标题支持6级

# H1

## H2

### H3

#### H1

##### H2

###### H3

\*斜体\*

\*\*粗体\*\*

\*\*\*斜粗体\*\*\*

引用可在每一行都加

> This is a blockquote with two paragraphs. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,

> consectetuer adipiscing elit. Aliquam hendrerit mi posuere lectus.

> Vestibulum enim wisi, viverra nec, fringilla in, laoreet vitae, risus.

或只在段首添加

>This is a blockquote with two paragraphs. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,

consectetuer adipiscing elit. Aliquam hendrerit mi posuere lectus.

Vestibulum enim wisi, viverra nec, fringilla in, laoreet vitae, risus.

引用之中也可以嵌套,但是要注意添加对应的空格

> This is the first level of quoting.

>

> > This is nested blockquote.

>

> Back to the first level.

引用之中可以使用其他语法

> ## 这是一个标题。

>

> 1. 这是第一行列表项。

> 2. 这是第二行列表项。

>

> 给出一些例子代码：

>

>

> return shell\_exec("echo $input | $markdown\_script");

无序列表

\* red

\* blue

有序列表，与实际显示的序号没有关系，只要中间不被打断，编号就不会重新开始

1. red

2. blue

与

1. red

100. blue

显示效果一样

This is [an example](http://example.com/ "Title") inline link.

This is [an example][id] reference-style link.

[id]: http://example.com/ "Optional Title Here"

[Google][]

[Google]: http://google.com/

I get 10 times more traffic from [Google] [1] than from

[Yahoo] [2] or [MSN] [3].

[1]: http://google.com/ "Google"

[2]: http://search.yahoo.com/ "Yahoo Search"

[3]: http://search.msn.com/ "MSN Search"

I get 10 times more traffic from [Google][] than from

[Yahoo][] or [MSN][].

[google]: http://google.com/ "Google"

[yahoo]: http://search.yahoo.com/ "Yahoo Search"

[msn]: http://search.msn.com/ "MSN Search"

I get 10 times more traffic from [Google](http://google.com/ "Google")

than from [Yahoo](http://search.yahoo.com/ "Yahoo Search") or

[MSN](http://search.msn.com/ "MSN Search").