

GitLab Docs

GitLab.com

GitLab Docs

Analytics

Clusters

Groups

Projects

CI/CD

Packages

API

User

Abuse reports

Account

Discussions

General

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions

Time tracking

To-Do lists

Administrator

Contributor

Customer

the following areas:

sts

snippet must be named with a `.md` extension)

documents inside repositories

ner rich text files in GitLab. You might have to install a dependency to do so. Please see the [gitlab-markup_gem](#) or

ormation.

From Redcarpet to CommonMark

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

Our website had its [markdown engine migrated from Redcarpet to Kramdown](#) in October 2018.

Any issues, merge requests, or Markdown documents in your repository that were written using some of the nuances of the old version of Markdown. Since CommonMark uses a slightly stricter syntax, these documents may now display a bit differently than we've transitioned to CommonMark.

For example, numbered lists with nested lists may render incorrectly:

to each nested item to align the `-` with the first character of the top list item (`c` in this case):

flag any significant differences between Redcarpet and CommonMark markdown in this document.

With a large volume of Markdown files, it can be tedious to determine if they will display correctly or not. You can use the [kramdown](#) 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.

Standard markdown

GitLab uses the standard (CommonMark) formatting, but also includes additional functionality useful for GitLab users. See [our markdown features](#), not found in standard markdown:

- [Colors written in HEX, RGB or HSL](#)
- [Diagrams and flowcharts](#)
- [Equations](#)
- [Emojis](#)
- [Footnotes](#)
- [Front-matter](#)
- [Gists](#)
- [Images](#)
- [Links](#)
- [Lists](#)
- [Math](#)
- [Mermaid](#)
- [Preformatted text](#)
- [Quotes](#)
- [Tables](#)
- [Text](#)
- [Text colors](#)
- [Text styles](#)
- [Text wrapping](#)
- [User avatars](#)
- [User mentions](#)
- [Wiki pages](#)

For more information, see [our markdown features](#), without changing how standard markdown is used:

Markdown

Extended markdown in GitLab

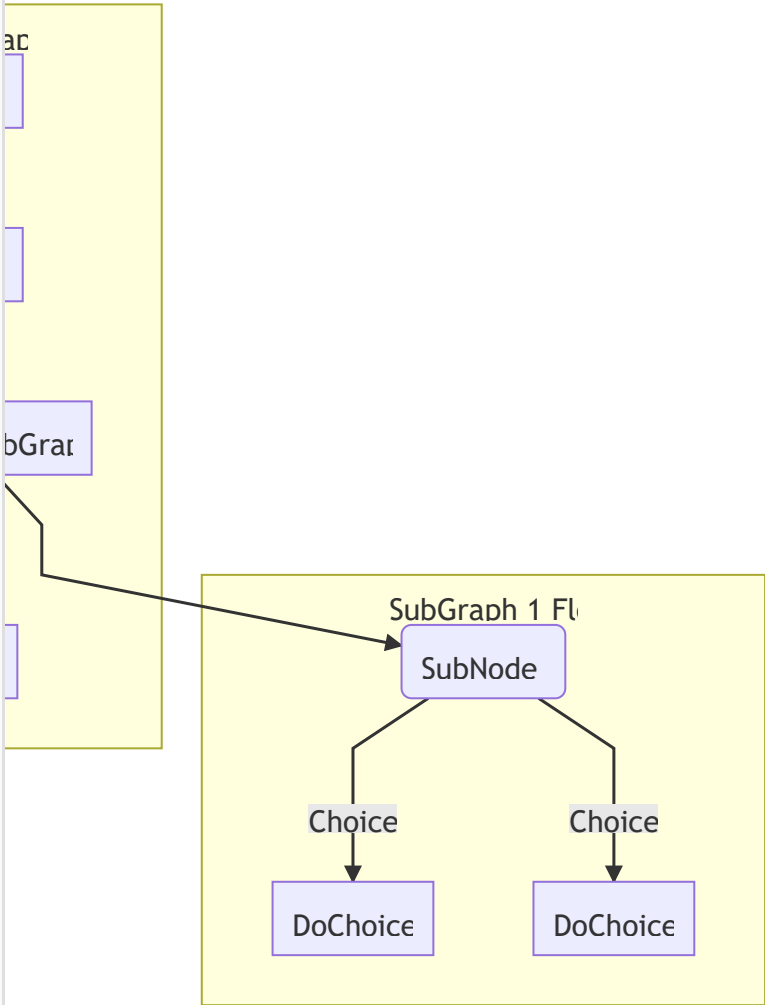
<< Collapse sidebar

- GitLab Docs
- Analytics ▾
- Clusters ▾
- Groups ▾
- Projects ▾
- CI/CD ▾
- Packages ▾
- API ▾
- User ▴
- Abuse reports
- Account ▾
- Discussions
- General ▾
- Keyboard shortcuts
- Markdown ▴
- AsciiDoc
- Notification emails
- Quick actions ▾
- Time tracking
- To-Do lists
- Administrator ▾
- Contributor ▾
- Customer ▾



be included:

```
graph TD
    subgraph SubGraph1Flow
        direction TB
        Choice1[Choice 1] --> DoChoice1[DoChoice1]
        Choice2[Choice 2] --> DoChoice2[DoChoice2]
    end
    Node1[Node 1] --> Node2[Node 2]
    Node2 --> Node3[Node 3]
    Node3 --> Node4[Node 4]
    Node4 --> Node5[Node 5]
    Node5 --> Node6[Node 6]
    Node6 --> Node7[Node 7]
    Node7 --> Node8[Node 8]
    Node8 --> Node9[Node 9]
    Node9 --> Node10[Node 10]
    Node10 --> Node11[Node 11]
    Node11 --> Node12[Node 12]
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    Node87 --> Node88[Node 88]
    Node88 --> Node89[Node 89]
    Node89 --> Node90[Node 90]
    Node90 --> Node91[Node 91]
    Node91 --> Node92[Node 92]
    Node92 --> Node93[Node 93]
    Node93 --> Node94[Node 94]
    Node94 --> Node95[Node 95]
    Node95 --> Node96[Node 96]
    Node96 --> Node97[Node 97]
    Node97 --> Node98[Node 98]
    Node98 --> Node99[Node 99]
    Node99 --> Node100[Node 100]
```



available in GitLab, a GitLab administrator needs to enable it first. Read more in [PlantUML & GitLab](#).

GitLab Docs	
Analytics ▾	<div></div>
Clusters ▾	
Groups ▾	
Projects ▾	
CI/CD ▾	
Packages ▾	
API ▾	
User ▴	<div></div>
Abuse reports	
Account ▾	
Discussions	
General ▾	
Keyboard shortcuts	
Markdown ▴	<div></div>
AsciiDoc	
Notification emails	
Quick actions ▾	
Time tracking	
To-Do lists	
Administrator ▾	
Contributor ▾	
Customer ▾	<div></div>

GitLab Docs

Analytics ▾

Clusters ▾

Groups ▾

Projects ▾

CI/CD ▾

Packages ▾

API ▾

User ▴

Abuse reports

Account ▾

Discussions

General ▾

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown ▴

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions ▾


Time tracking


To-Do lists

Administrator ▾

Contributor ▾

Customer ▾

TeX only supports a [subset](#)  of LaTeX.

It works for the asciidoctor `:stem: latexmath` . For details see the [asciidoctor user manual](#) .


Cross-project references


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


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


For example, the following:


	input	cross-project reference	shortcut within same namespace
	<code>@user_name</code>		
	<code>@group_name</code>		
	<code>@all</code>		
	<code>namespace/project></code>		
	<code>#123</code>	<code>namespace/project#123</code>	<code>project#123</code>
	<code>!123</code>	<code>namespace/project!123</code>	<code>project!123</code>
	<code>\$123</code>	<code>namespace/project\$123</code>	<code>project\$123</code>
	<code>&123</code>	<code>group1/subgroup&123</code>	
	<code>~123</code>	<code>namespace/project~123</code>	<code>project~123</code>
	<code>name~bug</code>	<code>namespace/project~bug</code>	<code>project~bug</code>
	<code>name~"feature request"</code>	<code>namespace/project~"feature request"</code>	<code>project~"feature request"</code>
	<code>name~"priority::high"</code>	<code>namespace/project~"priority::high"</code>	<code>project~"priority::high"</code>
	<code>%123</code>	<code>namespace/project%123</code>	<code>project%123</code>
	<code>%v1.23</code>	<code>namespace/project%v1.23</code>	<code>project%v1.23</code>
	<code>%"release candidate"</code>	<code>namespace/project%"release candidate"</code>	<code>project%"release candidate"</code>
	<code>9ba12248</code>	<code>namespace/project@9ba12248</code>	<code>project@9ba12248</code>
	<code>9ba12248...b19a04f5</code>	<code>namespace/project@9ba12248...b19a04f5</code>	<code>project@9ba12248...b19a04f5</code>
	<code>[README] (doc/README)</code>		
	<code>[README] (doc/README#L13)</code>		


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


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For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


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For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .

For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .

For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .

For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .


For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .

For more information, see the [GitLab documentation](#) .

⏪ Collapse sidebar

Markdown is supported everywhere, but you can only “click” to toggle the boxes if they are in issues, merge requests, or pull requests. In other places you must edit the Markdown manually to change the status by adding or removing an `x` in the status brackets.

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

GitLab Docs		<pre>1 2 3</pre>
Analytics	▾	
Clusters	▾	<pre>1 task 2 task 3 task 1 4 task 2</pre>
Groups	▾	
Projects	▾	
CI/CD	▾	<pre>1 task 2 task 3 task 1 4 task 2 5 task 3</pre>
Packages	▾	
API	▾	
User	▴	
Abuse reports		<pre>1 task 2 task</pre>
Account	▾	<pre>1 task 1 2 task 2</pre>
Discussions		
General	▾	<h2>Markdown🔗</h2>
Keyboard shortcuts		Examples show how links inside wikis behave.
Markdown	▴	<h3>Page link🔗</h3>
AsciiDoc		Includes the slug for a page will point to that page, <i>at the base level of the wiki</i> .
Notification emails		Link to a <code>documentation</code> page at the root of your wiki:
Quick actions	▾	<pre>documentation](documentation)</pre>
Time tracking		
To-Do lists		
Administrator	▾	<h3>File link🔗</h3>
Contributor	▾	Extension point to that file, <i>relative to the current page</i> .
Customer	▾	If was placed on a page at <code><your_wiki>/documentation/related</code> , it would link to <code><your_wiki>/documentation/file.md</code> :
		<pre><your_wiki>/documentation/file.md)</pre>
		<h3>Relative link🔗</h3>
		Constructed relative to the current wiki page using <code>./<page></code> , <code>../<page></code> , etc.
		If placed on a page at <code><your_wiki>/documentation/main</code> , it would link to <code><your_wiki>/documentation/related</code> :
		<pre><your_wiki>/documentation/related Page](./related)</pre>
		If placed on a page at <code><your_wiki>/documentation/related/content</code> , it would link to <code><your_wiki>/documentation/main</code> :
		<pre><your_wiki>/documentation/main Page](../main)</pre>
		If placed on a page at <code><your_wiki>/documentation/main</code> , it would link to <code><your_wiki>/documentation/related.md</code> :
		<pre><your_wiki>/documentation/related Page](./related.md)</pre>
		If placed on a page at <code><your_wiki>/documentation/related/content</code> , it would link to <code><your_wiki>/documentation/main.md</code> :
		<pre><your_wiki>/documentation/main Page](../main.md)</pre>
		

GitLab Docs	
Analytics ▾	<pre>[Page] (/documentation)</pre>
Clusters ▾	
Groups ▾	
Projects ▾	<pre>[Page] (/miscellaneous.md)</pre>
CI/CD ▾	
Packages ▾	
API ▾	
User ^	
Abuse reports	
Account ▾	
Discussions	
General ▾	
Keyboard shortcuts	
Markdown ^	<h2>Metrics in GitLab Flavored Markdown ↗</h2> <p>be embedded within GitLab Flavored Markdown. See Embedding Metrics within GitLab flavored Markdown for</p> <hr/> <h2>Markdown and extensions in GitLab ↗</h2> <p>own formatting should work as expected within GitLab. Some standard functionality is extended with additional affecting the standard usage. If a functionality is extended, the new option will be listed as a sub-section.</p> <hr/> <p>easy way to highlight information, such as a side-note. It is generated by starting the lines of the blockquote with</p> <pre>very handy to emulate reply text. part of the same quote. y long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure</pre>
Administrator ▾	
Contributor ▾	very handy to emulate reply text. This line is part of the same quote.
Customer ▾	
	g line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let’s keep writing to make sure this is long lly wrap for everyone. Oh, you can <i>put</i> Markdown into a blockquote.
	quote ↗
	dered correctly, view it in GitLab itself .
	andard markdown standard by also supporting multiline blockquotes fenced by <code>>>></code> :
	message from somewhere else ple lines, at without having to manually prepend <code>`>`</code> to every line!

GitLab Docs		ple lines,
Analytics ▾		that without having to manually prepend <code>></code> to every line!
Clusters ▾		
Groups ▾		and blocks↗
Projects ▾		ight anything that should be viewed as code and not simple text.
CI/CD ▾		s easily highlighted with single backticks <code>`</code> :
Packages ▾		s <code>`back-ticks around`</code> it.
API ▾		ck-ticks around it.
User	^	
Abuse reports		lock of code can be fenced with triple backticks <code>```</code> , triple tildes (<code>~~~</code>), or indented 4 or more spaces to achieve
Account ▾		larger body of code.
Discussions		
General ▾		
Keyboard shortcuts		works just fine in the fenced code block code"
Markdown	^	
AsciiDoc		
Notification emails		es g fences.
Quick actions ▾		
Time tracking		
To-Do lists		
Administrator ▾		oo.
Contributor ▾		
Customer ▾		above render as:
		works just fine in the fenced code block code"
		es.
		oo.
		and syntax highlighting↗
		dered correctly, view it in GitLab itself .
		uge Ruby library ↗ for more colorful syntax highlighting in code blocks. For a list of supported languages visit the list . Syntax highlighting is only supported in code blocks, it is not possible to highlight code when it is inline.
		enced by lines with three back-ticks <code>```</code> or three tildes <code>~~~</code> , and have the language identified at the end of the

GitLab Docs

Analytics ▾

Clusters ▾

Groups ▾

Projects ▾

CI/CD ▾

Packages ▾

API ▾

User ▴

Abuse reports

Account ▾

Discussions

General ▾

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown ▴

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions ▾

Time tracking

To-Do lists

Administrator ▾

Contributor ▾

Customer ▾

```
works just fine in the fenced code block
syntax highlighting"
```

```
pet'
rpet.new("Hello World!")
p_html
```

icated, so no syntax highlighting.

o highlighting for this."

in a tag.

above render as:

```
ript syntax highlighting";
```

```
works just fine in the fenced code block
syntax highlighting"
```

```
pet'
rpet.new("Hello World!")
p_html
```

icated, so no syntax highlighting.

o highlighting for this."

in a tag.

ways to emphasize text in markdown. You can italicize, bold, strikethrough, as well as combine these emphasis

```
alics, with asterisks or underscores.
```

```
aka bold, with double asterisks or underscores.
```

```
s with asterisks and underscores.
```

```
es two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~
```

s, with *asterisks* or *underscores*.

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

s with **asterisks** and **underscores**.

two tildes. ~~Scratch this~~.

rough is not part of the core Markdown standard, but is part of GFM.

scores in words and mid-word emphasis ↻

GitLab Docs

Analytics ▾

Clusters ▾

Groups ▾

Projects ▾

CI/CD ▾

Packages ▾

API ▾

User ▴

Abuse reports

Account ▾

Discussions

General ▾

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown ▴

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions ▾

Time tracking

To-Do lists

Administrator ▾

Contributor ▾

Customer ▾

has spaces in it

has a :thumbsup: in it

has Unicode in it: 한글

has spaces in it

has spaces in it

has 3.5 in it (and parentheses)

the following link IDs:

has-spaces-in-it

has-a-in-it

has-unicode-in-it-한글

has-spaces-in-it-1

has-spaces-in-it-2

has-3-5-in-it-and-parentheses

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

file🔗

create a horizontal rule, by using three or more hyphens, asterisks, or underscores:

hyphens,

over to see title text):


markdown_logo.png "Title Text")

(hover to see title text):


go]

down_logo.png "Title Text"

o see title text):



over to see title text):

 Collapse sidebar



eo:

radio clip:

tion for HTML::Pipeline's [SanitizationFilter](#) class for the list of allowed HTML tags and attributes. In addition to `SanitizationFilter` whitelist, GitLab allows `span`, `abbr`, `details` and `summary` elements.

These tags are supported as well, as long as you have a blank line after the `</summary>` tag and before the content shown in the example:

GitLab Docs

GitLab.com

GitLab Docs

Analytics

Clusters

Groups

Projects

CI/CD

Packages

API

User

Abuse reports

Account

Discussions

General

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions

Time tracking

To-Do lists

Administrator

Contributor

Customer

will_ remain ****hidden**** until expanded.

ose/fold.

inserted (a new paragraph will start) if the previous text is ended with two newlines, i.e. you hit **Enter** twice in a one newline (hit **Enter** once), the next sentence will be part of the same paragraph. This is useful if you want to n wrapping, and keep them easily editable:

or us to start with.

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

o a separate paragraph, but...

only separated by single newlines, **break** and just follow the previous lines *paragraph**.

o start with.

eparated from the one above by two newlines, so it will be a *separate paragraph*.

eparate paragraph, but... These lines are only separated by single newlines, so they *do not break* and just follow the *same paragraph*.

e markdown specification in how [paragraphs and line breaks are handled](#).

oly one or more consecutive lines of text, separated by one or more blank lines (i.e. two newlines at the end of the [explained above](#).

ontrol over line-breaks or soft returns, you can add a single line-break by ending a line with a backslash, or two or ewlines in a row will create a new paragraph, with a blank line in between:

the same paragraph.

the same paragraph, but this time ending with two spaces.

tly under the first paragraph.

.

his time ending with a backslash.

to the previous backslash.

other line in the same paragraph. A third line in the same paragraph, but this time ending with two spaces.

under the first paragraph.

Another line, this time ending with a backslash.

ne previous backslash.

to create links, inline-style and reference-style:

⏪ Collapse sidebar

GitLab Docs

Analytics ▾

Clusters ▾

Groups ▾

Projects ▾

CI/CD ▾

Packages ▾

API ▾

User ▴

Abuse reports

Account ▾

Discussions

General ▾

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown ▴

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions ▾

Time tracking

To-Do lists

Administrator ▾

Contributor ▾

Customer ▾

relative link to a readme one directory higher](../README.md)

link that also has title text](https://www.google.com "This link takes you to Google!")

anchors:

[a section on a different markdown page, using a "#" and the header ID](index.md#overview)

[a different section on the same page, using a "#" and the header ID](#header-ids-and-links)

is:

reference-style link, see below][Arbitrary case-insensitive reference text]

numbers for reference-style link definitions, see below][1]

empty and use the [link text itself][], see below.

Now that the reference links can follow later.

case-insensitive reference text]: https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/

shdot.org

f]: https://www.reddit.com

reference-style link [↗](#)

[to a repository file in the same directory.](#)

[ve link to a readme one directory higher](#)

[hat also has title text \[↗\]\(#\)](#)

anchors:

[section on a different markdown page, using a "#" and the header ID](#)

[different section on the same page, using a "#" and the header ID](#)

[reference-style link, see below \[↗\]\(#\)](#)

[umbers for reference-style link definitions, see below \[↗\]\(#\)](#)

empty and use the [link text itself \[↗\]\(#\)](#), see below.

that the reference links can follow later.

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

ing↗

most any URL you put into your text:

oogle.com

oogle.com

ebian.org/debian/

ar/baz

enode.net/

ost:3000

[oogle.com \[↗\]\(#\)](#)

[oogle.com \[↗\]\(#\)](#)

[bian.org/debian/](#)

[ar/baz>](#)

[node.net/>](#)

[st:3000 \[↗\]\(#\)](#)

ered lists can be easily created.

add the number you want the list to start with, like `1.`, followed by a space, at the start of each line for ordered

number, it does not matter what number you use, ordered lists will be numbered automatically by vertical order,

all items in the same list is common. If you start with a number other than `1.`, it will use that as the first

up from there.

⏪ Collapse sidebar

GitLab Docs

GitLab.com

GitLab Docs

Analytics

Clusters

Groups

Projects

CI/CD

Packages

API

User

Administrator

Contributor

Customer

Abuse reports

Account

Discussions

General

Keyboard shortcuts

Markdown

AsciiDoc

Notification emails

Quick actions

Time tracking

To-Do lists

sub-list.

es don't matter, just that it's a number

sub-list

ed sub-list item

item.

list item

l sub-list.

ers don't matter, just that it's a number

d sub-list

dered sub-list item

tem.

st, add a `-`, `*` or `+`, followed by a space, at the start of each line for unordered lists, but you should not use a

can:

list item

raph of first item.

list item

raph of first item.

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

<< Collapse sidebar

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	Cell 8	Cell 9	Cell 10	Cell 11	Cell 12

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Packages
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Account
Discussions
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Markdown
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not leveraged heavily from the [Markdown-Cheatsheet](#).

[Markdown Syntax Guide](#) at Daring Fireball is an excellent resource for a detailed explanation of standard specification for CommonMark can be found in the [CommonMark Spec](#).

[Mark Dingus](#) is a handy tool for testing CommonMark syntax.

esome footnote (later in file). [^].

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