Pandoc Markdown Example Document

# Atx Header 1

## Atx Header 2

### Atx Header 3

#### Atx Header 4

##### Atx Header 5

## Atx Header 2 with *italics*

# Setext Header 1 with ID

## Setext header 2

This is *italics*, and this is also *italics*. This is **bold**, and this is also **bold**. This ~~is deleted text.~~ This is subscript: H2O. This is superscript: 210 is 1024. Body text. This is an inline link with a title: [example](http://url.com/). This is a reference link with a title: [example2](http://example.com/). This is image syntax (in verbatim mode): ![alt text](/path/img.jpg "Title")

This is a block quote. This paragraph has two lines. This block quote continues for quite some time and will require multiple lines to complete its thought. What is that thought? To be honest, I’m not sure, but the amount of text needed to articulate it is fascinating…

In contrast, this is a code-block:

example code-block

Below is an example of a Line Block:

The limerick packs laughs anatomical  
In space that is quite economical.  
   But the good ones I’ve seen  
   So seldom are clean  
And the clean ones so seldom are comical

## Lists

### Bullet lists

A bullet list is a list of bulleted list items. A bulleted list item begins with a bullet (\*, +, or -). Here is a simple example:

* one
* two
* three

This will produce a “compact” list. If you want a “loose” list, in which each item is formatted as a paragraph, put spaces between the items:

* one
* two
* three

The bullets need not be flush with the left margin; they may be indented one, two, or three spaces. The bullet must be followed by whitespace.

List items may include other lists. In this case the preceding blank line is optional. The nested list must be indented four spaces or one tab:

* fruits
  + apples
    - macintosh
    - red delicious
  + pears
  + peaches
* vegetables
  + broccoli
  + chard

### Ordered lists

Ordered lists work just like bulleted lists, except that the items begin with enumerators rather than bullets.

In standard markdown, enumerators are decimal numbers followed by a period and a space. The numbers themselves are ignored, so there is no difference between this list:

1. one
2. two
3. three

and this one:

1. one
2. two
3. three

## Horizontal Rules

Three or more dashes or asterisks:

Dashes HR

Asterisks HR

Spaced Dashes HR

### Definition lists

Pandoc supports definition lists:

Term 1

Definition 1

### Numbered example lists

The special list marker @ can be used for sequentially numbered examples. The first list item with a @ marker will be numbered ‘1’, the next ‘2’, and so on, throughout the document. The numbered examples need not occur in a single list; each new list using @ will take up where the last stopped. So, for example:

1. My first example will be numbered (1).
2. My second example will be numbered (2).

Numbered examples can be labeled and referred to elsewhere in the document:

1. This is a good example.

As (3) illustrates, …

**Note**: The raw HTML is passed through unchanged in HTML, S5, Slidy, Slideous, DZSlides, EPUB, Markdown, and Textile output, and suppressed in other formats. Also, Inline LaTeX is ignored in output formats other than Markdown, LaTeX, and ConTeXt. Docx doesn’t have internal linking (Internal links are currently supported for HTML formats (including HTML slide shows and EPUB), LaTeX, and ConTeXt).

Pandoc’s markdown allows footnotes, using the following syntax: Here is a footnote reference,[[1]](#footnote-1) and another.[[2]](#footnote-2)

This paragraph won’t be part of the note, because it isn’t indented.

## Citations

In order to use this feature, you will need to specify a bibliography file using the bibliography metadata field in a YAML metadata section. By default, pandoc-citeproc will use a Chicago author-date format for citations and references. To use another style, you will need to specify a [CSL] 1.0 style file in the csl metadata field.

Citations go inside square brackets and are separated by semicolons. Each citation must have a key, composed of ‘@’ + the citation identifier from the database, and may optionally have a prefix, a locator, and a suffix. The citation key must begin with a letter or \_, and may contain alphanumerics, \_, and internal punctuation characters (:.#$%&-+?<>~/).

**Examples:**

# Pandoc with citeproc-hs

* This citation doesn’t exist: (**???**)
* Neither does this: (**???**)
* Doe (2005) says blah.
* Doe (2005, 30) says blah.
* Doe (2005, 30, with suffix) says blah.
* Doe (2005; 2006, 30; see also Doe and Roe 2007) says blah.
* In a note.[[3]](#footnote-3)
* A citation group (see Doe 2005, 34–35; also Doe and Roe 2007, chap. 3).
* Another one (see Doe 2005, 34–35).
* And another one in a note.[[4]](#footnote-4)
* Citation with a suffix and locator (Doe 2005, 33, 35–37, and nowhere else).
* Citation with suffix only (Doe 2005 and nowhere else).
* Now some modifiers.[[5]](#footnote-5)
* With some markup (*see* Doe 2005, 32).

# References

The bibliography will be inserted after this header. Note that the unnumbered class will be added to this header, so that the section will not be numbered.

If you want to include items in the bibliography without actually citing them in the body text, you can define a dummy nocite metadata field and put the citations there:

Doe, John. 2005. *First Book*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

———. 2006. “Article.” *Journal of Generic Studies* 6: 33–34.

Doe, John, and Jenny Roe. 2007. “Why Water Is Wet.” In *Third Book*, edited by Sam Smith. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

1. A citation without locators (Doe and Roe 2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Here’s one with multiple blocks.

   Subsequent paragraphs are indented to show that they belong to the previous footnote.

   { some.code }

   The whole paragraph can be indented, or just the first line. In this way, multi-paragraph footnotes work like multi-paragraph list items. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. A citation without locators (Doe and Roe 2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Some citations (see Doe 2006, chap. 3; Doe and Roe 2007; Doe 2005). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Like a citation without author: (2005), and now Doe with a locator (2006, 44). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)