MARKUP

Formatting Guide: Markdown

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This is the style guide for the Markdown as it may be used with the MARKUP theme.

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Markdown for Sphinx

Using Markdown with Sphinx requires the Recommonmark plugin, which enables authoring in Markdown using the CommonMark specification of Markdown. (Only the CommonMark specification of Markdown is supported by the MARKUP theme.) The Recommonmark plugin enables the ability to use Markdown *and* Sphinx directive formatting within the same file, which opens up to Markdown-based topics some of the more powerful aspects of Sphinx content management.

To enable the use of Markdown with a Sphinx documentation project, install the Recommonmark plugin, and then adjust your Sphinx project's configuration file.

First install Recommonmark:

```shell
pip install commonmark recommonmark
```

In the project's `conf.py` files, add the following at the top under `import sys, os`:

```python
from recommonmark.parser import CommonMarkParser
from recommonmark.transform import AutoStructify

source_parsers = {
```

```
    '.md': CommonMarkParser,
}
```

and then change:

```
source_suffix = '.rst'
```

PYTHON

to:

```
source_suffix = ['.rst', '.md']
```

PYTHON

At the bottom of the `Options for HTML output` configuration section, add:

```
def setup(app):
app.add_config_value('recommonmark_config', {
  'enable_eval_rst': True,
}, True)
app.add_transform(AutoStructify)
```

PYTHON

Evaluate reStructuredText

Configuring Remarkdown enables the use of the `eval_rst`, which creates a bridge from Markdown that allows standard reStructuredText processing, including the use of directives. For example:

````
```eval_rst
.. note:: This is the note directive in a Markdown topic. Naming the code block `eval
```
````

builds as:

Note

This is the note directive in a Markdown topic. Naming the code block `eval_rst` allows the contents of that code block to be processed as if it were reStructuredText despite being in a Markdown file. Pretty cool!

Admonitions

Admonitions are notes and warnings. Use notes for a simple callout and warnings for things that will break if not followed correctly. Use the others sparingly, or at least in a consistent manner.

You can apply the same admonition styles as reStructuredText by using raw HTML or by using a Sphinx directive.

Attention

Attentions can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

HTML

```
<div class="admonition attention">
<p class="first admonition-title">Attention</p>
<p class="last">The text for the attention built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Attention
The text for the attention built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. attention:: This is the text for the attention built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

<div class="admonition attention">
<p class="first admonition-title">Attention</p>
<p>This is the text for the attention built from a directive.</p>
</div>

Caution

Cautions can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```
<div class="admonition caution">
<p class="first admonition-title">Caution</p>
<p class="last">The text for the caution built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

<div class="admonition caution">
<p class="first admonition-title">Caution</p>
<p class="last">The text for the caution built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. caution:: This is the text for the caution built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

Caution
This is the text for the caution built from a directive.

Custom Admonitions

This theme uses the default admonition to enable the use of custom titles. The default admonition is styled the same as a note.

Raw HTML

A custom admonition may be defined using raw HTML. Change the admonition title to what you want it to say.

```HTML
<div class="admonition custom">
<p class="first admonition-title">Custom admonition</p>
<p class="last">Contents of custom admonition.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Custom admonition
Contents of custom admonition!

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: none

   .. admonition:: Custom admonition

      Contents of custom admonition!
```
```

Which will appear in the documentation like this:

<div class="admonition custom">
<p class="first admonition-title">Custom admonition</p>
<p class="last">Contents of custom admonition!</p>
</div>

Danger

Danger can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```HTML
<div class="admonition danger">
<p class="first admonition-title">Danger</p>
<p class="last">The text for the danger built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Danger
The text for the danger built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. danger:: This is the text for the danger built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

Danger

This is the text for the danger built from a directive.

Error

Error can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```HTML
<div class="admonition error">
<p class="first admonition-title">Error</p>
<p class="last">The text for the error built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Error

The text for the error built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. error:: This is the text for the error built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

Error

This is the text for the error built from a directive.

Hint

Hints can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```HTML
<div class="admonition hint">
<p class="first admonition-title">Hint</p>
<p class="last">The text for the hint built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Hint

The text for the hint built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

````
```eval_rst
.. hint:: This is the text for the hint built from a directive.
```
````

builds as:

Hint

This is the text for the hint built from a directive.

Important

Important can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```HTML
<div class="admonition important">
<p class="first admonition-title">Important</p>
<p class="last">The text for the important built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Important

The text for the important built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

````
```eval_rst
.. important:: This is the text for the important built from a directive.
```
````

builds as:

Important

This is the text for the important built from a directive.

Note

Notes can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```HTML
```

```
<div class="admonition note">
<p class="first admonition-title">Note</p>
<p class="last">The text for the note built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Note
The text for the note built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. note:: This is the text for the note built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

<div class="admonition note">
<p class="first admonition-title">Note</p>
<p>This is the text for the note built from a directive.</p>
</div>

Tip

Tips can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```
<div class="admonition tip">
<p class="first admonition-title">Tip</p>
<p class="last">The text for the tip built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

<div class="admonition tip">
<p class="first admonition-title">Tip</p>
<p class="last">The text for the tip built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. tip:: This is the text for the tip built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

Tip
This is the text for the tip built from a directive.

Warning

Warnings can be added via raw HTML in Markdown or via a Sphinx directive.

Raw HTML

```HTML
<div class="admonition warning">
<p class="first admonition-title">Warning</p>
<p class="last">The text for the warning built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

builds as:

Warning
The text for the warning built from raw HTML.

Sphinx directive

```
```eval_rst
.. warning:: This is the text for the warning built from a directive.
```
```

builds as:

Warning
This is the text for the warning built from a directive.

Card Walls

Warning
Card walls are not supported in PDF formats.

Code Blocks

For code samples (Python, YAML, JSON, Jinja, config files, and so on) and for commands run via the command line that appear in the documentation we want to set them in code blocks using variations of the `.. code-block::` directive.

Code blocks are parsed using a tool called Pygments that checks the syntax in the named code block against the lexer in Pygments to help ensure that the structure of the code in the code block, even if it's pseudocode, is formatted correctly.

Warning
Pygments lexers check the code in a code block against a lexer. A lexer checks the structure and syntax of the code in the code block. If this check doesn't pass, the build will

fail. For example, if code that contains YAML and Jinja templating is added to a `.. code-block:: yaml` code block, the build will fail because Jinja templating is not YAML. The same will happen if Ruby code is put in a Python code block. And so on. If we need to add a new code block for a particular language, talk to the docs team. In some rare cases, use the `none` code block to work around the problem, as it is much more forgiving.

Line Emphasis

Line emphasis with Markdown must be done using a Sphinx directive. This allows individual lines in a code block to be emphasized. The presentation is similar to a yellow highlight in a book. The following example shows how to highlight lines 3 and 5 in a code block:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: python
   :emphasize-lines: 3,5

   def function(foo):
     if (some_thing):
       return bar
     else:
       return 0
```
````

builds as:

```python
def function(foo):
  if (some_thing):
    return bar
  else:
    return 0
```

Command Shell

For command shell blocks, assign `console` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```console
$ cr service stop
```
````

builds as:

```shell
$ cr service stop
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: console
```
````

```
   $ cr service stop
```

builds as:

```
$ cr service stop
```
SHELL

Config File

For configuration file blocks that are not in Yaml or JSON (such as `spark-defaults.conf`), assign `text` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

```
```text
spark.setting.hours 1h
spark.setting.option -Duser.timezone=UTC
spark.setting.memory 20g
```
```

builds as:

```
spark.setting.hours 1h
spark.setting.option -Duser.timezone=UTC
spark.setting.memory 20g
```
CONFIG FILE

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

```
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: text

   spark.setting.hours 1h
   spark.setting.option -Duser.timezone=UTC
   spark.setting.memory 20g
```
```

builds as:

```
spark.setting.hours 1h
spark.setting.option -Duser.timezone=UTC
spark.setting.memory 20g
```
CONFIG FILE

CSS

For CSS code blocks, assign `css` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

```
```css
ul.tab-selector {
  display: block;
  list-style-type: none;
```
```

````
  margin: 10 0 10px;
  padding: 0;
  line-height: normal;
  overflow: auto;
}
```
````

builds as:

```css
ul.tab-selector {
  display: block;
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 10 0 10px;
  padding: 0;
  line-height: normal;
  overflow: auto;
}
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: css

   ul.tab-selector {
     display: block;
     list-style-type: none;
     margin: 10 0 10px;
     padding: 0;
     line-height: normal;
     overflow: auto;
   }
```
````

builds as:

```css
ul.tab-selector {
  display: block;
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 10 0 10px;
  padding: 0;
  line-height: normal;
  overflow: auto;
}
```

Data Table

For data tables, assign `sql` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```sql
--------- ---------
 column1   column2
--------- ---------
 value     value
 value     value
 value     value
````

```
--------- ---------
```

builds as:

```
--------- ---------
 column1   column2
--------- ---------
 value     value
 value     value
 value     value
--------- ---------
```

TABLE

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: sql

   --------- ---------
    column1   column2
   --------- ---------
    value     value
    value     value
    value     value
   --------- ---------
```
````

builds as:

```
--------- ---------
 column1   column2
--------- ---------
 value     value
 value     value
 value     value
--------- ---------
```

TABLE

HTML

For HTML code blocks, assign `html` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```html
<div class="admonition warning">
  <p class="first admonition-title">Warning</p>
  <p class="last">The text for the warning built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```
````

builds as:

```
<div class="admonition warning">
  <p class="first admonition-title">Warning</p>
  <p class="last">The text for the warning built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

HTML

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: html

   <div class="admonition warning">
     <p class="first admonition-title">Warning</p>
     <p class="last">The text for the warning built from raw HTML.</p>
   </div>
```
````

builds as:

```html
<div class="admonition warning">
  <p class="first admonition-title">Warning</p>
  <p class="last">The text for the warning built from raw HTML.</p>
</div>
```

JavaScript

For JavaScript code blocks, assign `javascript` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```javascript
$('div.content-tabs').each(function() {
    var tab_sel = $('<ul />', { class: "tab-selector" });
    var i = 0;

    if ($(this).hasClass('right-col')){
        tab_sel.addClass('in-right-col');
    }

    $('.tab-content', this).each(function() {
        var sel_item = $('<li />', {
            class: $(this).attr('id'),
            text: $(this).find('.tab-title').text()
        });
        $(this).find('.tab-title').remove();
        if (i++) {
            $(this).hide();
        } else {
            sel_item.addClass('selected');
        }
        tab_sel.append(sel_item);
        $(this).addClass('contenttab');
    });

    $('.tab-content', this).eq(0).before(contenttab_sel);
    contenttab_sel = null;
    i = null;
});
```
````

builds as:

```javascript
```

```
$('div.content-tabs').each(function() {
    var tab_sel = $('<ul />', { class: "tab-selector" });
    var i = 0;

    if ($(this).hasClass('right-col')){
        tab_sel.addClass('in-right-col');
    }

    $('.tab-content', this).each(function() {
        var sel_item = $('<li />', {
            class: $(this).attr('id'),
            text: $(this).find('.tab-title').text()
        });
        $(this).find('.tab-title').remove();
        if (i++) {
            $(this).hide();
        } else {
            sel_item.addClass('selected');
        }
        tab_sel.append(sel_item);
        $(this).addClass('contenttab');
    });

    $('.tab-content', this).eq(0).before(contenttab_sel);
    contenttab_sel = null;
    i = null;
});
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: javascript

   $('div.content-tabs').each(function() {
       var tab_sel = $('<ul />', { class: "tab-selector" });
       var i = 0;

       if ($(this).hasClass('right-col')){
           tab_sel.addClass('in-right-col');
       }

       $('.tab-content', this).each(function() {
           var sel_item = $('<li />', {
               class: $(this).attr('id'),
               text: $(this).find('.tab-title').text()
           });
           $(this).find('.tab-title').remove();
           if (i++) {
               $(this).hide();
           } else {
               sel_item.addClass('selected');
           }
           tab_sel.append(sel_item);
           $(this).addClass('contenttab');
       });

       $('.tab-content', this).eq(0).before(contenttab_sel);
       contenttab_sel = null;
       i = null;
   });
```
````

builds as:

```javascript
$('div.content-tabs').each(function() {
    var tab_sel = $('<ul />', { class: "tab-selector" });
    var i = 0;

    if ($(this).hasClass('right-col')){
        tab_sel.addClass('in-right-col');
    }

    $('.tab-content', this).each(function() {
        var sel_item = $('<li />', {
            class: $(this).attr('id'),
            text: $(this).find('.tab-title').text()
        });
        $(this).find('.tab-title').remove();
        if (i++) {
            $(this).hide();
        } else {
            sel_item.addClass('selected');
        }
        tab_sel.append(sel_item);
        $(this).addClass('contenttab');
    });

    $('.tab-content', this).eq(0).before(contenttab_sel);
    contenttab_sel = null;
    i = null;
});
```

JSON

For JSON code blocks, assign `json` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```json
{
  "foo":
    [
      {
        "one": "12345",
        "two": "abcde",
        "three": "words"
      },
    ]
}
```
````

builds as:

```json
{
  "foo":
    [
      {
        "one": "12345",
        "two": "abcde",
        "three": "words"
      },
```

```
    ]
}
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: json

   {
     "foo":
       [
         {
           "one": "12345",
           "two": "abcde",
           "three": "words"
         },
       ]
   }
```
````

builds as:

```json
{
  "foo":
    [
      {
        "one": "12345",
        "two": "abcde",
        "three": "words"
      },
    ]
}
```

JSON w/Jinja

For JSON code blocks that also embed Jinja templating, such as the nav-docs.html files that are used to build the documentation site's left navigation structures, the standard `.. code-block:: json` block will not work because the code block is not parsable as JSON. Instead, for code blocks that require a mix of JSON and Jinja templating, use `.. code-block:: django` as shown here:

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```django
{% extends "!nav-docs.html" %}
{% set some_jinja = "12345" %}
{% set navItems = [
  {
    "title": "Start Here",
    "iconClass": "fas fa-arrow-alt-circle-right fa-fw",
    "subItems": [
      {
        "title": "Start Here",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/some_file.html"
      },
      {
```
````

```
        "title": "FAQ",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/faq.html"
      },
      {
        "title": "Additional Resources",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/resources.html"
      },
    ]
  },
] -%}
```

builds as:

JSON w/JINJA

```
{% extends "!nav-docs.html" %}
{% set some_jinja = "12345" %}
{% set navItems = [
  {
    "title": "Start Here",
    "iconClass": "fas fa-arrow-alt-circle-right fa-fw",
    "subItems": [
      {
        "title": "Start Here",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/some_file.html"
      },
      {
        "title": "FAQ",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/faq.html"
      },
      {
        "title": "Additional Resources",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/resources.html"
      },
    ]
  },
] -%}
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

```
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: django

   {% extends "!nav-docs.html" %}
   {% set some_jinja = "12345" %}
   {% set navItems = [
     {
       "title": "Start Here",
       "iconClass": "fas fa-arrow-alt-circle-right fa-fw",
       "subItems": [
         {
           "title": "Start Here",
           "hasSubItems": false,
           "url": "/some_file.html"
         },
         {
           "title": "FAQ",
           "hasSubItems": false,
           "url": "/faq.html"
```
```

```
          },
          {
            "title": "Additional Resources",
            "hasSubItems": false,
            "url": "/resources.html"
          },
        ]
      },
    ] -%}
```

builds as:

JSON w/JINJA

```
{% extends "!nav-docs.html" %}
{% set some_jinja = "12345" %}
{% set navItems = [
  {
    "title": "Start Here",
    "iconClass": "fas fa-arrow-alt-circle-right fa-fw",
    "subItems": [
      {
        "title": "Start Here",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/some_file.html"
      },
      {
        "title": "FAQ",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/faq.html"
      },
      {
        "title": "Additional Resources",
        "hasSubItems": false,
        "url": "/resources.html"
      },
    ]
  },
] -%}
```

Why django?

Using `django` seems like an odd way to specify a code block that contains both Jinja and JSON.

Django is a site templating language that is part of the Python world. The Sphinx themes are actually built using a combination of Django, Jinja, JSON, and other stuff. The left-side navigation, in particular, is a mix of JSON structure and Jinja variables.

`django` identifies the Pygments lexer that parses a code block that contains both Jinja and JSON.

Lua

For Lua code blocks, assign `lua` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```lua
A = class()
function A:init(x)
  self.x = x
end
function A:test()
  print(self.x)
end
```
````

builds as:

```lua
A = class()
function A:init(x)
  self.x = x
end
function A:test()
  print(self.x)
end
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: lua

   A = class()
   function A:init(x)
     self.x = x
   end
   function A:test()
     print(self.x)
   end
```
````

builds as:

```lua
A = class()
function A:init(x)
  self.x = x
end
function A:test()
  print(self.x)
end
```

None

For text that needs to be formatted as if it were a code block, but isn't actually code, assign `none` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```none
This is a none block. It's formatted as if it were code,
but isn't actually code.

Can include code-like things:
````
````

````
function_foo()
  it_does: something
end
```
````

builds as:

```
This is a none block. It's formatted as if it were code,
but isn't actually code.

Can include code-like things:

function_foo()
  it_does: something
end
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: none

   This is a none block. It's formatted as if it were code,
   but isn't actually code.

   Can include code-like things:

   function_foo()
     it_does: something
   end
```
````

builds as:

```
This is a none block. It's formatted as if it were code,
but isn't actually code.

Can include code-like things:

function_foo()
  it_does: something
end
```

Python

For Python code blocks, assign `python` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```python
def function(foo):
  if (some_thing):
    return bar
  else:
return 0
```
````

builds as:

PYTHON
````

```
def function(foo):
  if (some_thing):
    return bar
  else:
return 0
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: python

   def function(foo):
     if (some_thing):
       return bar
     else:
   return 0
```
````

builds as:

```
PYTHON
def function(foo):
  if (some_thing):
    return bar
  else:
return 0
```

REST API

For REST API code blocks, assign `rest` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```rest
https://www.yoursite.com/endpoint/{some_endpoint}
```
````

builds as:

```
REST API
https://www.yoursite.com/endpoint/{some_endpoint}
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: rest

   https://www.yoursite.com/endpoint/{some_endpoint}
```
````

builds as:

```
REST API
https://www.yoursite.com/endpoint/{some_endpoint}
```

reStructuredText

For reStructuredText code blocks, assign `rst` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```rst
This is some *reStructured* **Text** formatting.

.. code-block:: none

   that has some(code);
```
````

builds as:

```rst
This is some *reStructured* **Text** formatting.

.. code-block:: none

   that has some(code);
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: rst

   This is some *reStructured* **Text** formatting.

   .. code-block:: none

      that has some(code);
```
````

builds as:

```rst
This is some *reStructured* **Text** formatting.

.. code-block:: none

   that has some(code);
```

Ruby

For Ruby code blocks, assign `ruby` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```ruby
items = [ 'one', 1, 'two', 2.0 ]
for it in items
  print it, " "
end
```
````

```
print "\n"
```

builds as:

```ruby
items = [ 'one', 1, 'two', 2.0 ]
for it in items
  print it, " "
end

print "\n"
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

```
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: ruby

   items = [ 'one', 1, 'two', 2.0 ]
   for it in items
     print it, " "
   end

   print "\n"
```
```

builds as:

```ruby
items = [ 'one', 1, 'two', 2.0 ]
for it in items
  print it, " "
end

print "\n"
```

Scala

For Scala code blocks, assign `scala` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

```
```scala
object HelloWorld {
  def main(args: Array[String]) {
    println("Hello, world!")
  }
}
```
```

builds as:

```scala
object HelloWorld {
  def main(args: Array[String]) {
    println("Hello, world!")
  }
}
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: scala

   object HelloWorld {
     def main(args: Array[String]) {
       println("Hello, world!")
     }
   }
```
````

builds as:

```scala
object HelloWorld {
  def main(args: Array[String]) {
    println("Hello, world!")
  }
}
```

Shell Script

For shell script blocks, assign `bash` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```bash
 # The product and version information.
 readonly MARKUP_PRODUCT="markup-app"
 readonly MARKUP_VERSION="1.23.45-6"
 readonly MARKUP_RELEASE_DATE="2019-04-01"
```
````

builds as:

```script
 # The product and version information.
 readonly MARKUP_PRODUCT="markup-app"
 readonly MARKUP_VERSION="1.23.45-6"
 readonly MARKUP_RELEASE_DATE="2019-04-01"
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: bash

   # The product and version information.
   readonly MARKUP_PRODUCT="markup-app"
   readonly MARKUP_VERSION="1.23.45-6"
   readonly MARKUP_RELEASE_DATE="2019-04-01"
```
````

builds as:

```script
```

```
# The product and version information.
readonly MARKUP_PRODUCT="markup-app"
readonly MARKUP_VERSION="1.23.45-6"
readonly MARKUP_RELEASE_DATE="2019-04-01"
```

YAML

For YAML code blocks, assign `yaml` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```yaml
config:
  - some_setting: 'value'
  - some_other_setting: 12345
```
````

builds as:

```
config:
  - some_setting: 'value'
  - some_other_setting: 12345
```

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: yaml

   config:
     - some_setting: 'value'
     - some_other_setting: 12345
```
````

builds as:

```
config:
  - some_setting: 'value'
  - some_other_setting: 12345
```

YAML w/Jinja

For YAML code blocks that also embed Jinja templating, the standard `yaml` code block will not work because the code block is not parsable as YAML. Instead, these code blocks must be able to parse a mix of YAML and Jinja templating.

Use `salt` as the name of the code block.

Fenced code block

A fenced code block like this:

````
```salt
{%- set some_jinja = "12345" %}
```
````

````
config:
  - some_setting: 'value'
  - some_other_setting: {{ some_jinja }}
```
````

builds as:

```
{%- set some_jinja = "12345" %}

config:
  - some_setting: 'value'
  - some_other_setting: {{ some_jinja }}
```

YAML w/JINJA

Sphinx directive

A code block specified by a Sphinx directive:

````
```eval_rst
.. code-block:: salt

   {%- set some_jinja = "12345" %}

   config:
     - some_setting: 'value'
     - some_other_setting: {{ some_jinja }}
```
````

builds as:

```
{%- set some_jinja = "12345" %}

config:
  - some_setting: 'value'
  - some_other_setting: {{ some_jinja }}
```

YAML w/JINJA

Why salt?

Using `salt` seems like an odd way to specify a code block that contains both Jinja and YAML.

SaltStack is a configuration management tool similar to Ansible, Chef, and Puppet. SaltStack uses a mix of Jinja and YAML to define system states that are to be configured and maintained. The `salt` lexer exists in Pygments originally because of how SaltStack defines system states, their use of Python and documentation built via Sphinx, and the need for a lexer that could parse a file with code samples that contain both Jinja and YAML.

`salt` identifies the Pygments lexer that parses a code block that contains both Jinja and YAML.

Content Tabs

Warning

Content tabs are not supported in PDF formats.
```

Expandos

Warning

Expandos are not supported in PDF formats.

Font Awesome

Warning

Font awesome icons may not be visible in PDF formats.

Header Levels

There are four recommended header levels in the documentation: H1, H2, H3, H4, plus the topic title. This ensures that the right-side navigation structure does not get too deep.

```
# Topic Title
## H1
### H2
#### H3
##### H4
```

The CSS for the MARKUP theme understands headers below H4; however it's recommended to not use headers below that level for some (aesthetic) reasons:

1. The left-side navigation supports 3 levels.
2. The right-side navigation, while built automatically from the headers that exist on that page, indents each header level, and then wraps the text when the header is longer than the width of the right-side columm.

As such, H4 headers are as much formatting as they are organization. Anything below H4 is recommended to be formatted as **Bold** so that it doesn't appear in the right-side navigation, but still looks on the page as if it were an H5 header. Headers formatted via **Bold** cannot be linked from the left-side navigation because only headers generate an anchor reference. Consider also reformatting the structure of your page to minimize the depth of the header levels. Or use H5 headers: it's up to you!

Header Markup Length

The length of header markup strings is recommended to not be greater than ~40 characters. This helps prevent wrapping of headers in the right-side navigation, helps protect scannable

whitespace and structure, and generally leads to a nicer presentation of topic structure. You, of course, can make your headers as long as you want if you don't mind such things.

Horizontal Rule

A horizontal rule is defined using three dashes:

```
---
```

and builds as:

Images

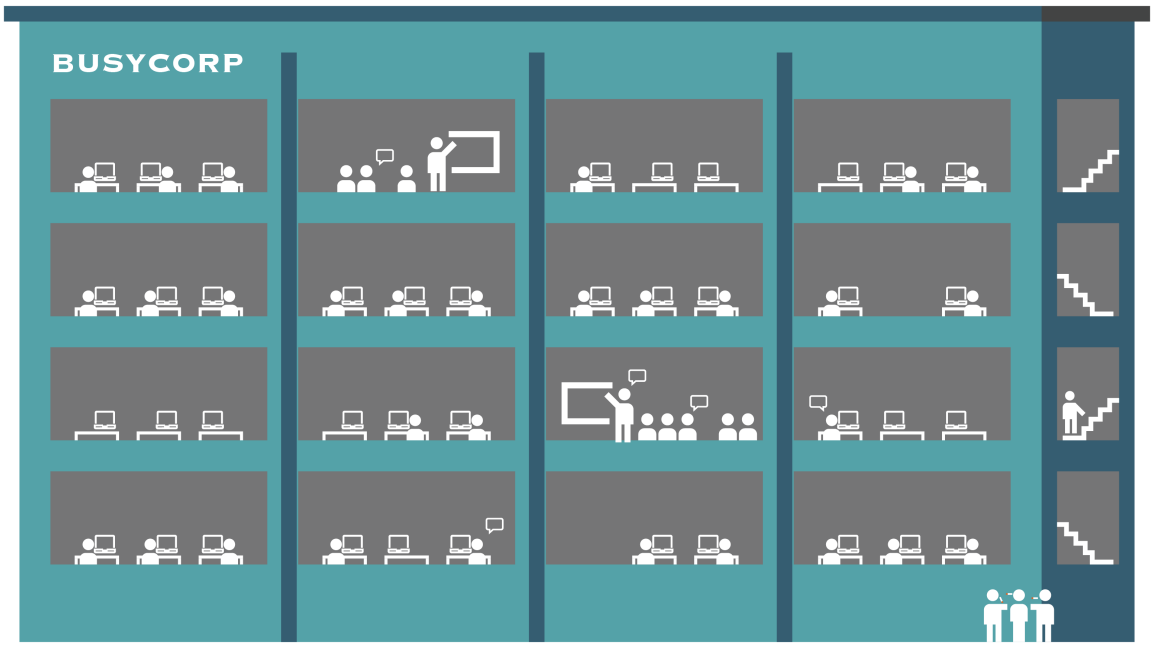
Images may be added to the documentation, like this:

```
![description](/path/to/image)
```

For example:

```
![Campaign Stages](../../images/busycorp.png)
```

builds as:

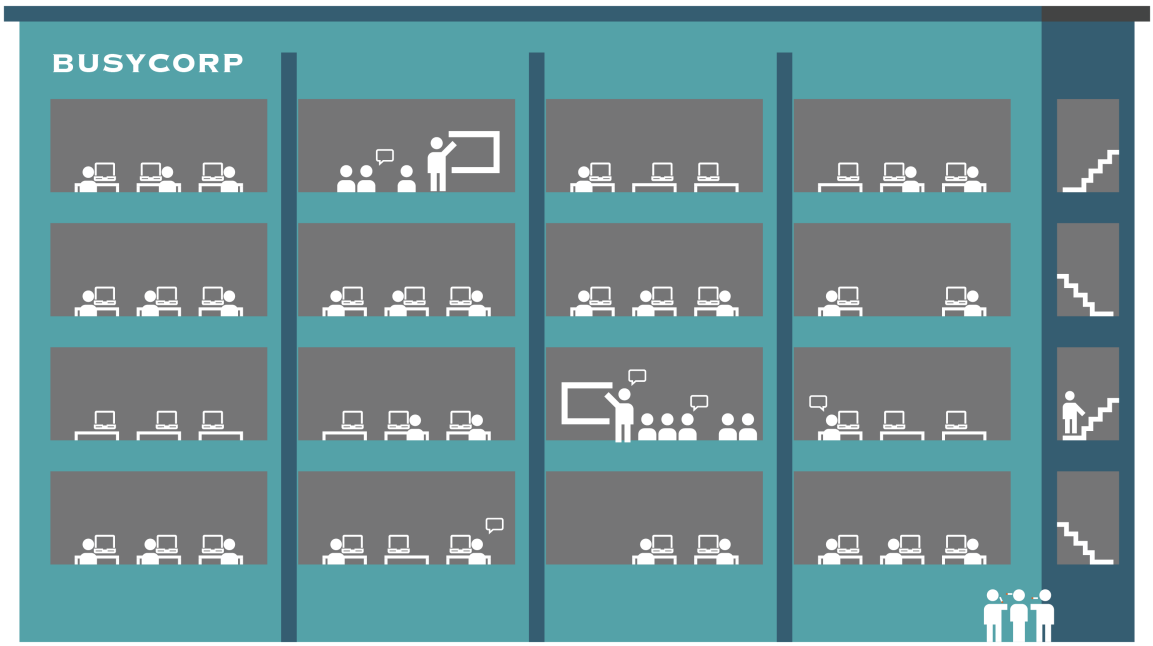


The size and position of the image not is easily specified using Markdown. If you need to be more specific about image size and placement, use either raw HTML or use the `image` directive in Sphinx:

Raw HTML

HTML

```
<img alt="_images/busycorp.png" src="_images/busycorp.png" width="200px" />
```



Sphinx directive

````
```eval_rst
.. image:: ../../images/busycorp.png
   :width: 200 px
   :align: left
```
````

builds as:

Includes

The Sphinx `includes` directive allows you to specify a path to a file (`.md`, `.rst`, or `.txt`), and then include that text at that place in the documentation. As long as the content in the shared topic is valid, it can be included anywhere across the entire documentation set.

via File

Inclusions may be done from standalone files. These standalone files are typically kept as a standalone file located in a dedicated directory within the docs repository, such as `/shared/some_file.rst`.

From Markdown

A valid path to a Markdown file:

```
```eval_rst
.. include:: ../../shared/shared.md
```
```

builds as:

This file is authored in Markdown (.md), intentionally italicized, and located in the `/shared` directory.

From reStructuredText

A valid path to a reStructuredText file:

```
```eval_rst
.. include:: ../../shared/shared.rst
```
```

builds as:

This file is authored in RestructuredText (.rst), intentionally italicized, and located in the `/shared` directory.

From text

A valid path to a text file:

```
```eval_rst
.. include:: ../../shared/shared.txt
```
```

builds as:

This file is authored in simple text (.txt), intentionally italicized, and located in the `/shared` directory.

via Snippet

Inclusions may be done from within existing files as long as the target for that snippet is located in another file in the repository.

Warning

Snippets may not be used within the same file. The “target for that snippet” may not be the same file as the origin. This will cause a rendering issue in the output.

These types of inclusions require two steps:

1. Declare a start and an end for the snippet; this declaration must be unique across the entire documentation repository.

   Tip

To help ensure unique snippet identifiers are built in the output, ensure that the snippet identifiers are directly assocaited with the name of the source directory and source file. These identifiers don't have to be long (though they can be), but they must be unique within a doc set.

For example, a file locatated at `internal_docs/source/tips.rst` should have snippet identifiers like `.. internal-docs-tips-some-identifier-start` or `.. internal-docs-tips-some-identifier-end`.

2. Specify the `.. includes::` directive, along with the `:start-after:` and `:end-before:` attributes.

   The `:start-after:` and `:end-before:` attributes effectively use a unique code comment located in the file defined by the `.. includes::` directive to know the start and end of the snippet to be included.

From terms.rst as a snippet

A valid path to the terms.rst file:

```
```eval_rst
.. include:: ../../shared/terms.rst
   :start-after: .. term-test-start
   :end-before: .. term-test-end
```
```

builds as:

This is an example paragraph that shows how to use snippets to include content in more than one spot. Sometimes it's easier to manage lots of snippets when they can be alongside each other, like in this file. This works great for glossary terms (that are also usable as top-level introductions). List them alphabetically for fun and profit.

Hint

Snippets may be sourced from large file that contain lists. For example, let's say the docs site has multiple docs collections (by application, by role, by internal vs. external, etc.) and you want each docs collection to have its own dedicated glossary to both enable consistency across doc sets for the same terms, but to also allow specific glossary terms for each doc set.

In this case, all glossary terms can be created and managed from a single file like `shared/terms.rst` in which the snippet start-end pairs are defined and the glossary terms are managed. Then each `glossary.rst` file across the docs set can use the `.. includes::` directive to pull in the terms it needs.

Inline Markup

Paragraphs behave here like they do in any text editor, with line breaks before and after, the usual. Use any of these formatting options within paragraphs and lists:

Bold

Use two asterisks (`**`) around the word to apply bold formatting: `**bold**`.

Italics

Use a single asterisk (`*`) around the word to apply italics formatting: `*italics*`.

Code Strings

Use a single backtick at the beginning and end of a code string to apply inline code block formatting: `example`.

Links

There are three types of links:

- External
- Reference
- Topic

External

External links are links to pages outside of the documentation project entirely or to other pages in other documentation projects that are published as part of the MARKUP theme.

For example:

```
* [https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/)

External links can also be [placed inline](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/).
```

builds as:

- https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/

External links can also be inline.

Reference

Internal reference links point to specific headers within the same documentation project. There are two ways to define internal reference links:

- Using Sphinx processing, which allows linking to any header in the documentation project that has a defined reference
- Markdown links style, but only for headers that exist on the same page

Sphinx Internal References

Using internal reference links requires Sphinx processing for both defining the reference for the header and also the link to it.

A reference is defined like this:

```
```eval_rst
.. _additional-resources:
```
```

(See the raw source for the “Additional Resources” section at the bottom of this page for additional details.)

The link to that reference may be defined to automatically pick up the header for that section, like this:

```
```eval_rst
:ref:`additional-resources`
```
```

or may be defined with an arbitrary string, like this:

```
```eval_rst
:ref:`Read more about authoring in Markdown, building using Sphinx, and
      publishing with the MARKUP theme! <additional-resources>`
```
```

These links build as:

Additional Resources

and:

Read more about authoring in Markdown, building using Sphinx, and publishing with the MARKUP theme!

Markdown Internal References

Markdown allows internal reference linking only to a header that is on the same page. For example: Links. An internal reference link that is defined like this:

```
[additional references](#additional-resources)
```

builds like this: additional references.

Topic

Internal topic links point to other topics in the same documentation project. There are two ways to define internal topic links:

- Using Sphinx processing (not recommended)
- Markdown links style (recommended)

Sphinx Internal References

A link to another topic within the same documentation project may be done using Sphinx processing.

The link to that topic may be defined to automatically pick up the topic title:

```
```eval_rst
:doc:`test`
```
```

or may be defined with an arbitrary string, like this:

```
```eval_rst
:doc:`This link is just a test! <test>`
```
```

These links build as:

<no title>

and:

This link is just a test!

Note

The test topic `test.md` does not have a title! This is why the link just above this note shows as ``.

Markdown Internal Topic

Markdown defines internal topic links to other topics within the same documentation project. An internal topic link that is defined like this:

```
[Test](test)
```

builds like this: Test.

Lists

Three types of lists are available: ordered, unordered, and definition.

Definition List

A definition list is a specially formatted list that uses whitespace to indent the descriptive text underneath a word or a short phrase. This type of list is useful for describing command line parameters, API arguments, and glossary terms. This type of list requires additional Sphinx processing and isn't native to Markdown. For example:

```
```eval_rst
**list-item-one**
   The description must be indented three spaces.

**list-item-two**
```
```

```
   The description must be indented three spaces.
```

builds as:

list-item-one

The description must be indented three spaces.

list-item-two

The description must be indented three spaces.

Ordered List

An ordered list has each list item preceded by an `1.` followed by a space. For example:

```
1. one
1. two
1. three
```

builds as:

1. one
2. two
3. three

Unordered List

An unordered list has each list item preceded by a single dash (`*`) followed by a space. For example:

```
* one
* two
* three
```

builds as:

- one
- two
- three

Raw HTML

If you need to force Markdown to do something in a way similar to reStructuredText, take a look at the rendered output from pages built reStructuredText and identify the specific block of HTML code that does what you need to do. Copy that, add it as raw HTML in Markdown. As long as it fits within the structure of the page at the point where it's inserted and as long as any scripts or CSS can process it, then it should be fine.

The following raw HTML:

```
```

Note
This is a note, inserted as raw HTML.

```

builds as

**Note**

This is a note, inserted as raw HTML.

# Tables

Tables are always fun! There are three types of tables:

1. Grid tables
2. List tables
3. Simple tables

## Grid Table

Grid tables are built by physically spacing out the table in the text file, similar to how it will appear on the page. These are easy when they are small.

```
```eval_rst
+------------+------------+-----------+
| Header 1   | Header 2   | Header 3  |
+============+============+===========+
| body row 1 | column 2   | column 3  |
+------------+------------+-----------+
| body row 2 | Cells may span columns.|
+------------+------------+-----------+
| body row 3 | Cells may  | - Cells   |
+------------+ span rows. | - contain |
| body row 4 |            | - blocks. |
+------------+------------+-----------+
```
```

builds as:

| Header 1 | Header 2 | Header 3 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| body row 1 | column 2 | column 3 |
| body row 2 | Cells may span columns. | |
| body row 3 | Cells may span rows. | • Cells<br>• contain<br>• blocks. |
```

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
body row 4		

List Table

List tables are built like a list and must use the Sphinx `list-table` directive:

```
```eval_rst
.. list-table::
   :widths: 200 400
   :header-rows: 1

   * - columnName
     - columnName
   * - **item1**
     - description
   * - **item2**
     - description
```
```

builds as:

columnName	columnName
item1	description
item2	description

Simple Table

Simple tables are simple. They focus mostly on the vertical layout. Like grid tables, they are easy when they are small.

```
```eval_rst
=====  =====  ======
   Inputs     Output
------------  ------
  A      B    A or B
=====  =====  ======
False  False  False
True   False  True
False  True   True
True   True   True
=====  =====  ======
```
```

builds as:

Inputs		Output
A	B	A or B
False	False	False

Inputs		Output
A	B	A or B
True	False	True
False	True	True
True	True	True

Toctree

A Sphinx project that is written entirely in Markdown still needs to declare all of the topics that are part of it, which means at least one `toctree` list must be declared.

Note

Because the MARKUP theme doesn't build its left navigation automatically from the header structures in topics, there's no reason to put a `toctree` on more than one page. Instead, just put the toctree on the root page for the project (default: `index`) and add to that toctree all of the topics in the collection.

This is done using a Sphinx directive:

```
```eval_rst
.. Hide the TOC from this file.

.. toctree::
   :hidden:

   test
```
```

Topic Titles

Topic titles are coded with a #, which makes them seem like an H1, but really it's a topic title!

Unsupported

The following formatting cannot be done with this theme:

- Blockquotes. The MARKUP theme does not support blockquotes out-of-the-box. See the "Blockquotes" section in the Tutorials topic for the steps necessary to add CSS support for blockquotes.
- Tokens
- Card walls, content tabs, and expandos in PDF output

Additional Resources

The following resources may be useful:

- Google Developer Documentation Style Guide
- CommonMark Specification
- Recommonmark plugin and Recommonmark documentation