):

![alt text1][logo]

[logo]: img/markdown_logo.png "Title Text"
```

Inline-style (hover to see title text):

Reference-style (hover to see title text):

Videos

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

Image tags that link to files with a video extension are automatically converted to a video player. The valid video extensions are `.mp4`, `.m4v`, `.mov`, `.webm`, and `.ogv`:

```
Here's a sample video:

![Sample Video](img/markdown_video.mp4)
```

Here's a sample video:

Audio

> If this is not rendered correctly, view it in GitLab itself.

Similar to videos, link tags for files with an audio extension are automatically converted to an audio player. The valid audio extensions are `.mp3`, `.ogg`, and `.wav`:

```
Here's a sample audio clip:

![Sample Audio](img/markdown_audio.mp3)
```

Here's a sample audio clip:

Inline HTML

> To see the markdown rendered within HTML in the second example, view it in GitLab itself.

You can also use raw HTML in your Markdown, and it'll usually work pretty well.

See the documentation for HTML::Pipeline's SanitizationFilter class for the list of allowed HTML tags and attributes. In addition to the default `SanitizationFilter` whitelist, GitLab allows `span`, `abbr`, `details` and `summary` elements.

```
  <dd>Is something people use sometimes.</dd>

  <dt>Markdown in HTML</dt>
  <dd>Does *not* work **very** well. HTML <em>tags</em> will <b>always</b> work.</dd>
</dl>
```

Definition list
Is something people use sometimes.

Markdown in HTML
Does *not* work **very** well. HTML *tags* will **always** work.

It is still possible to use markdown inside HTML tags, but only if the lines containing markdown are separated into their own lines:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Markdown in HTML</dt>
  <dd>Does *not* work **very** well. HTML tags will always work.</dd>

  <dt>Markdown in HTML</dt>
  <dd>

  Does *not* work **very** well. HTML tags will always work.

  </dd>
</dl>
```

Markdown in HTML
Does *not* work **very** well. HTML tags will always work.

Markdown in HTML
Does *not* work **very** well. HTML tags will always work.

Details and Summary

> To see the markdown rendered within HTML in the second example, view it in GitLab itself.

Content can be collapsed using HTML's `<details>` and `<summary>` tags. This is especially useful for collapsing long logs so they take up less screen space.

```
<p>
<details>
<summary>Click me to collapse/fold.</summary>

These details <em>will</em> remain <strong>hidden</strong> until expanded.

<pre><code>PASTE LOGS HERE</code></pre>

</details>
</p>
```

▶ Click me to collapse/fold.

Markdown inside these tags is supported as well, as long as you have a blank line after the `</summary>` tag and before the `</details>` tag, as shown in the example:

```
These details _will_ remain **hidden** until expanded.

```
PASTE LOGS HERE
```

</details>
```

▶ Click me to collapse/fold.

Line Breaks

A line break will be inserted (a new paragraph will start) if the previous text is ended with two newlines, i.e. you hit `Enter` twice in a row. If you only use one newline (hit `Enter` once), the next sentence will be part of the same paragraph. This is useful if you want to keep long lines from wrapping, and keep them easily editable:

```
Here's a line for us to start with.

This longer line is separated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a *separate paragraph*.

This line is also a separate paragraph, but...
These lines are only separated by single newlines,
so they *do not break* and just follow the previous lines
in the *same paragraph*.
```

Here's a line for us to start with.

This longer line is separated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a *separate paragraph*.

This line is also a separate paragraph, but... These lines are only separated by single newlines, so they *do not break* and just follow the previous lines in the *same paragraph*.

Newlines

GFM adheres to the markdown specification in how paragraphs and line breaks are handled.

A paragraph is simply one or more consecutive lines of text, separated by one or more blank lines (i.e. two newlines at the end of the first paragraph), as explained above.

If you need more control over line-breaks or soft returns, you can add a single line-break by ending a line with a backslash, or two or more spaces. Two newlines in a row will create a new paragraph, with a blank line in between:

```
First paragraph.
Another line in the same paragraph.
A third line in the same paragraph, but this time ending with two spaces.{space}{space}
A new line directly under the first paragraph.

Second paragraph.
Another line, this time ending with a backslash.\
A new line due to the previous backslash.
```

First paragraph. Another line in the same paragraph. A third line in the same paragraph, but this time ending with two spaces.
A new line directly under the first paragraph.

Second paragraph. Another line, this time ending with a backslash.
A new line due to the previous backslash.

Links

There are two ways to create links, inline-style and reference-style:

```
- This is a [relative link to a readme one directory higher](../README.md)
- This is a [link that also has title text](https://www.google.com "This link takes you to Google!")

Using header ID anchors:

- This links to [a section on a different markdown page, using a "#" and the header ID](index.md#overview)
- This links to [a different section on the same page, using a "#" and the header ID](#header-ids-and-links)

Using references:

- This is a [reference-style link, see below][Arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]
- You can [use numbers for reference-style link definitions, see below][1]
- Or leave it empty and use the [link text itself][], see below.

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

[arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]: https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/
[1]: https://slashdot.org
[link text itself]: https://www.reddit.com
```

- This is an inline-style link
- This is a link to a repository file in the same directory
- This is a relative link to a readme one directory higher
- This is a link that also has title text

Using header ID anchors:

- This links to a section on a different markdown page, using a “#” and the header ID
- This links to a different section on the same page, using a “#” and the header ID

Using references:

- This is a reference-style link, see below
- You can use numbers for reference-style link definitions, see below
- Or leave it empty and use the link text itself, see below.

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

> **Note:** Relative links do not allow the referencing of project files in a wiki page, or a wiki page in a project file. The reason for this is that a wiki is always in a separate Git repository in GitLab. For example, `[I'm a reference-style link](style)` will point the link to `wikis/style` only when the link is inside of a wiki markdown file.

URL auto-linking

GFM will autolink almost any URL you put into your text:

```
- https://www.google.com
- https://www.google.com
- ftp://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/
- smb://foo/bar/baz
- irc://irc.freenode.net/
- http://localhost:3000
```

- https://www.google.com
- https://www.google.com
- ftp://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/
- <smb://foo/bar/baz>
- <irc://irc.freenode.net/>
- http://localhost:3000

Lists

Ordered and unordered lists can be easily created.

For an ordered list, add the number you want the list to start with, like `1.`, followed by a space, at the start of each line for ordered lists. After the first number, it does not matter what number you use, ordered lists will be numbered automatically by vertical order, so repeating `1.` for all items in the same list is common. If you start with a number other than `1.`, it will use that as the first number, and count up from there.

Examples:

```
   - Unordered sub-list.
1. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number
   1. Ordered sub-list
   1. Next ordered sub-list item
4. And another item.
```

1. First ordered list item
2. Another item
   - Unordered sub-list.
3. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number
   1. Ordered sub-list
   2. Next ordered sub-list item
4. And another item.

For an unordered list, add a `-`, `*` or `+`, followed by a space, at the start of each line for unordered lists, but you should not use a mix of them.

```
Unordered lists can:

- use
- minuses

They can also:

* use
* asterisks

They can even:

+ use
+ pluses
```

Unordered lists can:

- use
- minuses

They can also:

- use
- asterisks

They can even:

- use
- pluses

If a list item contains multiple paragraphs, each subsequent paragraph should be indented to the same level as the start of the list item text.

Example:

```
1. First ordered list item

   Second paragraph of first item.

1. Another item
```

1. First ordered list item

   Second paragraph of first item.

2. Another item

If the paragraph of the first item is not indented with the proper number of spaces, the paragraph will appear outside the list, instead of properly indented under the list item.

Example:

```
   Paragraph of first item.

1. Another item
```

1. First ordered list item

Paragraph of first item.

1. Another item

Superscripts / Subscripts

CommonMark and GFM currently do not support the superscript syntax (`x^2`) that Redcarpet does. You can use the standard HTML syntax for superscripts and subscripts:

```
The formula for water is H<sub>2</sub>O
while the equation for the theory of relativity is E = mc<sup>2</sup>.
```

The formula for water is H_2O while the equation for the theory of relativity is E = mc^2.

Tables

Tables aren't part of the core Markdown spec, but they are part of GFM.

1. The first line contains the headers, separated by "pipes" (`|`).
2. The second line separates the headers from the cells, and must contain three or more dashes.
3. The third, and any following lines, contain the cell values.
   - You **can't** have cells separated over many lines in the markdown, they must be kept to single lines, but they can be very long. You can also include HTML `<br>` tags to force newlines if needed.
   - The cell sizes **don't** have to match each other. They are flexible, but must be separated by pipes (`|`).
   - You **can** have blank cells.

Example:

```
| header 1 | header 2 | header 3 |
| ---      |  ------  |---------:|
| cell 1   | cell 2   | cell 3   |
| cell 4 | cell 5 is longer | cell 6 is much longer than the others, but that's ok. It will eventually wrap the te
| cell 7   |          | cell <br> 9 |
```

header 1	header 2	header 3
cell 1	cell 2	cell 3
cell 4	cell 5 is longer	cell 6 is much longer than the others, but that's ok. It will eventually wrap the text when the cell is too large for the display size.
cell 7		cell 9

Additionally, you can choose the alignment of text within columns by adding colons (`:`) to the sides of the "dash" lines in the second row. This will affect every cell in the column.

> Note that the headers are always right aligned within GitLab itself.

```
| Left Aligned | Centered | Right Aligned | Left Aligned | Centered | Right Aligned |
| :---         | :---:    | ---:          | :----------- | :------: | ------------: |
| Cell 1       | Cell 2   | Cell 3        | Cell 4       | Cell 5   | Cell 6        |
| Cell 7       | Cell 8   | Cell 9        | Cell 10      | Cell 11  | Cell 12       |
```

Left Aligned	Centered	Right Aligned	Left Aligned	Centered	Right Aligned

Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6
Cell 7	Cell 8	Cell 9	Cell 10	Cell 11	Cell 12

References

- This document leveraged heavily from the Markdown-Cheatsheet.
- The original Markdown Syntax Guide at Daring Fireball is an excellent resource for a detailed explanation of standard markdown.
- The detailed specification for CommonMark can be found in the CommonMark Spec
- The CommonMark Dingus is a handy tool for testing CommonMark syntax.

1. This is my awesome footnote (later in file).

Help and feedback

DOCS FEEDBACK | PRODUCT FEEDBACK | GET HELP | GET MORE FEATURES

If you **spot an error or a need for improvement** and would like to **fix it yourself** in a merge request → EDIT THIS PAGE

If you would like to **suggest an improvement to this doc** → CREATE AN ISSUE

If you want to give **quick and simple feedback** on this doc → SHOW AND POST COMMENTS