

This table of contents was auto-generated. The feature can either be set in the config as default behaviour or it can be enabled for a single file by using the `--toc` flag.

Note: This file was copied from <https://markdown-it.github.io/>, and has been modified to adequately demonstrate the markdown syntax supported by this software.

```
# h1 Heading

## h2 Heading

### h3 Heading

#### h4 Heading

##### h5 Heading

##### h6 Heading
```

h1 Heading

h2 Heading

h3 Heading

h4 Heading

h5 Heading

h6 Heading

Horizontal Rules

```
---

***
```

Fontstyles

```
**This is bold text**

__This is bold text__

==This is marked text==

_This is italic text_

*This is italic text*

~~Strikethrough~~

_This text tests **nested** fontstyles_
```

This is bold text

This is bold text

This is marked text

This is italic text

This is italic text

~~Strikethrough~~

*This text tests **nested** fontstyles*

Blockquotes

```
> A blockquote starts with `>` symbol
> Blockquotes can also be nested...
>> ...by using additional greater-than signs right next to each other...
```

A blockquote starts with `>` symbol
Blockquotes can also be nested...
...by using additional greater-than signs right next to each other...

Escaping Markdown Syntax

```
This \*should\* be displayed as plain text.
```

This `*should*` be displayed as plain text.

Lists

Unordered

```
+ Create a list by starting a line with `+`, `-`, or `*`
+ Sub-lists are made by indenting 2 spaces:
  - Marker character change forces new list start:
    * Ac tristique libero volutpat at
    + Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet
    - Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
+ Very easy!
```

- Create a list by starting a line with `+`, `-`, or `*`
- Sub-lists are made by indenting 2 spaces:
 - Marker character change forces new list start:
 - Ac tristique libero volutpat at
 - Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet
 - Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
- Very easy!

Ordered

```
1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
2. Consectetur adipiscing elit
3. Integer molestie lorem at massa
```

```
1. You can use sequential numbers...
1. ...or keep all the numbers as `1.`
```

1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
2. Consectetur adipiscing elit
3. Integer molestie lorem at massa
4. You can use sequential numbers...
5. ...or keep all the numbers as `1.`

Start numbering with offset:

```
3. foo
  1. baz
  2. test
1. bar
```

```
3. foo
  1. baz
  2. test
4. bar
```

Unordered and ordered lists can also be mixed:

```
+ Create a list by starting a line with `+`, `-`, or `*`
+ Sub-lists are made by indenting 2 spaces:
- Marker character change forces new list start:
  1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
  2. Consectetur adipiscing elit
  3. Integer molestie lorem at massa
+ Very easy!
```

- Create a list by starting a line with `+`, `-`, or `*`
- Sub-lists are made by indenting 2 spaces:
 - Marker character change forces new list start:
 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
 2. Consectetur adipiscing elit
 3. Integer molestie lorem at massa
- Very easy!

Code

Inline Code

```
Inline `code`
```

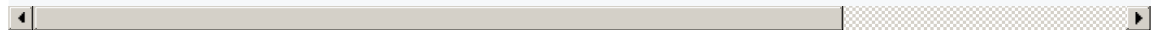
Inline `code`

Indented code blocks

```
Every line that is indented by 4 spaces or more will be displayed as a code block. The lines of code will

  This is a line of code
  This is another line of code

This is normal text.
```



Every line that is indented by 4 spaces or more will be displayed as a code block. The lines of code will keep their relative indentation.

```
This is a line of code
  This is another line of code
```

This is normal text.

Block code "fences"

```
```
Sample text here...
```
```

```
Sample text here...
```

Syntax highlighting

Specify the language after the code block opening fences, 'auto' is also accepted.

```
```js
var foo = function (bar) {
 return bar++;
};
```
```

```
var foo = function (bar) {
  return bar++;
};

console.log(foo(5));
```

Tables

| Default Alignment | Left Alignment | Center Alignment | Right Alignment |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| False | Python Hat | True | 23.99 |
| True | SQL Hat | True | 23.99 |
| True | Codecademy Tee | False | 19.99 |
| False | Codecademy Hoodie | False | 42.99 |

| Default Alignment | Left Alignment | Center Alignment | Right Alignment |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| False | Python Hat | True | 23.99 |
| True | SQL Hat | True | 23.99 |
| True | Codecademy Tee | False | 19.99 |
| False | Codecademy Hoodie | False | 42.99 |

The exact width of the columns does not need to be consistent, only the number of columns does.

| Column A | Column B | Column C |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 7 | 13 |
| 3 | 9 | 15 |
| 5 | 11 | 17 |

| Column A | Column B | Column C |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 7 | 13 |
| 3 | 9 | 15 |
| 5 | 11 | 17 |

Links

[link text](http://dev.nodeca.com)

[link with title](http://nodeca.github.io/pica/demo/ "title text!")

Autoconverted link <https://github.com/nodeca/pica>

[link text](#)

[link with title](#)

Autoconverted link <https://github.com/nodeca/pica>

Linking to Headings

You can create links to headings within this document using the following rules:

- Remove all non-alphanumeric characters from the heading text.
- Replace single and consecutive spaces with one dash -.
- Convert the text to all-lowercase.

If duplicate headings exist and you want to link to them, append `-[COUNT]` to the end of the link, where `COUNT=1` refers to the first duplicate.

```
[Link to first H1 Heading](#h1-heading)

[Link to second H1 Heading](#h1-heading-1)

[Link to this section's heading](#linking-to-headings)
```

[Link to first H1 Heading](#)

[Link to second H1 Heading](#)

[Link to this section's heading](#)

Custom IDs

```
#### Headings can have a custom ID {#custom_id}

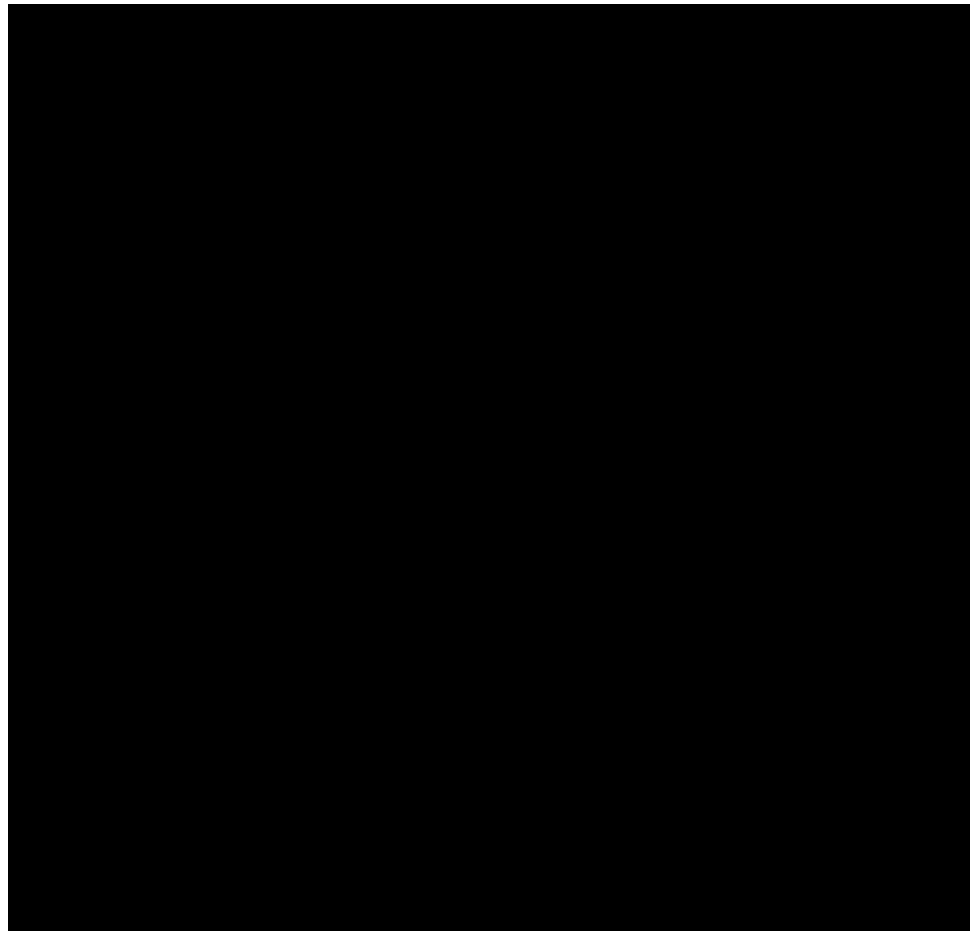
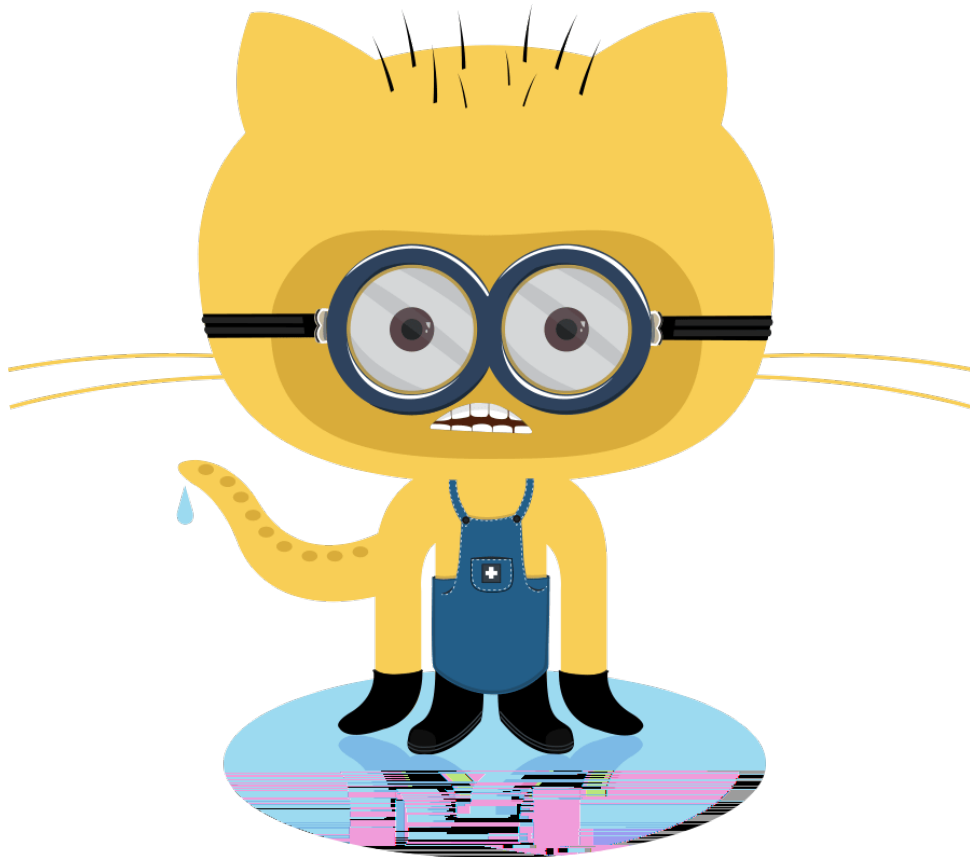
The custom ID can be used to [Link](#custom_id) to the heading.
```

Headings can have a custom ID

The custom ID can be used to [Link](#) to the heading.

Images

```
![Minion](https://octodex.github.com/images/minion.png)
![Stormtroopocat](https://octodex.github.com/images/stormtroopocat.jpg "The Stormtroopocat")
```



Classic markup: :wink: :crush: :cry: :tear: :laughing: :yum:

Classic markup: 😊 😞 😄 😂

Subscript / Superscript

- 19th
- H₂O

- 19th
- H₂O

Footnotes

Footnote 1 link^[^first].

Footnote 2 link^[^second].

Footnote 1 link^[1].

Footnote 2 link^[2].

The corresponding footnotes look like this:

```
[^first]: Footnotes _can have markup_
        and multiple paragraphs.

[^second]: Footnote text.
```

Footnotes are enumerated by their order in the document, regardless of their text^[^1].

```
[^1]: The footnotes can be split up across the document
      Though they are always displayed at the bottom
```

Footnotes are enumerated by their order in the document, regardless of their text ^[3].

Definition lists

```
First Term
: This is the definition of the first term.

Second Term
: This is one definition of the second term.
: This is another definition of the second term.
```

First Term

This is the definition of the first term.

Second Term

This is one definition of the second term.

This is another definition of the second term.

Task lists

- [x] This list item is checked
- [] This list item is unchecked
 - [x] Task lists can also be nested

☒ This list item is checked

- ☐ This list item is unchecked
- ☒ Task lists can also be nested

Latex Equations

Inline Equations

Inline latex equation $\forall x \in X, \quad \exists y \leq \epsilon$

Another inline equation $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \, dx = \sqrt{\pi}$

Inline latex equation $\forall x \in X, \quad \exists y \leq \epsilon$

Another inline equation $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \, dx = \sqrt{\pi}$

Block Equations

```
$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \text{binom}{n}{k}$$
```

```
$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} \, dz = f(z_0) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z_0^{-n} a_n
```

```
$$
\begin{align*}
x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\
y &= \sqrt{1-x^2} \\
y &= 0
\end{align*}
$$
```

$$k!(n-k)! = \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} \, dz = f(z_0) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z_0^{-n} a_n$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Escaping Latex Syntax

If the Latex Syntax conflicts with something you want to be displayed, you can use backslashes to escape the `$`.

Note: Within code elements Latex equations won't be rendered anyway, so you can use the `$` character safely there.

```
\$\\forall x \in X, \quad \exists y \leq \epsilon\$
```

```
\$\\$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} \, dz = f(z_0) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z_0^{-n} a_n\$
```

This should not be rendered as an equation:

```
\$\\forall x \in X, \quad \exists y \leq \epsilon \$
```

```
$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} \, dz = f(z_0) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z_0^{-n} a_n$$$
```

h1 Heading

This heading's purpose is to test whether the links in the table of contents still work with duplicate headings and to demonstrate how linking to duplicate headings works.

1. Footnotes *can have markup*

and multiple paragraphs. ↩

2. Footnote text. ↩

3. The footnotes can be split up across the document

Though they are always displayed at the bottom ↩
