```
{\rtf1\ansi\deff0{\fonttbl{\f0 \fswiss Helvetica;}{\f1 Courier;}}
{\colortbl;\red255\green0\blue0;\red0\green0\blue255;}
\widowctrl\hyphauto

{\pard \qc \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Pandoc User\u8217's Guide\par}
{\pard \qc \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0  John MacFarlane\par}
{\pard \qc \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0  February 15, 2020\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Synopsis\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pandoc} [{\i options}] [{\i input-file}]\u8230?\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Description\par}
l \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc is a {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.haskell.org"}}{
Haskell
}}}
for converting from one markup format to another, and a command-line tool that uses this
kup and word processing formats, including, but not limited to, various flavors of {\field{\*\fl
Markdown
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.org/html/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
HTML
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.latex-project.org/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
LaTeX
}}}
 and {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_Open_XML"}}{\fldrsl
Word docx
```

}}}

put and output formats, see the {\f1 --from} and {\f1 --to} {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#ger

options below

}}}

Pandoc can also produce {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.adobe.com/pdf/"}}{\fldr

PDF

}}}

output: see {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#creating-a-pdf"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

creating a PDF

}}}

, below.\par}

0 Pandoc\u8217's enhanced version of Markdown includes syntax for {\field{*\fldinst{HYP

tables

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#definition-lists"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

definition lists

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#metadata-blocks"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

metadata blocks

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#footnotes"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

footnotes

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#citations"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

citations

}}}

```
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#math"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
math
}}}
nd much more. See below under {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#pandocs-markdown"}}{\fld
Pandoc\u8217's Markdown
}}}
.\par}
act syntax tree} or AST), and a set of writers, which convert this native representation into a
pandoc filters
}}}
to modify the intermediate AST.\par}
elements of a document, but not formatting details such as margin size. And some docume
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Using pandoc\par}
ut-files} are specified, input is read from {\i stdin}. Output goes to {\i stdout} by default. For e
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -o output.html input.txt\par}
t fragment. To produce a standalone document (e.g.\u160?a valid HTML file including {\f1 <
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -s -o output.html input.txt\par}
or more information on how standalone documents are produced, see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYP
Templates
}}}
below.\par}
given, {\f1 pandoc} will concatenate them all (with blank lines between them) before parsin
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Specifying formats\par}
ine options. The input format can be specified using the {\f1 -f/--from} option, the output for
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f markdown -t latex hello.txt\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To convert {\f1 hello.html} from HTML to Markdown:\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f html -t markdown hello.html\par}

i0 \fi0 Supported input and output formats are listed below under {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLI

Options

}}}

tput formats). You can also use {\f1 pandoc --list-input-formats} and {\f1 pandoc --list-outp

output format is not specified explicitly, {\f1 pandoc} will attempt to guess it from the extens

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -o hello.tex hello.txt\par}

put file\u8217's extension is unknown, the output format will default to HTML. If no input fil

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Character encoding\par}

and output. If your local character encoding is not UTF-8, you should pipe input and outpu

{\f1 iconv}

}}}

:\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 iconv -t utf-8 input.txt | pandoc | iconv -f utf-8\par}

RTF, OPML, DocBook, and Texinfo), information about the character encoding is included

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Creating a PDF\par}

ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To produce a PDF, specify an output file with a {\f1 .pdf} extensio

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc test.txt -o test.pdf\par}

L as an intermediate format. To do this, specify an output file with a {\f1 .pdf} extension, as

he PDF style using variables, depending on the intermediate format used: see {\field{\*\fldir

variables for LaTeX

}}}

, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#variables-for-context"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

variables for ConTeXt

}}}

, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#variables-for-wkhtmltopdf"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
```

variables for {\f1 wkhtmltopdf}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#variables-for-ms"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

variables for ms

}}}

When HTML is used as an intermediate format, the output can be styled using {\f1 --css}.\

the intermediate representation: instead of {\f1 -o test.pdf}, use for example {\f1 -s -o test.te

wing packages need to be available (they are included with all recent versions of {\field{*\f

TeX Live

}}}

): {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/amsfonts"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 amsfonts}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/amsmath"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 amsmath}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/lm"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 lm}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/unicode-math"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 unicode-math}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/ifxetex"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 ifxetex}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/ifluatex"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

```
{\f1 ifluatex}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/listings"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 listings}
}}}
{\f1 --listings} option is used), {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/fancyvrb"}}
{\f1 fancyvrb}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/longtable"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 longtable}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 booktabs}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/graphicx"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 graphicx}
}}}
e document contains images), {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/hyperref"}}
{\f1 hyperref}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/xcolor"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 xcolor}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/ulem"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 ulem}
}}}
```

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/geometry"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 geometry}

}}}

ne {\f1 geometry} variable set), {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/setspace"}

{\f1 setspace}

}}}

(with {\f1 linestretch}), and {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/babel"}}{\fldrs

{\f1 babel}

}}}

1 xelatex} or {\f1 lualatex} as the PDF engine requires {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https:/

{\f1 fontspec}

}}}

. {\f1 xelatex} uses {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/polyglossia"}}{\fldrslt{

{\f1 polyglossia}

}}}

(with {\f1 lang}), {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/xecjk"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 xecjk}

}}}

, and {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/bidi"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 bidi}

}}}

the {\f1 mathspec} variable is set, {\f1 xelatex} will use {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https:

{\f1 mathspec}

}}}

instead of {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/unicode-math"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 unicode-math}

}}}

. The {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/upquote"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 upquote}

}}}

and {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/microtype"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 microtype}

}}}

ges are used if available, and {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/csquotes"}

{\f1 csquotes}

}}}

will be used for {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#typography"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

typography

}}}

riable or metadata field is set to a true value. The {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan

{\f1 natbib}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/biblatex"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 biblatex}

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/bibtex"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 bibtex}

}}}

, and {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/biber"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 biber}

}}}

ackages can optionally be used for {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#citation-rendering"}}{\fldr

```
citation rendering
}}}
output quality if present, but pandoc does not require them to be present: {\field{\*\fldinst{H
{\f1 upquote}
}}}
quotes in verbatim environments), {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/microt
{\f1 microtype}
}}}
better spacing adjustments), {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/parskip"}}{\f
{\f1 parskip}
}}}
better inter-paragraph spaces), {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/xurl"}}{\fl
{\f1 xurl}
}}}
better line breaks in URLs), {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/bookmark"}}{\
{\f1 bookmark}
}}}
ter PDF bookmarks), and {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/footnotehyper"
{\f1 footnotehyper}
}}}
or {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/footnote"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 footnote}
}}}
(to allow footnotes in tables).\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Reading from the Web\par}
\fi0 Instead of an input file, an absolute URI may be given. In this case pandoc will fetch th
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f html -t markdown https://www.fsf.org\par}
\fi0 It is possible to supply a custom User-Agent string or other header when requesting a
\ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f html -t markdown --request-header User-Agent:"Mozilla/
https://www.fsf.org\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Options\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 General options\par}
sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -f} {\i FORMAT}, {\f1 -r} {\i FORMAT}, {\f1 --from=}{\i FORMAT}, {\f1 --read=}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Specify input format. {\i FORMAT} can be:\par}
20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 commonmark} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://comm
CommonMark
}}}
Markdown)\par}
i-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 creole} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://www.wikicreole.or
Creole 1.0
}}}
)\par}
720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 csv} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://tools.ietf.org/h
CSV
}}}
table)\par}
0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 docbook} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://docb
DocBook
}}}
)\par}
60 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 docx} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki
Word docx
```

```
}}}
)\par}
\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 dokuwiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.dokuwi
DokuWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 epub} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://idpf.org/
EPUB
}}}
)\par}
tx360\tab {\f1 fb2} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://www.fictionbook.org/index.php/Eng:
FictionBook2
}}}
e-book)\par}
ndash \tx360\tab {\f1 gfm} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://help.github.com/articles/git
GitHub-Flavored Markdown
}}}
ed and less accurate {\f1 markdown_github}; use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#markdown
{\f1 markdown_github}
}}}
 you need extensions not supported in {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#markdown-variants"}
{\f1 gfm}
}}}
.\par}
dash \tx360\tab {\f1 haddock} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.haskell.org/haddo
Haddock markup
```

```
}}}
)\par}
0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 html} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.c
HTML
}}}
)\par}
i-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 ipynb} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://nbformat.readthe
Jupyter notebook
}}}
)\par}
a0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 jats} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://jats.nlm.n
JATS
}}}
XML)\par}
tx360\tab {\f1 jira} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://jira.atlassian.com/secure/WikiRend
Jira
}}}
wiki markup)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 json} (JSON version of native AST)\p
i720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 latex} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.latex-p
LaTeX
}}}
)\par}
\li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 markdown} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#pandocs-m
Pandoc\u8217's Markdown
}}}
```

```
)\par}
endash \tx360\tab {\f1 markdown_mmd} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://fletcherpenn
MultiMarkdown
}}}
)\par}
ash \tx360\tab {\f1 markdown_phpextra} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://michelf.ca/pro
PHP Markdown Extra
}}}
)\par}
360\tab {\f1 markdown_strict} (original unextended {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://dar
Markdown
}}}
)\par}
\endash \tx360\tab {\f1 mediawiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.mediawiki.org
MediaWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 man} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://man.cx/grof
roff man
}}}
)\par}
) \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 muse} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://amusewiki.org/
Muse
}}}
)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 native} (native Haskell)\par}
```

-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 odt} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wik

ODT

}}}

)\par}

720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 opml} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://dev.opml.org/

OPML

}}}

)\par}

sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 org} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://orgmode

Emacs Org mode

}}}

)\par}

ndash \tx360\tab {\f1 rst} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://docutils.sourceforge.io/docs

reStructuredText

}}}

)\par}

\sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 t2t} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://txt2tags

txt2tags

}}}

)\par}

\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 textile} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.promptwo

Textile

}}}

)\par}

360\tab {\f1 tikiwiki} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://doc.tiki.org/Wiki-Syntax-Text#The

TikiWiki markup

```
}}}
)\par}
endash \tx360\tab {\f1 twiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/TWi
TWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
\li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 vimwiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://vimwiki.
Vimwiki
}}}
)\sa180\par}
enabled or disabled by appending {\f1 +EXTENSION} or {\f1 -EXTENSION} to the format n
Extensions
}}}
r a list of extensions and their names. See {\f1 --list-input-formats} and {\f1 --list-extensions
sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -t} {\i FORMAT}, {\f1 -w} {\i FORMAT}, {\f1 --to=}{\i FORMAT}, {\f1 --write=}{
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Specify output format. {\i FORMAT} can be:\par}
fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 asciidoc} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.methods
AsciiDoc
}}}
) or {\f1 asciidoctor} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://asciidoctor.org/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
AsciiDoctor
}}}
)\par}
720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 beamer} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/p
LaTeX beamer
}}}
```

```
slide show)\par}
20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 commonmark} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://comn
CommonMark
}}}
Markdown)\par}
20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 context} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.contex
ConTeXt
}}}
)\par}
fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 docbook} or {\f1 docbook4} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http
DocBook
}}}
4)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 docbook5} (DocBook 5)\par}
60 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 docx} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki
Word docx
}}}
)\par}
\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 dokuwiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.dokuwi
DokuWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 epub} or {\f1 epub3} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://i
EPUB
}}}
v3 book)\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 epub2} (EPUB v2)\par}

tx360\tab {\f1 fb2} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://www.fictionbook.org/index.php/Eng:

FictionBook2

}}}

e-book)\par}

ndash \tx360\tab {\f1 gfm} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://help.github.com/articles/git

GitHub-Flavored Markdown

}}}

ed and less accurate {\f1 markdown_github}; use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#markdown

{\f1 markdown_github}

}}}

you need extensions not supported in {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#markdown-variants"}

{\f1 gfm}

}}}

.\par}

dash \tx360\tab {\f1 haddock} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.haskell.org/haddo

Haddock markup

}}}

)\par}

\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 html} or {\f1 html5} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ww

HTML

}}}

, i.e.\u160?{\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://html.spec.whatwg.org/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

HTML5

}}}

/XHTML {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.org/TR/html-polyglot/"}}{\fldrslt{\u
polyglot markup
}}}
)\par}
720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 html4} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.org
XHTML
}}}
1.0 Transitional)\par}
ld{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wwwimages.adobe.com/www.adobe.com/content/dam/ac
InDesign ICML
}}}
)\par}
i-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 ipynb} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://nbformat.readthe
Jupyter notebook
}}}
)\par}
720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 jats_archiving} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://jats.
JATS
}}}
XML, Archiving and Interchange Tag Set)\par}
\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 jats_articleauthoring} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ja
JATS
}}}
XML, Article Authoring Tag Set)\par}
20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 jats_publishing} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://jats
JATS
}}}
```

```
XML, Journal Publishing Tag Set)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 jats} (alias for {\f1 jats_archiving})\p
x360\tab {\f1 jira} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://jira.atlassian.com/secure/WikiRend
Jira
}}}
wiki markup)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 json} (JSON version of native AST)\
i720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 latex} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.latex-p
LaTeX
}}}
)\par}
li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 man} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://man.cx/gro
roff man
}}}
)\par}
li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 markdown} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#pandocs-m
Pandoc\u8217's Markdown
}}}
)\par}
endash \tx360\tab {\f1 markdown_mmd} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://fletcherpenn
MultiMarkdown
}}}
)\par}
ash \tx360\tab {\f1 markdown_phpextra} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://michelf.ca/pr
PHP Markdown Extra
}}}
```

```
)\par}
360\tab {\f1 markdown_strict} (original unextended {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://dar
Markdown
}}}
)\par}
\endash \tx360\tab {\f1 mediawiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.mediawiki.org
MediaWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
) \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 ms} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://man.cx/grof
roff ms
}}}
)\par}
) \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 muse} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://amusewiki.org/
Muse
}}}
),\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 native} (native Haskell),\par}
-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 odt} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wik
OpenOffice text document
}}}
)\par}
720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 opml} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://dev.opml.org/
OPML
}}}
)\par}
```

```
\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 opendocument} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://opendoc
OpenDocument
}}}
)\par}
sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 org} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://orgmode
Emacs Org mode
}}}
)\par}
\li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 pdf} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.adobe.
PDF
}}}
)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 plain} (plain text),\par}
0 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 pptx} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M
PowerPoint
}}}
slide show)\par}
ndash \tx360\tab {\f1 rst} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://docutils.sourceforge.io/docs
reStructuredText
}}}
)\par}
360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 rtf} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R
Rich Text Format
}}}
)\par}
\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 texinfo} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.gnu.org/s
```

GNU Texinfo

}}}

)\par}

\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 textile} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.promptwo

Textile

}}}

)\par}

fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 slideous} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://goessner.net/a

Slideous

}}}

HTML and JavaScript slide show)\par}

\fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 slidy} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.org/Talk

Slidy

}}}

HTML and JavaScript slide show)\par}

20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 dzslides} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://paulrouget.c

DZSlides

}}}

HTML5 + JavaScript slide show),\par}

0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 revealjs} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://reveal

reveal.js

}}}

HTML5 + JavaScript slide show)\par}

20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 s5} ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://meyerweb.com/e

S5

}}}

```
HTML and JavaScript slide show)\par}
20 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 tei} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/TEIC
TEI Simple
}}}
)\par}
ab {\f1 xwiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.xwiki.org/xwiki/bin/view/Documenta
XWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
\endash \tx360\tab {\f1 zimwiki} ({\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://zim-wiki.org/manual/H
ZimWiki markup
}}}
)\par}
-360 \endash \tx360\tab the path of a custom Lua writer, see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK
Custom writers
}}}
below\sa180\par}
Note that {\f1 odt}, {\f1 docx}, {\f1 epub}, and {\f1 pdf} output will not be directed to {\i stdou
enabled or disabled by appending {\f1 +EXTENSION} or {\f1 -EXTENSION} to the format n
Extensions
}}}
 a list of extensions and their names. See {\f1 --list-output-formats} and {\f1 --list-extension
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -o} {\i FILE}, {\f1 --output=}{\i FILE}\par}
ad of {\i stdout}. If {\i FILE} is {\f1 -}, output will go to {\i stdout}, even if a non-textual format
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --data-dir=}{\i DIRECTORY}\par}
 does not exist, {\f1 $HOME/.pandoc} will be used (for backwards compatibility). In Window
```

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -d} {\i FILE}, {\f1 --defaults=}{\i FILE}\par}

output files, can be set using a defaults file. The file will be searched for first in the working

Default files

}}}

file format. Settings from the defaults file may be overridden or extended by subsequent op

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --bash-completion}\par}

60 \fi0 Generate a bash completion script. To enable bash completion with pandoc, add thi

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 eval "$(pandoc --bash-completion)"\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --verbose}\par}

0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Give verbose debugging output. Currently this only has an effect with P

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --quiet}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Suppress warning messages.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --fail-if-warnings}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Exit with error status if there are any warnings.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --log=}{\i FILE}\par}

ne-readable JSON format to {\i FILE}. All messages above DEBUG level will be written, reg

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --list-input-formats}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 List supported input formats, one per line.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --list-output-formats}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 List supported output formats, one per line.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --list-extensions}[{\f1 =}{\i FORMAT}]\par}

ne, preceded by a {\f1 +} or {\f1 -} indicating whether it is enabled by default in {\i FORMAT}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --list-highlight-languages}\par}

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 List supported languages for syntax highlighting, one per line.

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --list-highlight-styles}\par}

) \sa180 \li360 \fi0 List supported styles for syntax highlighting, one per line. See {\f1 --high

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -v}, {\f1 --version}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Print version.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -h}, {\f1 --help}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Show usage message.\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Reader options\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --shift-heading-level-by=}{\i NUMBER}\par}
vel-N heading at the beginning of the document replaces the metadata title. {\f1 --shift-hea
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --base-header-level=}{\i NUMBER}\par}
cated. Use {\f1 --shift-heading-level-by}=X instead, where X = NUMBER - 1.} Specify the b
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --strip-empty-paragraphs}\par}
tead.} Ignore paragraphs with no content. This option is useful for converting word process
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --indented-code-classes=}{\i CLASSES}\par}
for indented code blocks\u8211-for example, {\f1 perl,numberLines} or {\f1 haskell}. Multip
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --default-image-extension=}{\i EXTENSION}\par}
 have no extension. This allows you to use the same source for formats that require differe
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --file-scope}\par}
v footnotes in different files with the same identifiers to work as expected. If this option is s
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -F} {\i PROGRAM}, {\f1 --filter=}{\i PROGRAM}\par}
itten. The executable should read JSON from stdin and write JSON to stdout. The JSON n
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 pandoc --filter ./caps.py -t latex\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 is equivalent to\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -t json | ./caps.py latex | pandoc -f json -t latex\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 The latter form may be useful for debugging filters.\par}
1 toJSONFilter} to facilitate writing filters in Haskell. Those who would prefer to write filters
{\f1 pandocfilters}
}}}
```

```
ere are also pandoc filter libraries in {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/vinai/
PHP
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://metacpan.org/pod/Pandoc::Filter"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
perl
}}}
nd {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/mvhenderson/pandoc-filter-node"}}{\fld
JavaScript/node.js
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 In order of preference, pandoc will look for filters in\par}
\f0 \sa180 \li720 \fi-360 1.\tx360\tab a specified full or relative path (executable or non-exe
b {\f1 $DATADIR/filters} (executable or non-executable) where {\f1 $DATADIR} is the user
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li720 \fi-360 3.\tx360\tab {\f1 $PATH} (executable only)\sa180\par}
\f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Filters and Lua-filters are applied in the order specified on the comma
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -L} {\i SCRIPT}, {\f1 --lua-filter=}{\i SCRIPT}\par}
stem. The given Lua script is expected to return a list of Lua filters which will be applied in
pandoc} Lua module provides helper functions for element creation. It is always loaded int
\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 The following is an example Lua script for macro-expansion:\
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 function expand_hello_world(inline)\line
if inline.c == '\{\{helloworld\}\}' then\line
return pandoc.Emph\{ pandoc.Str "Hello, World" \}\line
else\line
return inline\line
end\line
end\line
```

\line

return \{\{Str = expand_hello_world\}\}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 In order of preference, pandoc will look for Lua filters in\pa

\f0 \sa180 \li720 \fi-360 1.\tx360\tab a specified full or relative path (executable or non-exe

f1 $DATADIR/filters} (executable or non-executable) where {\f1 $DATADIR} is the user da

ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -M} {\i KEY}[{\f1 =}{\i VAL}], {\f1 --metadata=}{\i KEY}[{\f1 :}{\i VA

VAL}. A value specified on the command line overrides a value specified in the document u

YAML metadata blocks

}}}

late variables to be set. But unlike {\f1 --variable}, {\f1 --metadata} affects the metadata of

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --metadata-file=}{\i FILE}\par}

y input format, but string scalars in the YAML file will always be parsed as Markdown. Ger

YAML metadata blocks

}}}

er on the command line will be preferred over those specified in earlier files. Metadata valu

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -p}, {\f1 --preserve-tabs}\par}

lt, pandoc converts tabs to spaces before parsing its input.) Note that this will only affect ta

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --tab-stop=}{\i NUMBER}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Specify the number of spaces per tab (default is 4).\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --track-changes=accept}|{\f1 reject}|{\f1 all}\par}

pped in spans with {\f1 insertion}, {\f1 deletion}, {\f1 comment-start}, and {\f1 comment-end}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --extract-media=}{\i DIR}\par}

int to the extracted files. If the source format is a binary container (docx, epub, or odt), the

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --abbreviations=}{\i FILE}\par}

To see the system default, use {\f1 pandoc --print-default-data-file=abbreviations}. The only

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 General writer options\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -s}, {\f1 --standalone}\par}

e, not a fragment). This option is set automatically for {\f1 pdf}, {\f1 epub}, {\f1 epub3}, {\f1 f

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --template=}{\i FILE}|{\i URL}\par}

d file as a custom template for the generated document. Implies {\f1 --standalone}. See {\fi

Templates

}}}

or HTML output. If the template is not found, pandoc will search for it in the {\f1 templates}

ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -V} {\i KEY}[{\f1 =}{\i VAL}], {\f1 --variable=}{\i KEY}[{\f1 :}{\i VAL

\i KEY} to the value {\i VAL} when rendering the document in standalone mode. If no {\i VA

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -D} {\i FORMAT}, {\f1 --print-default-template=}{\i FORMAT}\p

T}s.) Templates in the user data directory are ignored. This option may be used with {\f1 -o

use partials, for example {\f1 styles.html}. To print the partials, use {\f1 --print-default-data-

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --print-default-data-file=}{\i FILE}\par}

are ignored. This option may be used with {\f1 -o}/{\f1 --output} to redirect output to a file, b

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --eol=crlf}|{\f1 lf}|{\f1 native}\par}

crlf} (Windows), {\f1 lf} (macOS/Linux/UNIX), or {\f1 native} (line endings appropriate to th

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --dpi}={\i NUMBER}\par}

e versa. (Technically, the correct term would be ppi: pixels per inch.) The default is 96dpi. W

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --wrap=auto}|{\f1 none}|{\f1 preserve}\par}

lines at all. With {\f1 preserve}, pandoc will attempt to preserve the wrapping from the sour

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --columns=}{\i NUMBER}\par}

t wrapping in the generated source code (see {\f1 --wrap}). It also affects calculation of col

Tables

}}}

below).\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --toc}, {\f1 --table-of-contents}\par}

1 opendocument}, {\f1 rst}, or {\f1 ms}, an instruction to create one) in the output document

contents will appear at the beginning of the document, before the title. If you would prefer i

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --toc-depth=}{\i NUMBER}\par}

f section levels to include in the table of contents. The default is 3 (which means that level-

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --strip-comments}\par}

assing them on to Markdown, Textile or HTML output as raw HTML. This does not apply to

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --no-highlight}\par}

0 \li360 \fi0 Disables syntax highlighting for code blocks and inlines, even when a language

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --highlight-style=}{\i STYLE}|{\i FILE}\par}

, {\f1 kate}, {\f1 monochrome}, {\f1 breezeDark}, {\f1 espresso}, {\f1 zenburn}, {\f1 haddock

Syntax highlighting

}}}

, below. See also {\f1 --list-highlight-styles}.\par}

SON file with extension {\f1 .theme} may be supplied. This will be parsed as a KDE syntax

0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 To generate the JSON version of an existing style, use {\f1 --print-highli

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --print-highlight-style=}{\i STYLE}|{\i FILE}\par}

extension, and used with {\f1 --highlight-style}. This option may be used with {\f1 -o}/{\f1 --o

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --syntax-definition=}{\i FILE}\par}

ting of appropriately marked code blocks. This can be used to add support for new languag

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -H} {\i FILE}, {\f1 --include-in-header=}{\i FILE}|{\i URL}\par

mple, to include special CSS or JavaScript in HTML documents. This option can be used r

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -B} {\i FILE}, {\f1 --include-before-body=}{\i FILE}|{\i URL}\pa

f1 \\begin\{document\}} command in LaTeX). This can be used to include navigation bars o

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -A} {\i FILE}, {\f1 --include-after-body=}{\i FILE}|{\i URL}\par

1 </body>} tag in HTML, or the {\f1 \\end\{document\}} command in LaTeX). This option can

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --resource-path=}{\i SEARCHPATH}\par}

} is not specified, the default resource path is the working directory. Note that, if {\f1 --reso

(a) the output format embeds images (for example, {\f1 docx}, {\f1 pdf}, or {\f1 html} with {\f

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --request-header=}{\i NAME}{\f1 :}{\i VAL}\par}

hen a URL is given on the command line, or when resources used in a document must be d

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Options affecting specific writers\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --self-contained}\par}

s, and stylesheets at absolute URLs will be downloaded; those at relative URLs will be sou

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --html-q-tags}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use {\f1 <q>} tags for quotes in HTML.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --ascii}\par}

n is selected), CommonMark, gfm, and Markdown (which use entities), roff ms (which use b

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --reference-links}\par}

links, in writing Markdown or reStructuredText. By default inline links are used. The placer

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --reference-location = block}|{\f1 section}|{\f1 document}\pa

e-links} is set) are placed at the end of the current (top-level) block, the current section, or t

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --atx-headers}\par}

e setext-style headings for levels 1 to 2, and then ATX headings. (Note: for {\f1 gfm} output

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --top-level-division=[default|section|chapter|part]}\par}

unless other conditions apply, {\f1 section} is chosen. When the {\f1 documentclass} variab

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -N}, {\f1 --number-sections}\par}

TML, or EPUB output. By default, sections are not numbered. Sections with class {\f1 unnu

ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --number-offset=}{\i NUMBER}[{\f1 ,}{\i NUMBER}{\f1 ,}{\i \u8230?

for example, if you want the first top-level heading in your document to be numbered \u822

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --listings}\par}

\ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use the {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/listings"}}

{\f1 listings}

}}}

e UTF-8 you would need to use a custom template. This issue is fully documented here: {\fi

Encoding issue with the listings package

}}}

.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -i}, {\f1 --incremental}\par}

0 Make list items in slide shows display incrementally (one by one). The default is for lists

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --slide-level=}{\i NUMBER}\par}

ow into sections; headings below this level create subheads within a slide. Note that conte

Structuring the slide show

}}}

.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --section-divs}\par}

for {\f1 html4}), and attach identifiers to the enclosing {\f1 <section>} (or {\f1 <div>}) rather

Heading identifiers

}}}

, below.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --email-obfuscation=none}|{\f1 javascript}|{\f1 references}\pa

\f1 mailto:} links as they are. {\f1 javascript} obfuscates them using JavaScript. {\f1 referen

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --id-prefix=}{\i STRING}\par}

. and DocBook output, and to footnote numbers in Markdown and Haddock output. This is

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -T} {\i STRING}, {\f1 --title-prefix=}{\i STRING}\par}

the beginning of the title that appears in the HTML header (but not in the title as it appears

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 -c} {\i URL}, {\f1 --css=}{\i URL}\par}

o a CSS style sheet. This option can be used repeatedly to include multiple files. They will

ption (or the {\f1 css} or {\f1 stylesheet} metadata fields), pandoc will look for a file {\f1 epu

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --reference-doc=}{\i FILE}\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use the specified file as a style reference in producing a docx or OD
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 Docx\par}
cument properties (including margins, page size, header, and footer) are used in the new d
ce.docx --print-default-data-file reference.docx}. Then open {\f1 custom-reference.docx} in 
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li720 \fi0 Paragraph styles:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Normal\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Body Text\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab First Paragraph\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Compact\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Title\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Subtitle\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Author\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Date\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Abstract\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Bibliography\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 1\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 2\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 3\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 4\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 5\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 6\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 7\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 8\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Heading 9\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Block Text\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Footnote Text\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Definition Term\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Definition\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Caption\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Table Caption\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Image Caption\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Figure\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Captioned Figure\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab TOC Heading\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li720 \fi0 Character styles:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Default Paragraph Font\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Body Text Char\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Verbatim Char\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Footnote Reference\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Hyperlink\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li720 \fi0 Table style:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Table\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 ODT\par}
re ignored, but its stylesheets are used in the new ODT. If no reference ODT is specified o
1 reference.odt}: {\f1 pandoc -o custom-reference.odt --print-default-data-file reference.odt}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 PowerPoint\par}
with Microsoft PowerPoint 2013 (either with {\f1 .pptx} or {\f1 .potx} extension) are known to
80 \li720 \fi0 The specific requirement is that the template should begin with the following f
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 1.\tx360\tab Title Slide\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 2.\tx360\tab Title and Content\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 3.\tx360\tab Section Header\par}
```

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li1080 \fi-360 4.\tx360\tab Two Content\sa180\par}

cluded with a recent version of MS PowerPoint will fit these criteria. (You can click on {\f1 L

ustom-reference.pptx --print-default-data-file reference.pptx}, and then modify {\f1 custom-r

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --epub-cover-image=}{\i FILE}\par}

ss than 1000px in width and height. Note that in a Markdown source document you can als

EPUB Metadata

}}}

, below).\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --epub-metadata=}{\i FILE}\par}

netadata for the EPUB. The file should contain a series of {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http

Dublin Core elements

}}}

. For example:\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 <dc:rights>Creative Commons</dc:rights>\line

<dc:language>es-AR</dc:language>\par}

the document title), {\f1 <dc:creator>} (from the document authors), {\f1 <dc:date>} (from th

ISO 8601 format

}}}

t set, the locale), and {\f1 <dc:identifier id="BookId">} (a randomly generated UUID). Any o

is Markdown, a YAML metadata block in the document can be used instead. See below un

EPUB Metadata

}}}

.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --epub-embed-font=}{\i FILE}\par}

owever, if you use wildcards on the command line, be sure to escape them or put the whol

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 @font-face \{\line

```
font-family: DejaVuSans;\line
font-style: normal;\line
font-weight: normal;\line
src:url("DejaVuSans-Regular.ttf");\line
\}\line
@font-face \{\line
font-family: DejaVuSans;\line
font-style: normal;\line
font-weight: bold;\line
src:url("DejaVuSans-Bold.ttf");\line
\}\line
@font-face \{\line
font-family: DejaVuSans;\line
font-style: italic;\line
font-weight: normal;\line
src:url("DejaVuSans-Oblique.ttf");\line
\}\line
@font-face \{\line
font-family: DejaVuSans;\line
font-style: italic;\line
font-weight: bold;\line
src:url("DejaVuSans-BoldOblique.ttf");\line
\}\line
body \{ font-family: "DejaVuSans"; \}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --epub-chapter-level=}{\i NUMBER}\par}
```

option only affects the internal composition of the EPUB, not the way chapters and sectio

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --epub-subdirectory=}{\i DIRNAME}\par}
e OCF container that is to hold the EPUB-specific contents. The default is {\f1 EPUB}. To p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --ipynb-output=all|none|best}\par}
ginal are preserved. {\f1 none} means that the contents of data cells are omitted. {\f1 best}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --pdf-engine=}{\i PROGRAM}\par}
opdf}, {\f1 weasyprint}, {\f1 prince}, {\f1 context}, and {\f1 pdfroff}. If the engine is not in your
endash \tx360\tab {\f1 -t latex} or none: {\f1 pdflatex} (other options: {\f1 xelatex}, {\f1 lualate
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 -t context}: {\f1 context}\par}
\li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 -t html}: {\f1 wkhtmltopdf} (other options: {\f1 prince}, 
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 -t ms}: {\f1 pdfroff}\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --pdf-engine-opt=}{\i STRING}\par}
ne}. For example, to use a persistent directory {\f1 foo} for {\f1 latexmk}\u8217's auxiliary fi
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Citation rendering\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --bibliography=}{\i FILE}\par}
ivalent to {\f1 --metadata bibliography=FILE --filter pandoc-citeproc}.) If {\f1 --natbib} or {\f1
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --csl=}{\i FILE}\par}
metadata to {\i FILE}, overriding any value set in the metadata. (This is equivalent to {\f1 --
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --citation-abbreviations=}{\i FILE}\par}
metadata to {\i FILE}, overriding any value set in the metadata. (This is equivalent to {\f1 --
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --natbib}\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib"}}{\f
{\f1 natbib}
}}}
eproc} filter or with PDF output. It is intended for use in producing a LaTeX file that can be p
{\f1 bibtex}
}}}
```

```
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --biblatex}\par}
d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/biblatex"}}{\
{\f1 biblatex}
}}}
eproc} filter or with PDF output. It is intended for use in producing a LaTeX file that can be p
{\f1 bibtex}
}}}
or {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/biber"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 biber}
}}}
.\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Math rendering in HTML\par}
with {\f1 class="math"}, so that they may be styled differently from the surrounding text if ne
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --mathjax}[{\f1 =}{\i URL}]\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.mathjax.org"}}{\fl
MathJax
}}}
nd wrapped in {\f1 <span>} tags with class {\f1 math}. Then the MathJax JavaScript will ren
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --mathml}\par}
\sa180 \li360 \fi0 Convert TeX math to {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.org/M
MathML
}}}
nl4} and {\f1 html5}). This is the default in {\f1 odt} output. Note that currently only Firefox a
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --webtex}[{\f1 =}{\i URL}]\par}
e {\f1 --webtex https://latex.codecogs.com/svg.latex?}. If no URL is specified, the CodeCog
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --katex}[{\f1 =}{\i URL}]\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/Khan/KaTeX"}
KaTeX
}}}
or the KaTeX library. That directory should contain a {\f1 katex.min.js} and a {\f1 katex.min
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --gladtex}\par}
eq>} tags in HTML output. The resulting HTML can then be processed by {\field{\*\fldinst{H
GladTeX
}}}
e images of the typeset formulas and an HTML file with links to these images. So, the proc
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -s --gladtex input.md -o myfile.htex\line
gladtex -d myfile-images myfile.htex\line
# produces myfile.html and images in myfile-images\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Options for wrapper scripts\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --dump-args}\par}
h the {\f1 -o} option, or {\f1 -} (for {\i stdout}) if no output file was specified. The remaining l
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 --ignore-args}\par}
gnore command-line arguments (for use in wrapper scripts). Regular pandoc options are n
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 pandoc --ignore-args -o foo.html -s foo.txt -- -e latin1\pa
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 is equivalent to\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -o foo.html -s\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Exit codes\par}
\fi0 If pandoc completes successfully, it will return exit code 0. Nonzero exit codes have th
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx4320\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx8640
```

```
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Code\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Error\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 3\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocFailOnWarningError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 4\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocAppError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 5\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocTemplateError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 6\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocOptionError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
```

```
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 21\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocUnknownReaderError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 22\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocUnknownWriterError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
```

```
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 23\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocUnsupportedExtensionError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 31\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocEpubSubdirectoryError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 43\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocPDFError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 47\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocPDFProgramNotFoundError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 61\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocHttpError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
```

```
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 62\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocShouldNeverHappenError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 63\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocSomeError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
```

```
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 64\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocParseError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 65\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocParsecError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 66\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocMakePDFError\par}
\cell}
```

```
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 67\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocSyntaxMapError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 83\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocFilterError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
```

```
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 91\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocMacroLoop\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 92\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocUTF8DecodingError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 93\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocIpynbDecodingError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 97\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocCouldNotFindDataFileError\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \qr \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 99\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 PandocResourceNotFound\par}
\cell}
}
```

```
\intbl\row}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Default files\par}
s} option may be used to specify a package of options. Here is a sample defaults file demo
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 from: markdown+emoji\line
# reader: may be used instead of from:\line
to: html5\line
# writer: may be used instead of to:\line
\line
# leave blank for output to stdout:\line
output-file:\line
# leave blank for input from stdin, use [] for no input:\line
input-files:\line
- preface.md\line
- content.md\line
# or you may use input-file: with a single value\line
\line
template: letter\line
standalone: true\line
self-contained: false\line
\line
# note that structured variables may be specified:\line
variables:\line
documentclass: book\line
classoption:\line
 - twosides\line
- draft\line
\line
# metadata values specified here are parsed as literal\line
# string text, not markdown:\line
metadata:\line
author:\line
- Sam Smith\line
- Julie Liu\line
metadata-files:\line
- boilerplate.yaml\line
# or you may use metadata-file: with a single value\line
\line
# Note that these take files, not their contents:\line
include-before-body: []\line
include-after-body: []\line
include-in-header: []\line
resource-path: ["."]\line
\line
# filters will be assumed to be Lua filters if they have\line
# the .lua extension, and json filters otherwise.  But\line
# the filter type can also be specified explicitly, as shown:\line
filters:\line
- pandoc-citeproc\line
- wordcount.lua\line
- type: json\line
path: foo.lua\line
```

```
\line
file-scope: false\line
\line
data-dir:\line
\line
# ERROR, WARNING, or INFO\line
verbosity: INFO\line
log-file: log.json\line
\line
# citeproc, natbib, or biblatex\line
cite-method: citeproc\line
# part, chapter, section, or default:\line
top-level-division: chapter\line
abbreviations:\line
\line
pdf-engine: pdflatex\line
pdf-engine-opts:\line
- "-shell-escape"\line
# you may also use pdf-engine-opt: with a single option\line
# pdf-engine-opt: "-shell-escape"\line
\line
# auto, preserve, or none\line
wrap: auto\line
columns: 78\line
dpi: 72\line
\line
```

```
extract-media: mediadir\line
\line
table-of-contents: true\line
toc-depth: 2\line
number-sections: false\line
# a list of offsets at each heading level\line
number-offset: [0,0,0,0,0,0]\line
# toc: may also be used instead of table-of-contents:\line
shift-heading-level-by: 1\line
section-divs: true\line
identifier-prefix: foo\line
title-prefix: ""\line
strip-empty-paragraphs: true\line
# lf, crlf, or native\line
eol: lf\line
strip-comments: false\line
indented-code-classes: []\line
ascii: true\line
default-image-extension: ".jpg"\line
\line
# either a style name of a style definition file:\line
highlight-style: pygments\line
syntax-definitions:\line
- c.xml\line
# or you may use syntax-definition: with a single value\line
listings: false\line
```

```
\line
reference-doc: myref.docx\line
\line
# method is plain, webtex, gladtex, mathml, mathjax, katex\line
# you may specify a url with webtex, mathjax, katex\line
html-math-method:\line
method: mathjax\line
url: "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/mathjax@3/es5/tex-mml-chtml.js"\line
# none, references, or javascript\line
email-obfuscation: javascript\line
\line
tab-stop: 8\line
preserve-tabs: true\line
\line
incremental: false\line
slide-level: 2\line
\line
epub-subdirectory: EPUB\line
epub-metadata: meta.xml\line
epub-fonts:\line
- foobar.otf\line
epub-chapter-level: 1\line
epub-cover-image: cover.jpg\line
\line
reference-links: true\line
# block, section, or document\line
```

```
reference-location: block\line
atx-headers: false\line
\line
# accept, reject, or all\line
track-changes: accept\line
\line
html-q-tags: false\line
css:\line
- site.css\line
\line
# none, all, or best\line
ipynb-output: best\line
\line
# A list of two-element lists\line
request-headers:\line
- ["User-Agent", "Mozilla/5.0"]\line
\line
fail-if-warnings: false\line
dump-args: false\line
ignore-args: false\line
trace: false\par}
fi0 Fields that are omitted will just have their regular default values. So a defaults file can b
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 verbosity: INFO\par}
 could create a file specifying defaults for writing letters, save it as {\f1 letter.yaml} in the {\f
pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 When multiple defaults are used, their contents will be combined
, {\f1 --include-before-body}, {\f1 --include-after-body}, {\f1 --variable}, {\f1 --metadata}, {\f1
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Templates\par}

sed, pandoc uses a template to add header and footer material that is needed for a self-sta

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -D *FORMAT*\par}

nplate} option. You can also override the system default templates for a given output forma

a0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab For {\f1 odt} output, customize the {\f1 default.opendocum

ex} template (or the {\f1 default.context} template, if you use {\f1 -t context}, or the {\f1 defa

tx360\tab {\f1 docx} and {\f1 pptx} have no template (however, you can use {\f1 --reference

t the command line using the {\f1 -V/--variable} option. If a variable is not set, pandoc will l

YAML metadata blocks

}}}

ption. In addition, some variables are given default values by pandoc. See {\field{\*\fldinst{

Variables

}}}

below for a list of variables used in pandoc\u8217's default templates.\par}

l tracking the changes in the default templates, and modifying your custom templates acco

pandoc-templates

}}}

repository and merge in changes after each pandoc release.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Template syntax\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Comments\par}

ything between the sequence {\f1 $--} and the end of the line will be treated as a comment

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Delimiters\par}

mixed in the same template, but the opening and closing delimiter must match in each case

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To include a literal {\f1 $} in the document, use {\f1 $$}.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Interpolated variables\par}

es must begin with a letter and can contain letters, numbers, {\f1 _}, {\f1 -}, and {\f1 .}. The
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $foo$\line
$foo.bar.baz$\line
$foo_bar.baz-bim$\line
$ foo $\line
$\{foo\}\line
$\{foo.bar.baz\}\line
$\{foo_bar.baz-bim\}\line
$\{ foo \}\par}
structured variable values. So, for example, {\f1 employee.salary} will return the value of th
le value, it will be rendered verbatim. (Note that no escaping is done; the assumption is tha
d \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab If the value is a list, the values will be concatena
ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab If the value is a map, the string {\f1 true} will be ren
f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Every other value will be rendered as the empty strin
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Conditionals\par}
d in matched delimiters). It may optionally contain an {\f1 else} (enclosed in matched delim
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $if(foo)$bar$endif$\line
\line
$if(foo)$\line
  $foo$\line
$endif$\line
\line
$if(foo)$\line
part one\line
$else$\line
part two\line
$endif$\line
\line
$\{if(foo)\}bar$\{endif\}\line
\line
$\{if(foo)\}\line
$\{foo\}\line
$\{endif\}\line
\line
$\{if(foo)\}\line
$\{ foo.bar \}\line
$\{else\}\line
no foo!\line
$\{endif\}\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The keyword {\f1 elseif} may be used to simplify complex nested condit
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $if(foo)$\line
XXX\line
$elseif(bar)$\line
YYY\line
$else$\line
ZZZ\line
$endif$\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 For loops\par}
op begins with {\f1 for(variable)} (enclosed in matched delimiters) and ends with {\f1 endfor
} is an array, the material inside the loop will be evaluated repeatedly, with {\f1 variable} be
\sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab If {\f1 variable} is a map, the material inside will be set
tx360\tab If the value of the associated variable is not an array or a map, a single iteration
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Examples:\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $for(foo)$$foo$$sep$, $endfor$\line
\line
$for(foo)$\line
- $foo.last$, $foo.first$\line
$endfor$\line
\line
$\{ for(foo.bar) \}\line
- $\{ foo.bar.last \}, $\{ foo.bar.first \}\line
$\{ endfor \}\line
\line
$for(mymap)$\line
$it.name$: $it.office$\line
$endfor$\par}
rator between consecutive values using {\f1 sep} (enclosed in matched delimiters). The ma
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $\{ for(foo) \}$\{ foo \}$\{ sep \}, $\{ endfor \}\par}
80 \li0 \fi0 Instead of using {\f1 variable} inside the loop, the special anaphoric keyword {\f1
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $\{ for(foo.bar) \}\line
- $\{ it.last \}, $\{ it.first \}\line
$\{ endfor \}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Partials\par}
\f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Partials (subtemplates stored in different files) may be included using th
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $\{ boilerplate() \}\par}
d to have the same extension as the main template if they lack an explicit extension. (If the
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Partials may optionally be applied to variables using a colon:\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $\{ date:fancy() \}\line
\line
```

```
$\{ articles:bibentry() \}\par}
an array, this will iterate over its values, applying the partial {\f1 bibentry()} to each one. So
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $\{ for(articles) \}\line
$\{ it:bibentry() \}\line
$\{ endfor \}\par}
must be used when iterating over partials. In the above examples, the {\f1 bibentry} partial
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Final newlines are omitted from included partials.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Partials may include other partials.\par}
eparator between values of an array may be specified in square brackets, immediately afte
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $\{months[, ]\}$\line
\line
$\{articles:bibentry()[; ]$\par}
his case is literal and (unlike with {\f1 sep} in an explicit {\f1 for} loop) cannot contain interp
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Nesting\par}
\fi0 To ensure that content is \u8220"nested,\u8221" that is, subsequent lines indented, u
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $item.number$  $^$$item.description$ ($item.price$)\par
\fi0 In this example, if {\f1 item.description} has multiple lines, they will all be indented to li
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 00123  A fine bottle of 18-year old\line
Oban whiskey. ($148)\par}
i0 \fi0 To nest multiple lines to the same level, align them with the {\f1 ^} directive in the ter
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $item.number$  $^$$item.description$ ($item.price$)\line
(Available til $item.sellby$.)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 will produce\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 00123  A fine bottle of 18-year old\line
Oban whiskey. ($148)\line
(Available til March 30, 2020.)\par}
d by whitespace and not followed by further text or directives on the same line, and the vari
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Breakable spaces\par}
o values of the interpolated variables) are not breakable, but they can be made breakable
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $~$This long line may break if the document is rendered\li
with a short line length.$~$\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Pipes\par}
value of a variable or partial. Pipes are specified using a slash ({\f1 /}) between the variabl
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $for(name)$\line
$name/uppercase$\line
$endfor$\line
\line
$for(metadata/pairs)$\line
- $it.key$: $it.value$\line
$endfor$\line
\line
$employee:name()/uppercase$\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pipes may be chained:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $for(employees/pairs)$\line
$it.key/alpha/uppercase$. $it.name$\line
$endfor$\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Some pipes take parameters:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 |----------------------|------------|\line
$for(employee)$\line
$it.name.first/uppercase/left 20 "| "$$it.name.salary/right 10 " | " " |"$\line
$endfor$\line
|----------------------|------------|\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Currently the following pipes are predefined:\par}
a map or array to an array of maps, each with {\f1 key} and {\f1 value} fields. If the original
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab {\f1 uppercase}: Converts text to uppercas
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab {\f1 lowercase}: Converts text to lowercase
360\tab {\f1 length}: Returns the length of the value: number of characters for a textual valu
360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab {\f1 reverse}: Reverses a textual value or array, and has no ef
\sa180 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab {\f1 chomp}: Removes trailing newlines (and breaka
f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab {\f1 nowrap}: Disables line wrapping on breakable
d as an integer into lowercase alphabetic characters {\f1 a..z} (mod 26). This can be used
t can be read as an integer into lowercase roman numerials. This can be used to get letter
t and right border. Has no effect on other values. This can be used to align material in table
f1 right n "leftborder" "rightborder"}: Renders a textual value in a block of width {\f1 n}, alig
nter n "leftborder" "rightborder"}: Renders a textual value in a block of width {\f1 n}, aligned
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Variables\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Metadata variables\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 title}, {\f1 author}, {\f1 date}\par}
ocument. Included in PDF metadata through LaTeX and ConTeXt. These can be set throu
pandoc title block
}}}
for multiple authors, or through a {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#extension-yaml_metadata_
YAML metadata block
}}}
:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
author:\line
- Aristotle\line
```

- Peter Abelard\line

...\par}

le block in the document itself, you can set the {\f1 title-meta}, {\f1 author-meta}, and {\f1 d

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 subtitle}\par}

0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 document subtitle, included in HTML, EPUB, LaTeX, ConTeXt, and docx d

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 abstract}\par}

\f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 document summary, included in LaTeX, ConTeXt, AsciiDoc, and docx do

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 keywords}\par}

st of keywords to be included in HTML, PDF, ODT, pptx, docx and AsciiDoc metadata; repe

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 subject}\par}

oard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 document subject, included in ODT, PDF, docx and pptx metadat

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 description}\par}

ument description, included in ODT, docx and pptx metadata. Some applications show this

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 category}\par}

\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 document category, included in docx and pptx metadata\sa180\

t included in ODT, docx or pptx metadata is added as a {\i custom property}. The following

YAML

}}}

metadata block for instance:\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line

title: 'This is the title'\line

subtitle: "This is the subtitle"\line

author:\line

- Author One\line

- Author Two\line

description: |\line

```
This is a long\line
description.\line
\line
It consists of two paragraphs\line
...\par}
 author} and {\f1 description} as standard document properties and {\f1 subtitle} as a custo
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Language variables\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 lang}\par}
n language of the document using IETF language tags (following the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPE
BCP 47
}}}
ch as {\f1 en} or {\f1 en-GB}. The {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://r12a.github.io/app-su
Language subtag lookup
}}}
st formats, and controls hyphenation in PDF output when using LaTeX (through {\field{\*\fld
{\f1 babel}
}}}
and {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/polyglossia"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 polyglossia}
}}}
) or ConTeXt.\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Use native pandoc {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#divs-and-spans"}
Divs and Spans
}}}
with the {\f1 lang} attribute to switch the language:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
```

```
lang: en-GB\line
...\line
\line
Text in the main document language (British English).\line
\line
::: \{lang=fr-CA\}\line
> Cette citation est \u233?crite en fran\u231?ais canadien.\line
:::\line
\line
More text in English. ['Zitat auf Deutsch.']\{lang=de\}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 dir}\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 the base script direction, either {\f1 rtl} (right-to-left) or {\f1 ltr} (left-to
e base direction in some output formats. This may not always be necessary if the final rend
Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm
}}}
.\par}
using LaTeX for bidirectional documents, only the {\f1 xelatex} engine is fully supported (us
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for HTML math\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 classoption}\par}
\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 when using {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#option--katex"}}{\fldrs
KaTeX
}}}
can render display math equations flush left using {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#layout"}}{
YAML metadata
}}}
or with {\f1 -M classoption=fleqn}.\sa180\par}
```

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for HTML slides\par}

0 \fi0 These affect HTML output when {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#producing-slide-shows

producing slide shows with pandoc

}}}

.\par}

sa180 \li0 \fi0 All {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/hakimel/reveal.js#configur

reveal.js configuration options

}}}

e available as variables. To turn off boolean flags that default to true in reveal.js, use {\f1 0

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 revealjs-url}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 base URL for reveal.js documents (defaults to {\f1 reveal.js})\p

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 s5-url}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 base URL for S5 documents (defaults to {\f1 s5/default})\par

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 slidy-url}\par}

\sa0 \li360 \fi0 base URL for Slidy documents (defaults to {\f1 https://www.w3.org/Talks/To

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 slideous-url}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 base URL for Slideous documents (defaults to {\f1 slideous})\p

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 title-slide-attributes}\par}

tributes for the title slide of reveal.js slide shows. See {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#backg

background in reveal.js and beamer

}}}

for an example.\sa180\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for Beamer slides\par}

se variables change the appearance of PDF slides using {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https

{\f1 beamer}

}}}

```
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 aspectratio}\par}
o ({\f1 43} for 4:3 [default], {\f1 169} for 16:9, {\f1 1610} for 16:10, {\f1 149} for 14:9, {\f1 141
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 beamerarticle}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 produce an article from Beamer slides\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 beameroption}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 add extra beamer option with {\f1 \\setbeameroption\{\}}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 institute}\par}
\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 author affiliations: can be a list when there are multiple authors\
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 logo}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 logo image for slides\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 navigation}\par}
ation symbols (default is {\f1 empty} for no navigation symbols; other valid values are {\f1 f
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 section-titles}\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 enables \u8220"title pages\u8221" for new sections (default is tru
ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 theme}, {\f1 colortheme}, {\f1 fonttheme}, {\f1 innertheme}, {\f1 outert
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 beamer themes\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 themeoptions}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 options for LaTeX beamer themes (a list).\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 titlegraphic}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 image for title slide\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for PowerPoint\par}
\li0 \fi0 These variables control the visual aspects of a slide show that are not easily contro
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 monofont}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 font to use for code.\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for LaTeX\par}
\sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc uses these variables when {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#creating-a
creating a PDF
}}}
with a LaTeX engine.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Layout\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 block-headings}\par}
asses) free-standing rather than run-in; requires further formatting to distinguish from {\f1 \\
KOMA-Script
}}}
can adjust headings more extensively:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
documentclass: scrartcl\line
header-includes: |\line
\\RedeclareSectionCommand[\line
beforeskip=-10pt plus -2pt minus -1pt,\line
afterskip=1sp plus -1sp minus 1sp,\line
font=\\normalfont\\itshape]\{paragraph\}\line
\\RedeclareSectionCommand[\line
beforeskip=-10pt plus -2pt minus -1pt,\line
afterskip=1sp plus -1sp minus 1sp,\line
font=\\normalfont\\scshape,\line
indent=0pt]\{subparagraph\}\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 classoption}\par}
\f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 option for document class, e.g.\u160?{\f1 oneside}; repeat for multiple
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
```

```
classoption:\line
- twocolumn\line
- landscape\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 documentclass}\par}
document class: usually one of the standard classes, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://c
{\f1 article}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/book"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 book}
}}}
, and {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/report"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 report}
}}}
; the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/koma-script"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
KOMA-Script
}}}
ook}, and {\f1 scrreprt}, which default to smaller margins; or {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "h
{\f1 memoir}
}}}
\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 geometry}\par}
l \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 option for {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/geometry
{\f1 geometry}
}}}
package, e.g.\u160?{\f1 margin=1in}; repeat for multiple options:\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
geometry:\line
- top=30mm\line
- left=20mm\line
- heightrounded\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 hyperrefoptions}\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 option for {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/hyperref"
{\f1 hyperref}
}}}
package, e.g.\u160?{\f1 linktoc=all}; repeat for multiple options:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
hyperrefoptions:\line
- linktoc=all\line
- pdfwindowui\line
- pdfpagemode=FullScreen\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 indent}\par}
nt class settings for indentation (the default LaTeX template otherwise removes indentatio
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 linestretch}\par}
\li360 \fi0 adjusts line spacing using the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/s
{\f1 setspace}
}}}
package, e.g.\u160?{\f1 1.25}, {\f1 1.5}\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 margin-left}, {\f1 margin-right}, {\f1 margin-top}, {\f1 margin-bottor
0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 sets margins if {\f1 geometry} is not used (otherwise {\f1 geometry} overric
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pagestyle}\par}
default article class supports {\f1 plain} (default), {\f1 empty} (no running heads or page nur
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 papersize}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 paper size, e.g.\u160?{\f1 letter}, {\f1 a4}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 secnumdepth}\par}
0 \fi0 numbering depth for sections (with {\f1 --number-sections} option or {\f1 numbersecti
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Fonts\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 fontenc}\par}
ecified through {\f1 fontenc} package (with {\f1 pdflatex}); default is {\f1 T1} (see {\field{\*\flo
LaTeX font encodings guide
}}}
)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 fontfamily}\par}
60 \fi0 font package for use with {\f1 pdflatex}: {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.tug
TeX Live
}}}
nany options, documented in the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://tug.org/FontCatalogu
LaTeX Font Catalogue
}}}
. The default is {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/lm"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
Latin Modern
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 fontfamilyoptions}\par}
ultiple options. For example, to use the Libertine font with proportional lowercase (old-style)
{\f1 libertinus}
```

```
}}}
package:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
fontfamily: libertinus\line
fontfamilyoptions:\line
- osf\line
- p\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 fontsize}\par}
ses allow 10pt, 11pt, and 12pt. To use another size, set {\f1 documentclass} to one of the {
KOMA-Script
}}}
classes, such as {\f1 scrartcl} or {\f1 scrbook}.\par}
\ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 mainfont}, {\f1 sansfont}, {\f1 monofont}, {\f1 mathfont}, {\f1 CJKmain
n {\f1 xelatex} or {\f1 lualatex}: take the name of any system font, using the {\field{\*\fldinst{
{\f1 fontspec}
}}}
age. {\f1 CJKmainfont} uses the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/xecjk"}}{
{\f1 xecjk}
}}}
package.\par}
0 \fi0 {\f1 mainfontoptions}, {\f1 sansfontoptions}, {\f1 monofontoptions}, {\f1 mathfontoption
font}, {\f1 mathfont}, {\f1 CJKmainfont} in {\f1 xelatex} and {\f1 lualatex}. Allow for any choic
{\f1 fontspec}
}}}
ns. For example, to use the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://www.gust.org.pl/projects/e-
```

```
TeX Gyre
}}}
version of Palatino with lowercase figures:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
mainfont: TeX Gyre Pagella\line
mainfontoptions:\line
- Numbers=Lowercase\line
- Numbers=Proportional\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 microtypeoptions}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 options to pass to the microtype package\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Links\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 colorlinks}\par}
or to link text; automatically enabled if any of {\f1 linkcolor}, {\f1 filecolor}, {\f1 citecolor}, {\f1
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 linkcolor}, {\f1 filecolor}, {\f1 citecolor}, {\f1 urlcolor}, {\f1 toccolor
ation links, linked URLs, and links in table of contents, respectively: uses options allowed l
{\f1 xcolor}
}}}
, including the {\f1 dvipsnames}, {\f1 svgnames}, and {\f1 x11names} lists\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 links-as-notes}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 causes links to be printed as footnotes\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Front matter\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 lof}, {\f1 lot}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 include list of figures, list of tables\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 thanks}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 contents of acknowledgments footnote after document title\pa
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 toc}\par}
ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 include table of contents (can also be set using {\f1 --toc/--table-of-con
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 toc-depth}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 level of section to include in table of contents\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 BibLaTeX Bibliographies\par}
) \fi0 These variables function when using BibLaTeX for {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#cita
citation rendering
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 biblatexoptions}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 list of options for biblatex\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 biblio-style}\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 bibliography style, when used with {\f1 --natbib} and {\f1 --biblatex
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 biblio-title}\par}
oard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 bibliography title, when used with {\f1 --natbib} and {\f1 --biblatex}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 bibliography}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 bibliography to use for resolving references\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 natbiboptions}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 list of options for natbib\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for ConTeXt\par}
\sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc uses these variables when {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#creating-a
creating a PDF
}}}
with ConTeXt.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 fontsize}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 font size for body text (e.g.\u160?{\f1 10pt}, {\f1 12pt})\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 headertext}, {\f1 footertext}\par}
laced in running header or footer (see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.contextgard
ConTeXt Headers and Footers
}}}
); repeat up to four times for different placement\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 indenting}\par}
tion of paragraphs, e.g.\u160?{\f1 yes,small,next} (see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https:/
ConTeXt Indentation
}}}
); repeat for multiple options\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 interlinespace}\par}
acing, e.g.\u160?{\f1 4ex} (using {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.contextgarden.n
{\f1 setupinterlinespace}
}}}
); repeat for multiple options\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 layout}\par}
ns for page margins and text arrangement (see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.co
ConTeXt Layout
}}}
); repeat for multiple options\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 linkcolor}, {\f1 contrastcolor}\par}
utside and inside a page, e.g.\u160?{\f1 red}, {\f1 blue} (see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "h
ConTeXt Color
}}}
)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 linkstyle}\par}
```

ypeface style for links, e.g.\u160?{\f1 normal}, {\f1 bold}, {\f1 slanted}, {\f1 boldslanted}, {\f1

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 lof}, {\f1 lot}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 include list of figures, list of tables\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 mainfont}, {\f1 sansfont}, {\f1 monofont}, {\f1 mathfont}\par}

ies: take the name of any system font (see {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.contex

ConTeXt Font Switching

}}}

)\par}

ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 margin-left}, {\f1 margin-right}, {\f1 margin-top}, {\f1 margin-bottor

ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 sets margins, if {\f1 layout} is not used (otherwise {\f1 layout} overrides

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pagenumbering}\par}

per style and location (using {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.contextgarden.net/Co

{\f1 setuppagenumbering}

}}}

); repeat for multiple options\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 papersize}\par}

e.g.\u160?{\f1 letter}, {\f1 A4}, {\f1 landscape} (see {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki

ConTeXt Paper Setup

}}}

); repeat for multiple options\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pdfa}\par}

tibility. Using {\f1 --variable=pdfa} without specified value is not supported. To successfully

ConTeXt PDFA

}}}

for more details.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pdfaiccprofile}\par}

```
\f1 sRGB.icc} is used as default. May be repeated to include multiple profiles. Note that the
ConTeXt ICC Profiles
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pdfaintent}\par}
cifies the output intent for the colors, e.g.\u160?{\f1 ISO coated v2 300\\letterpercent\\spac
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 toc}\par}
ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 include table of contents (can also be set using {\f1 --toc/--table-of-con
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 whitespace}\par}
raphs, e.g.\u160?{\f1 none}, {\f1 small} (using {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.cont
{\f1 setupwhitespace}
}}}
)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 includesource}\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 include all source documents as file attachments in the PDF file\sa1
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for {\f1 wkhtmltopdf}\par}
\sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc uses these variables when {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#creating-a
creating a PDF
}}}
with {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wkhtmltopdf.org"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 wkhtmltopdf}
}}}
. The {\f1 --css} option also affects the output.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 footer-html}, {\f1 header-html}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 add information to the header and footer\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 margin-left}, {\f1 margin-right}, {\f1 margin-top}, {\f1 margin-botto
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 set the page margins\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 papersize}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 sets the PDF paper size\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for man pages\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 adjusting}\par}
l \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 adjusts text to left ({\f1 l}), right ({\f1 r}), center ({\f1 c}), or both ({\f1 b}) r
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 footer}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 footer in man pages\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 header}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 header in man pages\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 hyphenate}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 if {\f1 true} (the default), hyphenation will be used\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 section}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 section number in man pages\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables for ms\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 fontfamily}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 font family (e.g.\u160?{\f1 T} or {\f1 P})\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 indent}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 paragraph indent (e.g.\u160?{\f1 2m})\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 lineheight}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 line height (e.g.\u160?{\f1 12p})\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 pointsize}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 point size (e.g.\u160?{\f1 10p})\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Variables set automatically\par}
li0 \fi0 Pandoc sets these variables automatically in response to {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLIN
options
```

```
}}}
ntents; users can also modify them. These vary depending on the output format, and incluc
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 body}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 body of document\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 date-meta}\par}
ormats for {\f1 date} are: {\f1 mm/dd/yyyy}, {\f1 mm/dd/yy}, {\f1 yyyy-mm-dd} (ISO 8601), {\f
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 header-includes}\par}
ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 contents specified by {\f1 -H/--include-in-header} (may have multiple v
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 include-before}\par}
l \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 contents specified by {\f1 -B/--include-before-body} (may have multiple
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 include-after}\par}
ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 contents specified by {\f1 -A/--include-after-body} (may have multiple v
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 meta-json}\par}
ON representation of all of the document\u8217's metadata. Field values are transformed t
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 numbersections}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 non-null value if {\f1 -N/--number-sections} was specified\par
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 sourcefile}, {\f1 outputfile}\par}
and line. {\f1 sourcefile} can also be a list if input comes from multiple files, or empty if inpu
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 \f1 $if(sourcefile)$\line
$for(sourcefile)$\line
$sourcefile$\line
$endfor$\line
$else$\line
(stdin)\line
$endif$\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 Similarly, {\f1 outputfile} can be {\f1 -} if output goes to the termin
```

d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 If you need absolute paths, use e.g.\u160?{\f1 $curdir$/$sourcefil

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 curdir}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 working directory from which pandoc is run.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 toc}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 non-null value if {\f1 --toc/--table-of-contents} was specified\pa

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 toc-title}\par}

fi0 title of table of contents (works only with EPUB, HTML, opendocument, odt, docx, pptx,

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Extensions\par}

\fi0 The behavior of some of the readers and writers can be adjusted by enabling or disabl

-EXTENSION}. For example, {\f1 --from markdown_strict+footnotes} is strict Markdown wit

y far the most use of extensions. Extensions only used by them are therefore covered in th

Pandoc\u8217's Markdown

}}}

below (See {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#markdown-variants"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

Markdown variants

}}}

mmonmark} and {\f1 gfm}.) In the following, extensions that also work for other formats are

xtensions added to the {\f1 ipynb} format affect Markdown cells in Jupyter notebooks (as d

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Typography\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 smart}\par}

{\f1 ---} as em-dashes, {\f1 --} as en-dashes, and {\f1 ...} as ellipses. Nonbreaking spaces

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This extension can be enabled/disabled for the following formats

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 input formats\par}

sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 commonmark}, {\f1 latex}, {\f1 mediawiki}, {\f1 org}, {\f1 r

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 output formats\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 latex}, {\f1 context}, {\f1 rst}\par}

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 enabled by default in\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 latex}, {\f1 context} (both input and output)\sa1
e {\i writing} Markdown, then the {\f1 smart} extension has the reverse effect: what would ha
n-dash and {\f1 ---} for em-dash). If {\f1 smart} is disabled, then in reading LaTeX pandoc w
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Headings and sections\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 auto_identifiers}\par}
ading without an explicitly specified identifier will be automatically assigned a unique ident
pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This extension can be enabled/disabled for the following formats
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 input formats\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 latex}, {\f1 rst}, {\f1 mediawiki}, {\f1 textile}\
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 output formats\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 muse}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 enabled by default in\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 muse}\sa180\par}
 \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The default algorithm used to derive the identifier from the heading te
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Remove all formatting, links, etc.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Remove all footnotes.\par}
0 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Remove all non-alphanumeric characters, except underscores, h
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Replace all spaces and newlines with hyphen
ard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Convert all alphabetic characters to lowercas
 \bullet \tx360\tab Remove everything up to the first letter (identifiers may not begin with a n
f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab If nothing is left after this, use the identifier {\f1 sectio
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Thus, for example,\par}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx4320\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx8640
```

```
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Heading\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Identifier\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 Heading identifiers in HTML}\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 heading-identifiers-in-html}\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 Ma\u238?tre d'h\u244?tel}\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 ma\u238?tre-dh\u244?tel}\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 *Dogs*?--in *my* house?}\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 dogs--in-my-house}\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 [HTML], [S5], or [RTF]?}\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 html-s5-or-rtf}\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
```

```
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 3. Applications}\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 applications}\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 33}\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 section}\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \par}
e exception is when several headings have the same text; in this case, the first will get an
sa180 \li0 \fi0 (However, a different algorithm is used if {\f1 gfm_auto_identifiers} is enablec
enerated by the {\f1 --toc|--table-of-contents} option. They also make it easy to provide link
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 See the section on\line
[heading identifiers](#heading-identifiers-in-html-latex-and-context).\par}
0 Note, however, that this method of providing links to sections works only in HTML, LaTe
1 html4} was specified), and the identifier will be attached to the enclosing {\f1 <section>} (
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 ascii_identifiers}\par}
rs produced by {\f1 auto_identifiers} to be pure ASCII. Accents are stripped off of accented
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 gfm_auto_identifiers}\par}
ethod. Spaces are converted to dashes ({\f1 -}), uppercase characters to lowercase charac
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Math Input\par}
f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The extensions {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#extension-tex_math_dolla
{\f1 tex_math_dollars}
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#extension-tex_math_single_backslash"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
{\f1 tex_math_single_backslash}
}}}
, and {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#extension-tex_math_double_backslash"}}{\fldrslt{\u
{\f1 tex_math_double_backslash}
}}}
are described in the section about Pandoc\u8217's Markdown.\par}
ever, they can also be used with HTML input. This is handy for reading web pages formatte
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Raw HTML/TeX\par}
they affect Markdown input/output) are also described in more detail in their respective se
Pandoc\u8217's Markdown
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 raw_html}\par}
```

om HTML, parse elements to raw HTML which are not representable in pandoc\u8217's AS

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 raw_tex}\par}

ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Allows raw LaTeX, TeX, and ConTeXt to be included in a docume

80 \li0 \fi0 This extension can be enabled/disabled for the following formats (in addition to {

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 input formats\par}

i360 \fi0 {\f1 latex}, {\f1 org}, {\f1 textile}, {\f1 html} (environments, {\f1 \\ref}, and {\f1 \\eqref

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 output formats\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 textile}, {\f1 commonmark}\sa180\par}

s. Since the {\f1 ipynb} reader attempts to preserve the richest possible outputs when seve

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 native_divs}\par}

. input. This means that {\f1 div}s are parsed to pandoc native elements. (Alternatively, you

\li0 \fi0 When converting HTML to Markdown, for example, you may want to drop all {\f1 di

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f html-native_divs-native_spans -t markdown\par

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 native_spans}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Analogous to {\f1 native_divs} above.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Literate Haskell support\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 literate_haskell}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Treat the document as literate Haskell source.\par}

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This extension can be enabled/disabled for the following formats

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 input formats\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 rst}, {\f1 latex}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 output formats\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 markdown}, {\f1 rst}, {\f1 latex}, {\f1 html}\sa180\par}

+lhs} (or {\f1 +literate_haskell}) to one of the formats above, pandoc will treat the documen

ode rather than block quotations. Text between {\f1 \\begin\{code\}} and {\f1 \\end\{code\}} v

ented one space, so they will not be treated as Haskell code. In addition, headings will be r

```
\fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab In restructured text input, \u8220"bird track\u8221" sections will be
360 \bullet \tx360\tab In restructured text output, code blocks with class {\f1 haskell} will be
\li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab In LaTeX input, text in {\f1 code} environments will be parse
60 \bullet \tx360\tab In LaTeX output, code blocks with class {\f1 haskell} will be rendered in
x360\tab In HTML output, code blocks with class {\f1 haskell} will be rendered with class {\
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Examples:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f markdown+lhs -t html\par}
reads literate Haskell source formatted with Markdown conventions and writes ordinary H
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -f markdown+lhs -t html+lhs\par}
) \fi0 writes HTML with the Haskell code in bird tracks, so it can be copied and pasted as lit
tracks in the first column, so indented literate code blocks (e.g.\u160?inside an itemized e
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Other extensions\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 empty_paragraphs}\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Allows empty paragraphs. By default empty paragraphs are omitte
pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This extension can be enabled/disabled for the following formats
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 input formats\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 docx}, {\f1 html}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 output formats\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 docx}, {\f1 odt}, {\f1 opendocument}, {\f1 html}\sa180\par
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 native_numbering}\par}
d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Enables native numbering of figures and tables. Enumeration starts
pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This extension can be enabled/disabled for the following formats
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 output formats\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 odt}, {\f1 opendocument}\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 styles}\par}
styles) and spans (for character styles) regardless of whether pandoc understands the me
```

docx custom styles

}}}

. Disabled by default.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 input formats\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 docx}\sa180\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 amuse}\par}

a180 \li0 \fi0 In the {\f1 muse} input format, this enables Text::Amuse extensions to Emacs

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 citations}\par}

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Some aspects of {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#citations"}}{\fldrs

Pandoc\u8217's Markdown citation syntax

}}}

are also accepted in {\f1 org} input.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 ntb}\par}

\f1 context} output format this enables the use of {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.

Natural Tables (TABLE)

}}}

tead of the default {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.contextgarden.net/xtables"}}{\fl

Extreme Tables (xtables)

}}}

ow more fine-grained global customization but come at a performance penalty compared t

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Pandoc\u8217's Markdown\par}

extended and slightly revised version of John Gruber\u8217's {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "

Markdown

}}}

using the {\f1 markdown_strict} format instead of {\f1 markdown}. Extensions can be enabl

Extensions

```
}}}
above, for extensions that work also on other formats.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Philosophy\par}
0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Markdown is designed to be easy to write, and, even more importantly, ea
xt, without looking like it\u8217's been marked up with tags or formatting instructions. \u821
John Gruber
}}}
\par}
i0 This principle has guided pandoc\u8217's decisions in finding syntax for tables, footnote
. generation in mind, pandoc is designed for multiple output formats. Thus, while pandoc a
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Paragraphs\par}
or more blank lines. Newlines are treated as spaces, so you can reflow your paragraphs as
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 escaped_line_breaks}\par}
 also a hard line break. Note: in multiline and grid table cells, this is the only way to create
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Headings\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 There are two kinds of headings: Setext and ATX.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Setext-style headings\par}
ing is a line of text \u8220"underlined\u8221" with a row of {\f1 =} signs (for a level-one hea
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 A level-one heading\line
===================\line
\line
A level-two heading\line
------------------\par}
heading text can contain inline formatting, such as emphasis (see {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERL
Inline formatting
}}}
```

```
, below).\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 ATX-style headings\par}
ix {\f1 #} signs and a line of text, optionally followed by any number of {\f1 #} signs. The nu
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ## A level-two heading\line
\line
### A level-three heading ###\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 As with setext-style headings, the heading text can contain formatti
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # A level-one heading with a [link](/url) and *emphasis*\pa
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 blank_before_header}\par}
cept, of course, at the beginning of the document). The reason for the requirement is that i
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 I like several of their flavors of ice cream:\line
#22, for example, and #5.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 space_in_atx_header}\par}
ween the opening {\f1 #}s of an ATX heading and the heading text, so that {\f1 #5 bolt} and
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Heading identifiers\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 See also the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#extension-auto_identifiers"
{\f1 auto_identifiers} extension
}}}
above.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 header_attributes}\par}
li0 \fi0 Headings can be assigned attributes using this syntax at the end of the line containi
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 \{#identifier .class .class key=value key=value\}\par}
0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Thus, for example, the following headings will all be assigned the identifie
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # My heading \{#foo\}\line
\line
## My heading ##    \{#foo\}\line
```

```
\line
My other heading   \{#foo\}\line
---------------\par}
(This syntax is compatible with {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://michelf.ca/projects/ph
PHP Markdown Extra
}}}
.)\par}
is information. Identifiers, classes, and key/value attributes are used in HTML and HTML-b
ered, even if {\f1 --number-sections} is specified. A single hyphen ({\f1 -}) in an attribute co
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # My heading \{-\}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 is just the same as\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # My heading \{.unnumbered\}\par}
ed}, the heading will not be included in a table of contents. (Currently this feature is only im
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 implicit_header_references}\par}
0 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc behaves as if reference links have been defined for each heading. So, to
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # Heading identifiers in HTML\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 you can simply write\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [Heading identifiers in HTML]\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 or\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [Heading identifiers in HTML][]\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 or\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [the section on heading identifiers][heading identifiers in\li
HTML]\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 instead of giving the identifier explicitly:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [Heading identifiers in HTML](#heading-identifiers-in-html)\p
identical text, the corresponding reference will link to the first one only, and you will need
```

```
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Like regular reference links, these references are case-insensitive
definitions always take priority over implicit heading references. So, in the following examp
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # Foo\line
\line
[foo]: bar\line
\line
See [foo]\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Block quotations\par}
s or other block elements (such as lists or headings), with each line preceded by a {\f1 >} c
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 > This is a block quote. This\line
> paragraph has two lines.\line
>\line
> 1. This is a list inside a block quote.\line
> 2. Second item.\par}
0 A \u8220"lazy\u8221" form, which requires the {\f1 >} character only on the first line of ea
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 > This is a block quote. This\line
paragraph has two lines.\line
\line
> 1. This is a list inside a block quote.\line
2. Second item.\par}
ng the block elements that can be contained in a block quote are other block quotes. That
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 > This is a block quote.\line
>\line
> > A block quote within a block quote.\par}
ll be considered part of the block quote marker and not part of the indentation of the conter
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 >     code\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 blank_before_blockquote}\par}
ment). The reason for the requirement is that it is all too easy for a {\f1 >} to end up at the b
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 > This is a block quote.\line
>> Nested.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Verbatim (code) blocks\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Indented code blocks\par}
 one tab) is treated as verbatim text: that is, special characters do not trigger special forma
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1     if (a > 3) \{\line
moveShip(5 * gravity, DOWN);\line
\}\par}
The initial (four space or one tab) indentation is not considered part of the verbatim text, an
rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Note: blank lines in the verbatim text need not begin with four spac
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Fenced code blocks\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 fenced_code_blocks}\par}
se begin with a row of three or more tildes ({\f1 ~}) and end with a row of tildes that must b
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ~~~~~~~\line
if (a > 3) \{\line
moveShip(5 * gravity, DOWN);\line
\}\line
~~~~~~~\par}
\li0 \fi0 Like regular code blocks, fenced code blocks must be separated from surrounding
If the code itself contains a row of tildes or backticks, just use a longer row of tildes or bac
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~\line
~~~~~~~~~~\line
code including tildes\line
~~~~~~~~~~\line
```

````
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 backtick_code_blocks}\par}
\sa180 \li0 \fi0 Same as {\f1 fenced_code_blocks}, but uses backticks ({\f1 `}) instead of tild
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 fenced_code_attributes}\par}
\sa180 \li0 \fi0 Optionally, you may attach attributes to fenced or backtick code block using
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ~~~~ \{#mycode .haskell .numberLines startFrom="100"\}\l
qsort []     = []\line
qsort (x:xs) = qsort (filter (< x) xs) ++ [x] ++\line
qsort (filter (>= x) xs)\line
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~\par}
nats that uses this information are HTML, LaTeX, Docx, Ms, and PowerPoint. If highlighting
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <pre id="mycode" class="haskell numberLines" startFrom="100
<code>\line
...\line
</code>\line
</pre>\par}
de block to be numbered, starting with {\f1 1} or the value of the {\f1 startFrom} attribute. Th
\f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 A shortcut form can also be used for specifying the language of the cod
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ```haskell\line
qsort [] = []\line
```\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This is equivalent to:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ``` \{.haskell\}\line
qsort [] = []\line
```\par}
xtension is disabled, but input contains class attribute(s) for the code block, the first class a
````

```
hlight} flag. To set the highlighting style, use {\f1 --highlight-style}. For more information on
Syntax highlighting
}}}
, below.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Line blocks\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 line_blocks}\par}
owed by a space. The division into lines will be preserved in the output, as will any leading
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 | The limerick packs laughs anatomical\line
| In space that is quite economical.\line
|    But the good ones I've seen\line
|    So seldom are clean\line
| And the clean ones so seldom are comical\line
\line
| 200 Main St.\line
| Berkeley, CA 94718\par}
a180 \li0 \fi0 The lines can be hard-wrapped if needed, but the continuation line must begin
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 | The Right Honorable Most Venerable and Righteous Samuel
Constable, Jr.\line
| 200 Main St.\line
| Berkeley, CA 94718\par}
 syntax is borrowed from {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://docutils.sourceforge.io/docs/
reStructuredText
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Lists\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Bullet lists\par}
```

t list is a list of bulleted list items. A bulleted list item begins with a bullet ({\f1 *}, {\f1 +}, or

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 * one\line

* two\line

* three\par}

20"compact\u8221" list. If you want a \u8220"loose\u8221" list, in which each item is forma

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 * one\line

\line

* two\line

\line

* three\par}

eed not be flush with the left margin; they may be indented one, two, or three spaces. The

f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 List items look best if subsequent lines are flush with the first line (after th

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 * here is my first\line

list item.\line

* and my second.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 But Markdown also allows a \u8220"lazy\u8221" format:\par

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 * here is my first\line

list item.\line

* and my second.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Block content in list items\par}

her block-level content. However, subsequent paragraphs must be preceded by a blank lin

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1   * First paragraph.\line

\line

Continued.\line

\line

* Second paragraph. With a code block, which must be indented\line

eight spaces:\line

\line

\{ code \}\par}

dented code block, which must begin 5 spaces after the list marker, then subsequent para

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 *   code\line

\line

continuation paragraph\par}

e the preceding blank line is optional. The nested list must be indented to line up with the f

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 * fruits\line

+ apples\line

- macintosh\line

- red delicious\line

+ pears\line

+ peaches\line

* vegetables\line

+ broccoli\line

+ chard\par}

s \u8220"lazily,\u8221" instead of indenting continuation lines. However, if there are multip

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 + A lazy, lazy, list\line

item.\line

\line

+ Another one; this looks\line

bad but is legal.\line

\line

Second paragraph of second\line

list item.\par}

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Ordered lists\par}
0 \fi0 Ordered lists work just like bulleted lists, except that the items begin with enumerator
nerators are decimal numbers followed by a period and a space. The numbers themselves
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 1.  one\line
2.  two\line
3.  three\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 and this one:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 5.  one\line
7.  two\line
1.  three\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 fancy_lists}\par}
gle right-parentheses or period. They must be separated from the text that follows by at lea
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 B. Russell was an English philosopher.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 do not get treated as list items.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This rule will not prevent\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 (C) 2007 Joe Smith\par}
f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 from being interpreted as a list item. In this case, a backslash escape can
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 (C\\) 2007 Joe Smith\par}
}\par}
e {\f1 fancy_lists} extension also allows \u8216'{\f1 #}\u8217' to be used as an ordered list
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 #. one\line
#. two\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 startnum}\par}
d both of these are preserved where possible in the output format. Thus, the following yiel
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1  9)  Ninth\line
10)  Tenth\line
```

```
11)  Eleventh\line
i. subone\line
ii. subtwo\line
iii. subthree\par}
0 Pandoc will start a new list each time a different type of list marker is used. So, the follow
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 (2) Two\line
(5) Three\line
1.  Four\line
*   Five\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 If default list markers are desired, use {\f1 #.}:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 #.  one\line
#.  two\line
#.  three\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 task_lists}\par}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc supports task lists, using the syntax of GitHub-Flavored Mark
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 - [ ] an unchecked task list item\line
- [x] checked item\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Definition lists\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 definition_lists}\par}
upports definition lists, using the syntax of {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://michelf.ca/p
PHP Markdown Extra
}}}
ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 I have been influenced by the suggestions of {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLI
David Wheeler
}}}
.\par}
```

}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Term 1\line

\line

:   Definition 1\line

\line

Term 2 with *inline markup*\line

\line

:   Definition 2\line

\line

    \{ some code, part of Definition 2 \}\line

\line

    Third paragraph of definition 2.\par}

nally be followed by a blank line, and must be followed by one or more definitions. A definit

s or one tab stop. The body of the definition (including the first line, aside from the colon or

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Term 1\line

\line

:   Definition\line

with lazy continuation.\line

\line

    Second paragraph of the definition.\par}

 definition will be treated as a paragraph. In some output formats, this will mean greater sp

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Term 1\line

  ~ Definition 1\line

\line

Term 2\line

  ~ Definition 2a\line

~ Definition 2b\par}

oosens this requirement, but disallows \u8220"lazy\u8221" hard wrapping, can be activate

Non-pandoc extensions

}}}

, below.)\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Numbered example lists\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 example_lists}\par}

r will be numbered \u8216'1\u8217', the next \u8216'2\u8217', and so on, throughout the d

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 (@) My first example will be numbered (1).\line

(@) My second example will be numbered (2).\line

\line

Explanation of examples.\line

\line

(@) My third example will be numbered (3).\par}

\f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Numbered examples can be labeled and referred to elsewhere in the do

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 (@good) This is a good example.\line

\line

As (@good) illustrates, ...\par}

f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The label can be any string of alphanumeric characters, underscores, or

list marker. That is, example lists always behave as if the {\f1 four_space_rule} extension i

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Compact and loose lists\par}

doc behaves differently from {\f1 Markdown.pl} on some \u8220"edge cases\u8221" involv

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 +   First\line

+   Second:\line

-   Fee\line

-   Fie\line

-   Foe\line

\line

+   Third\par}

ows a simple rule: if the text is followed by a blank line, it is treated as a paragraph. Since \

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Ending a list\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 What if you want to put an indented code block after a list?\pa

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 -   item one\line

-   item two\line

\line

\{ my code block \}\par}

oc (like other Markdown implementations) will treat {\f1 \{ my code block \}} as the second p

e list after item two, you can insert some non-indented content, like an HTML comment, w

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 -   item one\line

-   item two\line

\line

<!-- end of list -->\line

\line

\{ my code block \}\par}

f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 You can use the same trick if you want two consecutive lists instead of or

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 1. one\line

2. two\line

3. three\line

\line

<!-- -->\line

\line

1. uno\line

```
2.  dos\line
3.  tres\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Horizontal rules\par}
ntaining a row of three or more {\f1 *}, {\f1 -}, or {\f1 _} characters (optionally separated by
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 *  *  *  *\line
\line
---------------\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Tables\par}
kinds presuppose the use of a fixed-width font, such as Courier. The fourth kind can be use
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 table_captions}\par}
illustrated in the examples below). A caption is a paragraph beginning with the string {\f1 T
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 simple_tables}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Simple tables look like this:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1   Right     Left     Center     Default\line
-------     ------ ----------   -------\line
     12     12        12            12\line
    123     123       123           123\line
      1     1          1            1\line
\line
Table:  Demonstration of simple table syntax.\par}
ed line below it:{\super\chftn}{\*\footnote\chftn\~\plain\pard {\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This
Markdown discussion list
}}}
.\par}
}\par}
60\tab If the dashed line is flush with the header text on the right side but extends beyond
```

```
360\tab If the dashed line is flush with the header text on the left side but extends beyond i
\fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab If the dashed line extends beyond the header text on both sides, t
\tab If the dashed line is flush with the header text on both sides, the default alignment is u
\f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The table must end with a blank line, or a line of dashes followed by a bl
\li0 \fi0 The column header row may be omitted, provided a dashed line is used to end the
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 -------     ------ ----------   -------\line
     12     12       12            12\line
    123    123      123            123\line
      1      1        1            1\line
-------     ------ ----------   -------\par}
ments are determined on the basis of the first line of the table body. So, in the tables above
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 multiline_tables}\par}
er and table rows to span multiple lines of text (but cells that span multiple columns or rows
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 -------------------------------------------------------------\line
 Centered   Default           Right Left\line
  Header    Aligned         Aligned Aligned\line
----------- ------- --------------- -------------------------\line
   First    row                12.0 Example of a row that\line
                                    spans multiple lines.\line
\line
  Second    row                 5.0 Here's another one. Note\line
                                    the blank line between\line
                                    rows.\line
-------------------------------------------------------------\line
\line
Table: Here's the caption. It, too, may span\line
```

```
multiple lines.\par}
pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 These work like simple tables, but with the following differences:
60 \bullet \tx360\tab They must begin with a row of dashes, before the header text (unless
ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab They must end with a row of dashes, then a blan
d \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab The rows must be separated by blank lines.\sa
e columns, and the writers try to reproduce these relative widths in the output. So, if you fi
d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The header may be omitted in multiline tables as well as simple tab
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ----------- ------- --------------- -------------------------\line
First    row              12.0 Example of a row that\line
spans multiple lines.\line
\line
Second    row               5.0 Here's another one. Note\line
the blank line between\line
rows.\line
----------- ------- --------------- -------------------------\line
\line
: Here's a multiline table without a header.\par}
ust one row, but the row should be followed by a blank line (and then the row of dashes th
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 grid_tables}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Grid tables look like this:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 : Sample grid table.\line
\line
+---------------+---------------+--------------------+\line
| Fruit         | Price         | Advantages         |\line
+===============+===============+====================+\line
| Bananas       | $1.34         | - built-in wrapper |\line
|               |               | - bright color     |\line
+---------------+---------------+--------------------+\line
| Oranges       | $2.10         | - cures scurvy     |\line
|               |               | - tasty            |\line
+---------------+---------------+--------------------+\par}
ables may contain arbitrary block elements (multiple paragraphs, code blocks, lists, etc.). C
gnments can be specified as with pipe tables, by putting colons at the boundaries of the se
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 +---------------+---------------+--------------------+\line
| Right         | Left          | Centered           |\line
+==============:+:==============+:==================:+\line
| Bananas       | $1.34         | built-in wrapper   |\line
+---------------+---------------+--------------------+\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 For headerless tables, the colons go on the top line instead:\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 +--------------:+:--------------+:------------------:+\line
| Right         | Left          | Centered           |\line
+---------------+---------------+--------------------+\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs20 Grid Table Limitations\par}
s columns are supported by Pandoc. All grid tables must have the same number of column
sample grid tables
}}}
will not render as expected with Pandoc.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 pipe_tables}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pipe tables look like this:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 | Right | Left | Default | Center |\line
|------:|:-----|---------|:------:|\line
|   12  |  12  |    12   |    12  |\line
```

| 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |\line

| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |\line

\line

: Demonstration of pipe table syntax.\par}

The syntax is identical to {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://michelf.ca/projects/php-mark

PHP Markdown Extra tables

}}}

between all columns. The colons indicate column alignment as shown. The header canno

lumn boundaries, columns need not be vertically aligned, as they are in the above exampl

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 fruit| price\line

-----|-----:\line

apple|2.05\line

pear|1.37\line

orange|3.09\par}

l contents will wrap, with the relative cell widths determined by the number of dashes in the

Note: pandoc also recognizes pipe tables of the following form, as can be produced by E

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 | One | Two |\line

|-----+-------|\line

| my | table |\line

| is | nice |\par}

d instead of {\f1 |}. Other orgtbl features are not supported. In particular, to get non-default

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Metadata blocks\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 pandoc_title_block}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 If the file begins with a title block\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % title\line

% author(s) (separated by semicolons)\line

% date\par}

of standalone LaTeX or HTML output.) The block may contain just a title, a title and an aut

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 %\line

% Author\line

\line

% My title\line

%\line

% June 15, 2006\par}

180 \li0 \fi0 The title may occupy multiple lines, but continuation lines must begin with leadi

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % My title\line

on multiple lines\par}

uthors, the authors may be put on separate lines with leading space, or separated by sem

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % Author One\line

Author Two\line

\line

% Author One; Author Two\line

\line

% Author One;\line

Author Two\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The date must fit on one line.\par}

180 \li0 \fi0 All three metadata fields may contain standard inline formatting (italics, links, fo

the beginning of the document body. The title in the document head can have an optional

optionally end with a (single-digit) section number in parentheses. (There should be no sp

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % PANDOC(1)\par}

\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 will yield a man page with the title {\f1 PANDOC} and section 1.

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % PANDOC(1) Pandoc User Manuals\par} pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 will also have \u8220"Pandoc User Manuals\u8221" in the footer

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % PANDOC(1) Pandoc User Manuals | Version 4.0\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 will also have \u8220"Version 4.0\u8221" in the header.\par

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 yaml_metadata_block}\par}

\ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 A {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://yaml.org/spec/1.2/spec.html"}}

YAML

}}}

in the document, but if it is not at the beginning, it must be preceded by a blank line. (Note

\ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc chap1.md chap2.md chap3.md metadata.yaml -s -o book

} or {\f1 ...}.) Alternatively, you can use the {\f1 --metadata-file} option. Using that approach

interpreted as Markdown. Fields with names ending in an underscore will be ignored by p

contain multiple metadata blocks. If two metadata blocks attempt to set the same field, the

n document, a YAML metadata block will be produced only if the {\f1 -s/--standalone} optio

f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Note that {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://yaml.org/spec/1.2/spec.htm

YAML

}}}

haracter ({\f1 |}) can be used to begin an indented block that will be interpreted literally, wit

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line

title: 'This is the title: it contains a colon'\line

author:\line

- Author One\line

- Author Two\line

keywords: [nothing, nothingness]\line

abstract: |\line

This is the abstract.\line

\line

It consists of two paragraphs.\line

...\par}

y from the metadata. Thus, for example, in writing HTML, the variable {\f1 abstract} will be

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <p>This is the abstract.</p>\line

<p>It consists of two paragraphs.</p>\par}

hor} variable in the default templates expects a simple list or string, but can be changed to

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line

title: The document title\line

author:\line

- name: Author One\line

affiliation: University of Somewhere\line

- name: Author Two\line

affiliation: University of Nowhere\line

...\par}

sa180 \li0 \fi0 To use the structured authors in the example above, you would need a custo

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $for(author)$\line

$if(author.name)$\line

$author.name$$if(author.affiliation)$ ($author.affiliation$)$endif$\line

$else$\line

$author$\line

$endif$\line

$endfor$\par}

using {\f1 header-includes}; however, it is important to mark up this content as raw code fo

{\f1 raw_attribute} extension

}}}

), or it will be interpreted as markdown. For example:\par}

~~~
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 header-includes:\line
- |\line
```\{=latex\}\line
\\let\\oldsection\\section\line
\\renewcommand\{\\section\}[1]\{\\clearpage\\oldsection\{#1\}\}\line
```\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Backslash escapes\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 all_symbols_escapable}\par}
ny punctuation or space character preceded by a backslash will be treated literally, even if
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 *\\*hello\\**\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 one will get\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <em>*hello*</em>\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 instead of\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <strong>hello</strong>\par}
easier to remember than standard Markdown\u8217's rule, which allows only the following
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 \\`*_\{\}[]()>#+-.!\par}
80 \li0 \fi0 (However, if the {\f1 markdown_strict} format is used, the standard Markdown ru
d space is parsed as a nonbreaking space. It will appear in TeX output as {\f1 ~} and in HT
d line break. It will appear in TeX output as {\f1 \\\\} and in HTML as {\f1 <br />}. This is a ni
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Backslash escapes do not work in verbatim contexts.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Inline formatting\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Emphasis\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To {\i emphasize} some text, surround it with {\f1 *}s or {\f1 _}, like t
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This text is _emphasized with underscores_, and this\line
is *emphasized with asterisks*.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Double {\f1 *} or {\f1 _} produces {\b strong emphasis}:\par}
~~~

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This is **strong emphasis** and __with underscores__.\pa
0 \li0 \fi0 A {\f1 *} or {\f1 _} character surrounded by spaces, or backslash-escaped, will not
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This is * not emphasized *, and \\*neither is this\\*.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 intraword_underscores}\par}
d identifiers, pandoc does not interpret a {\f1 _} surrounded by alphanumeric characters as
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 feas*ible*, not feas*able*.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Strikeout\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 strikeout}\par}
0 \li0 \fi0 To strikeout a section of text with a horizontal line, begin and end it with {\f1 ~~}. T
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This ~~is deleted text.~~\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Superscripts and subscripts\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 superscript}, {\f1 subscript}\par}
unding the superscripted text by {\f1 ^} characters; subscripts may be written by surroundi
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 H~2~O is a liquid.  2^10^ is 1024.\par}
ped with backslashes. (This is to prevent accidental superscripting and subscripting throug
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Verbatim\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To make a short span of text verbatim, put it inside backticks:\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 What is the difference between `>>=` and `>>`?\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 If the verbatim text includes a backtick, use double backticks:\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Here is a literal backtick `` ` ``.\par}
sa180 \li0 \fi0 (The spaces after the opening backticks and before the closing backticks will
s with a string of consecutive backticks (optionally followed by a space) and ends with a st
80 \li0 \fi0 Note that backslash-escapes (and other Markdown constructs) do not work in ve
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This is a backslash followed by an asterisk: `\\*`.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 inline_code_attributes}\par}
0 Attributes can be attached to verbatim text, just as with {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#fer
```

```
fenced code blocks
}}}
:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 `<$>`\{.haskell\}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Small caps\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To write small caps, use the {\f1 smallcaps} class:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [Small caps]\{.smallcaps\}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Or, without the {\f1 bracketed_spans} extension:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <span class="smallcaps">Small caps</span>\par}
rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 For compatibility with other Markdown flavors, CSS is also support
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <span style="font-variant:small-caps;">Small caps</span>\
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This will work in all output formats that support small caps.\pa
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Math\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 tex_math_dollars}\par}
non-space character immediately to its left, and must not be followed immediately by a digi
or display math, use {\f1 $$} delimiters. (In this case, the delimiters may be separated from
180 \li0 \fi0 TeX math will be printed in all output formats. How it is rendered depends on th
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 LaTeX\par}
\li360 \fi0 It will appear verbatim surrounded by {\f1 \\(...\\)} (for inline math) or {\f1 \\[...\\]} (f
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Markdown, Emacs Org mode, ConTeXt, ZimWiki\par}
\li360 \fi0 It will appear verbatim surrounded by {\f1 $...$} (for inline math) or {\f1 $$...$$} (f
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 XWiki\par}
d \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will appear verbatim surrounded by {\f1 \{\{formula\}\}..\{\{/formula\
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 reStructuredText\par}
vill be rendered using an {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://docutils.sourceforge.io/docs/r
interpreted text role {\f1 :math:}
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 AsciiDoc\par}
{\f1 latexmath:[$...$]} (for inline math) or {\f1 [latexmath]++++\\[...\\]+++} (for display math).
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Texinfo\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered inside a {\f1 @math} command.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 roff man, Jira markup\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered verbatim without {\f1 $}\u8217's.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 MediaWiki, DokuWiki\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered inside {\f1 <math>} tags.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Textile\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered inside {\f1 <span class="math">} tags.\par
.0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered, if possible, using Unicode characters, and will otherwise ap
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 ODT\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered, if possible, using MathML.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 DocBook\par}
vill be rendered using MathML in an {\f1 inlineequation} or {\f1 informalequation} tag. Other
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Docx\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 It will be rendered using OMML math markup.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 FictionBook2\par}
as are rendered as images using CodeCogs or other compatible web service, downloaded
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 HTML, Slidy, DZSlides, S5, EPUB\par}
red in HTML will depend on the command-line options selected. Therefore see {\field{\*\fldi
Math rendering in HTML
}}}
```

```
above.\sa180\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Raw HTML\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 raw_html}\par}
m contexts, where {\f1 <}, {\f1 >}, and {\f1 &} are interpreted literally). (Technically this is no
hanged in HTML, S5, Slidy, Slideous, DZSlides, EPUB, Markdown, CommonMark, Emacs
xplicit way of including raw HTML in a Markdown document, see the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPER
{\f1 raw_attribute} extension
}}}
.\par}
and small capitals will be represented as HTML. Otherwise, plain-text fallbacks will be use
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 markdown_in_html_blocks}\par}
tags that are separated from the surrounding text with blank lines, and start and end at the
f1 markdown_strict} format is used; but by default, pandoc interprets material between HTI
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <table>\line
<tr>\line
<td>*one*</td>\line
<td>[a link](https://google.com)</td>\line
</tr>\line
</table>\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 into\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <table>\line
<tr>\line
<td><em>one</em></td>\line
<td><a href="https://google.com">a link</a></td>\line
</tr>\line
</table>\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 whereas {\f1 Markdown.pl} will preserve it as is.\par}
There is one exception to this rule: text between {\f1 <script>} and {\f1 <style>} tags is not
o mix Markdown with HTML block elements. For example, one can surround a block of Ma
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 native_divs}\par}
<div>} tags. For the most part this should give the same output as {\f1 markdown_in_html_
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 native_spans}\par}
side {\f1 <span>} tags. For the most part this should give the same output as {\f1 raw_html
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 raw_tex}\par}
e included in a document. Inline TeX commands will be preserved and passed unchanged
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This result was proved in \\cite\{jones.1967\}.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Note that in LaTeX environments, like\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 \\begin\{tabular\}\{|l|l|\}\\hline\line
Age & Frequency \\\\ \\hline\line
18--25  & 15 \\\\\line
26--35  & 33 \\\\\line
36--45  & 22 \\\\ \\hline\line
\\end\{tabular\}\par}
80 \li0 \fi0 the material between the begin and end tags will be interpreted as raw LaTeX, n
 and flexible way of including raw TeX in a Markdown document, see the {\field{\*\fldinst{H
{\f1 raw_attribute} extension
}}}
.\par}
i0 \fi0 Inline LaTeX is ignored in output formats other than Markdown, LaTeX, Emacs Org r
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Generic raw attribute\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 raw_attribute}\par}
ks with a special kind of attribute will be parsed as raw content with the designated format.
```

~~~
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ```\{=ms\}\line
.MYMACRO\line
blah blah\line
```\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 And the following produces a raw {\f1 html} inline element:\pa
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This is `<a>html</a>`\{=html\}\par}
\f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 This can be useful to insert raw xml into {\f1 docx} documents, e.g. a pag
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ```\{=openxml\}\line
<w:p>\line
<w:r>\line
<w:br w:type="page"/>\line
</w:r>\line
</w:p>\line
```\par}
penxml} for {\f1 docx} output, {\f1 opendocument} for {\f1 odt} output, {\f1 html5} for {\f1 epu
nd of inline code or fenced code block is enabled. Thus, for example, to use a raw attribute
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The raw attribute cannot be combined with regular attributes.\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 LaTeX macros\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 latex_macros}\par}
LaTeX macro definitions and apply the resulting macros to all LaTeX math and raw LaTeX
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 \\newcommand\{\\tuple\}[1]\{\\langle #1 \\rangle\}\line
\line
$\\tuple\{a, b, c\}$\par}
os will not be applied if they occur inside a raw span or block marked with the {\field{\*\fldin
{\f1 raw_attribute} extension
}}}
~~~

```
.\par}
} is disabled, the raw LaTeX and math will not have macros applied. This is usually a bette
{\f1 latex_macros} is not enabled. Macro definitions in Markdown source (or other formats
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Links\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Markdown allows links to be specified in several ways.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Automatic links\par}
l \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 If you enclose a URL or email address in pointy brackets, it will become
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <https://google.com>\line
<sam@green.eggs.ham>\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Inline links\par}
sts of the link text in square brackets, followed by the URL in parentheses. (Optionally, the
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This is an [inline link](/url), and here's [one with\line
a title](https://fsf.org "click here for a good time!").\par}
ace between the bracketed part and the parenthesized part. The link text can contain form
80 \li0 \fi0 Email addresses in inline links are not autodetected, so they have to be prefixed
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [Write me!](mailto:sam@green.eggs.ham)\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Reference links\par}
ence link has two parts, the link itself and the link definition, which may occur elsewhere in
nk definition consists of the bracketed label, followed by a colon and a space, followed by
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Here are some examples:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [my label 1]: /foo/bar.html  "My title, optional"\line
[my label 2]: /foo\line
[my label 3]: https://fsf.org (The free software foundation)\line
[my label 4]: /bar#special  'A title in single quotes'\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The URL may optionally be surrounded by angle brackets:\pa
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [my label 5]: <http://foo.bar.baz>\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The title may go on the next line:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [my label 3]: https://fsf.org\line
"The free software foundation"\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Note that link labels are not case sensitive. So, this will work:\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Here is [my link][FOO]\line
\line
[Foo]: /bar/baz\par}
ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 In an {\i implicit} reference link, the second pair of brackets is emp
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 See [my website][].\line
\line
[my website]: http://foo.bar.baz\par}
efinitions cannot occur in nested constructions such as list items or block quotes. Pandoc l
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 > My block [quote].\line
>\line
> [quote]: /foo\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 shortcut_reference_links}\par}
f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 In a {\i shortcut} reference link, the second pair of brackets may be omitte
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 See [my website].\line
\line
[my website]: http://foo.bar.baz\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs28 Internal links\par}
section of the same document, use the automatically generated identifier (see {\field{\*\fldir
Heading identifiers
}}}
). For example:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 See the [Introduction](#introduction).\par}
```

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 or\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 See the [Introduction].\line

\line

[Introduction]: #introduction\par}

nternal links are currently supported for HTML formats (including HTML slide shows and EF

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Images\par}

nk immediately preceded by a {\f1 !} will be treated as an image. The link text will be used

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ![la lune](lalune.jpg "Voyage to the moon")\line

\line

![movie reel]\line

\line

[movie reel]: movie.gif\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 implicit_figures}\par}

y alt text, occurring by itself in a paragraph, will be rendered as a figure with a caption. The

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ![This is the caption](/url/of/image.png)\par}

format. Some output formats (e.g.\u160?RTF) do not yet support figures. In those formats,

ar inline image, just make sure it is not the only thing in the paragraph. One way to do this

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ![This image won't be a figure](/url/of/image.png)\\\par}

de shows, an image in a paragraph by itself that has the {\f1 stretch} class will fill the scree

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 link_attributes}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Attributes can be set on links and images:\par}

\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 An inline ![image](foo.jpg)\{#id .class width=30 height=20px\}

and a reference ![image][ref] with attributes.\line

\line

[ref]: foo.jpg "optional title" \{#id .class key=val key2="val 2"\}\par}

(This syntax is compatible with {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://michelf.ca/projects/ph

PHP Markdown Extra

}}}

when only {\f1 #id} and {\f1 .class} are used.)\par}

et} and {\f1 sizes}) are passed through as is. Unknown attributes are passed through as cus

nit is assumed to be pixels. However, any of the following unit identifiers can be used: {\f1

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ![](file.jpg)\{ width=50% \}\par}

page-based formats like LaTeX. Dimensions are converted to pixels for output in HTML-lik

360\tab The {\f1 %} unit is generally relative to some available space. For example the abo

ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab HTML: {\f1 <img href="file.jpg" style="width: 50%

aphics[width=0.5\\textwidth,height=\\textheight]\{file.jpg\}} (If you\u8217're using a custom te

sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab ConTeXt: {\f1 \\externalfigure[file.jpg][width=0.5\\textw

tput formats have a notion of a class ({\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://wiki.contextgarde

ConTeXt

}}}

) or a unique identifier (LaTeX {\f1 \\caption}), or both (HTML).\par}

1 width} or {\f1 height} attributes are specified, the fallback is to look at the image resolutio

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Divs and Spans\par}

g the {\f1 native_divs} and {\f1 native_spans} extensions (see {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK

above

}}}

o create native {\f1 Div} and {\f1 Span} elements in the pandoc AST (as opposed to raw HT

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 fenced_divs}\par}

s plus some attributes. The attributes may optionally be followed by another string of conse

Extension: {\f1 fenced_code_attributes}

}}}

be treated as a class name. The Div ends with another line containing a string of at least th

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Example:\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ::::: \{#special .sidebar\}\line

Here is a paragraph.\line

\line

And another.\line

:::::\par}

\li0 \fi0 Fenced divs can be nested. Opening fences are distinguished because they {\i mu

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ::: Warning ::::::\line

This is a warning.\line

\line

::: Danger\line

This is a warning within a warning.\line

:::\line

::::::::::::::::::\par}

umber of colons in the closing fence need not match the number in the opening fence. How

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 bracketed_spans}\par}

ence of inlines, as one would use to begin a link, will be treated as a {\f1 Span} with attribu

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [This is *some text*]\{.class key="val"\}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Footnotes\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 footnotes}\par}

d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Pandoc\u8217's Markdown allows footnotes, using the following syn

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Here is a footnote reference,[^1] and another.[^longnote]\li

\line

[^1]: Here is the footnote.\line

\line

[^longnote]: Here's one with multiple blocks.\line
```

```
\line
Subsequent paragraphs are indented to show that they\line
belong to the previous footnote.\line
\line
\{ some.code \}\line
\line
The whole paragraph can be indented, or just the first\line
line.  In this way, multi-paragraph footnotes work like\line
multi-paragraph list items.\line
\line
This paragraph won't be part of the note, because it\line
isn't indented.\par}
n spaces, tabs, or newlines. These identifiers are used only to correlate the footnote refere
y may appear anywhere except inside other block elements (lists, block quotes, tables, etc
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 inline_notes}\par}
ootnotes are also allowed (though, unlike regular notes, they cannot contain multiple parag
pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Here is an inline note.^[Inlines notes are easier to write, since
you don't have to pick an identifier and move down to type the\line
note.]\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Inline and regular footnotes may be mixed freely.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Citations\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 citations}\par}
nal filter, {\f1 pandoc-citeproc}, pandoc can automatically generate citations and a bibliogra
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc --filter pandoc-citeproc myinput.txt\par}
on, or {\f1 --bibliography} command line argument. You can supply multiple {\f1 --bibliogra
{
```

```
\trowd \trgaph120
\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx4320\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Format\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 File extension\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 BibLaTeX\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .bib\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
```

```
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 BibTeX\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .bibtex\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 Copac\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .copac\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 CSL JSON\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .json\par}
\cell}
```

```
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 CSL YAML\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .yaml\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 EndNote\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .enl\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
```

```
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 EndNote XML\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .xml\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 ISI\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .wos\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 MEDLINE\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .medline\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 MODS\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .mods\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 RIS\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 .ris\par}
\cell}
}
```

```
\intbl\row}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \par}
\li0 \fi0 Note that {\f1 .bib} can be used with both BibTeX and BibLaTeX files; use {\f1 .bibte
c-citeproc --bib2json} and {\f1 pandoc-citeproc --bib2yaml} can produce {\f1 .json} and {\f1
X markup; in CSL YAML databases, pandoc Markdown; and in CSL JSON databases, an {
HTML-like markup
}}}
:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 <i>...</i>}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 italics\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 <b>...</b>}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 bold\par}
d \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 <span style="font-variant:small-caps;">...</span>} or {\f1 <sc>...</s
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 small capitals\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 <sub>...</sub>}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 subscript\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 <sup>...</sup>}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 superscript\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 <span class="nocase">...</span>}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 prevent a phrase from being capitalized as title case\sa180\pa
0 \fi0 {\f1 pandoc-citeproc -j} and {\f1 -y} interconvert the CSL JSON and CSL YAML forma
a field {\f1 bibliography}, you can include the citation data directly in the {\f1 references} fie
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
references:\line
- type: article-journal\line
id: WatsonCrick1953\line
```

```
author:\line
- family: Watson\line
  given: J. D.\line
- family: Crick\line
  given: F. H. C.\line
issued:\line
  date-parts:\line
  - - 1953\line
    - 4\line
    - 25\line
title: 'Molecular structure of nucleic acids: a structure for deoxyribose\line
  nucleic acid'\line
title-short: Molecular structure of nucleic acids\line
container-title: Nature\line
volume: 171\line
issue: 4356\line
page: 737-738\line
DOI: 10.1038/171737a0\line
URL: https://www.nature.com/articles/171737a0\line
language: en-GB\line
...\par}
\fi0 ({\f1 pandoc-citeproc --bib2yaml} can produce these from a bibliography file in one of t
and references can be formatted using any style supported by the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERL
Citation Style Language
}}}
, listed in the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.zotero.org/styles"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
```

Zotero Style Repository

}}}

r the {\f1 csl} metadata field. By default, {\f1 pandoc-citeproc} will use the {\field{*\fldinst{H

Chicago Manual of Style

}}}

CSL project provides further information on {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://citationsty

finding and editing styles

}}}

.\par}

ake your citations hyperlinks to the corresponding bibliography entries, add {\f1 link-citation

entifier from the database, and may optionally have a prefix, a locator, and a suffix. The cit

\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Blah blah [see @doe99, pp. 33-35; also @smith04, chap. 1].

\line

Blah blah [@doe99, pp. 33-35, 38-39 and *passim*].\line

\line

Blah blah [@smith04; @doe99].\par}

oc-citeproc} detects locator terms in the {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/cit

CSL locale files

}}}

{\f1 line}, {\f1 l.}/{\f1 ll.}; {\f1 note}, {\f1 n.}/{\f1 nn.}; {\f1 opus}, {\f1 op.}/{\f1 opp.}; {\f1 page}

s to distinguish the locator from the suffix. In complex cases, the locator can be enclosed in

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [@smith\{ii, A, D-Z\}, with a suffix]\line

[@smith, \{pp. iv, vi-xi, (xv)-(xvii)\} with suffix here]\par}

before the {\f1 @} will suppress mention of the author in the citation. This can be useful w

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Smith says blah [-@smith04].\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 You can also write an in-text citation, as follows:\par}

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 @smith04 says blah.\line
\line
@smith04 [p. 33] says blah.\par}
180 \li0 \fi0 If the style calls for a list of works cited, it will be placed in a div with id {\f1 refs
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ::: \{#refs\}\line
:::\par}
at the end of the document. Generation of the bibliography can be suppressed by setting {\
, you can set {\f1 reference-section-title} in the metadata, or put the heading at the beginni
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 last paragraph...\line
\line
# References\par}
be inserted after this heading. Note that the {\f1 unnumbered} class will be added to this he
s in the bibliography without actually citing them in the body text, you can define a dummy
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
nocite: |\line
@item1, @item2\line
...\line
\line
@item3\par}
e document will contain a citation for {\f1 item3} only, but the bibliography will contain entri
possible to create a bibliography with all the citations, whether or not they appear in the d
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
nocite: |\line
@*\line
...\par}
0 \li0 \fi0 For LaTeX output, you can also use {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/
```

{\f1 natbib}

}}}

or {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/biblatex"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

{\f1 biblatex}

}}}

ve, and add {\f1 --natbib} or {\f1 --biblatex} argument to {\f1 pandoc} invocation. Bear in min

mation, see the {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-citeproc/blob/r

pandoc-citeproc man page

}}}

.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Non-pandoc extensions\par}

be enabled by adding {\f1 +EXTENSION} to the format name, where {\f1 EXTENSION} is

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 old_dashes}\par}

dashes: {\f1 -} before a numeral is an en-dash, and {\f1 --} is an em-dash. This option only l

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 angle_brackets_escapable}\par}

h-escaped, as they can be in GitHub flavored Markdown but not original Markdown. This is

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 lists_without_preceding_blankline}\pa

ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Allow a list to occur right after a paragraph, with no intervening blank s

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 four_space_rule}\par}

ts the pandoc <= 2.0 behavior for parsing lists, so that four spaces indent are needed for li

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 spaced_reference_links}\par}

\f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Allow whitespace between the two components of a reference link, for e

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [foo] [bar].\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 hard_line_breaks}\par}

.80 \li0 \fi0 Causes all newlines within a paragraph to be interpreted as hard line breaks ins

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 ignore_line_breaks}\par} treated as spaces or as hard line breaks. This option is intended for use with East Asian la

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 east_asian_line_breaks}\par}

s hard line breaks, when they occur between two East Asian wide characters. This is a bett

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 emoji}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Parses textual emojis like {\f1 :smile:} as Unicode emoticons.\p

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 tex_math_single_backslash}\par}

as inline TeX math, and anything between {\f1 \\[} and {\f1 \\]} to be interpreted as display T

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 tex_math_double_backslash}\par}

n {\f1 \\\\(} and {\f1 \\\\)} to be interpreted as inline TeX math, and anything between {\f1 \\\\[

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 markdown_attribute}\par}

-level tags as Markdown. This extension changes the behavior so that Markdown is only p

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 mmd_title_block}\par}

sa180 \li0 \fi0 Enables a {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://fletcherpenney.net/multimarkd

MultiMarkdown

}}}

style title block at the top of the document, for example:\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Title: My title\line

Author: John Doe\line

Date: September 1, 2008\line

Comment: This is a sample mmd title block, with\line

a field spanning multiple lines.\par}

ocumentation for details. If {\f1 pandoc_title_block} or {\f1 yaml_metadata_block} is enable

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 abbreviations}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Parses PHP Markdown Extra abbreviation keys, like\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 *[HTML]: Hypertext Markup Language\par}

odel does not support abbreviations, so if this extension is enabled, abbreviation keys are

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 autolink_bare_uris}\par}

sa180 \li0 \fi0 Makes all absolute URIs into links, even when not surrounded by pointy brac

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 mmd_link_attributes}\par}

ue attributes on link and image references. This extension should not be confused with the

{\f1 link_attributes}

}}}

extension.\par}

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 This is a reference ![image][ref] with multimarkdown attributes

\line

[ref]: https://path.to/image "Image title" width=20px height=30px\line

id=myId class="myClass1 myClass2"\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 mmd_header_identifiers}\par}

ultimarkdown style heading identifiers (in square brackets, after the heading but before any

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 compact_definition_lists}\par}

syntax of pandoc 1.12.x and earlier. This syntax differs from the one described above unde

Definition lists

}}}

in several respects:\par}

0 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab No blank line is required between consecutive items of the

'tight\u8221" or \u8220"compact\u8221" list, omit space between consecutive items; the sp

nted four spaces.{\super\chftn}{\*\footnote\chftn\~\plain\pard {\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 bar\line

:   definition\line

foo\line

:   definition\par}

bar,\u8221" the first of which is lazily wrapped, or two list items? To remove the ambiguity

}\sa180\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs24 Extension: {\f1 gutenberg}\par}

ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Use {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.gutenberg.org"}}{\fl

Project Gutenberg

}}}

ut: all-caps for strong emphasis, surround by underscores for regular emphasis, add extra

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Markdown variants\par}

0 \li0 \fi0 In addition to pandoc\u8217's extended Markdown, the following Markdown varian

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 markdown_phpextra} (PHP Markdown Extra)\par}

fenced_code_blocks}, {\f1 definition_lists}, {\f1 intraword_underscores}, {\f1 header_attribu

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 markdown_github} (deprecated GitHub-Flavored Markdown)\p

ode_blocks}, {\f1 autolink_bare_uris}, {\f1 space_in_atx_header}, {\f1 intraword_underscor

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 markdown_mmd} (MultiMarkdown)\par}

es}, {\f1 definition_lists}, {\f1 all_symbols_escapable}, {\f1 implicit_header_references}, {\f1

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 markdown_strict} (Markdown.pl)\par}

f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 {\f1 raw_html}, {\f1 shortcut_reference_links}, {\f1 spaced_reference_link

rt {\f1 commonmark} and {\f1 gfm} (GitHub-Flavored Markdown, which is implemented as a

Only those listed below (and {\f1 smart}, {\f1 raw_tex}, and {\f1 hard_line_breaks}) will work

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 gfm} (GitHub-Flavored Markdown)\par}

_blocks}, {\f1 autolink_bare_uris}, {\f1 space_in_atx_header}, {\f1 intraword_underscores},

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Producing slide shows with pandoc\par}

pt slide presentation that can be viewed via a web browser. There are five ways to do this,

S5

}}}

, {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://paulrouget.com/dzslides/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul

DZSlides

```
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://www.w3.org/Talks/Tools/Slidy2/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
Slidy
}}}
, {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://goessner.net/articles/slideous/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
Slideous
}}}
, or {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://revealjs.com/"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
reveal.js
}}}
produce a PDF slide show using LaTeX {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://ctan.org/pkg/b
{\f1 beamer}
}}}
ws in Microsoft {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Power
PowerPoint
}}}
format.\par}
\ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Here\u8217's the Markdown source for a simple slide show, {\f1 habit
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 % Habits\line
% John Doe\line
% March 22, 2005\line
\line
# In the morning\line
\line
## Getting up\line
\line
```

```
- Turn off alarm\line
- Get out of bed\line
\line
## Breakfast\line
\line
- Eat eggs\line
- Drink coffee\line
\line
# In the evening\line
\line
## Dinner\line
\line
- Eat spaghetti\line
- Drink wine\line
\line
------------------\line
\line
![picture of spaghetti](images/spaghetti.jpg)\line
\line
## Going to sleep\line
\line
- Get in bed\line
- Count sheep\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To produce an HTML/JavaScript slide show, simply type\par
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -t FORMAT -s habits.txt -o habits.html\par}
180 \li0 \fi0 where {\f1 FORMAT} is either {\f1 s5}, {\f1 slidy}, {\f1 slideous}, {\f1 dzslides}, o
```

th {\f1 s5/default} (for S5), {\f1 slideous} (for Slideous), {\f1 reveal.js} (for reveal.js), or at the

Variables for HTML slides

}}}

ove.) For DZSlides, the (relatively short) JavaScript and CSS are included in the file by defa

ed} option can be used to produce a single file that contains all of the data necessary to dis

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To produce a PDF slide show using beamer, type\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -t beamer habits.txt -o habits.pdf\par}

\li0 \fi0 Note that a reveal.js slide show can also be converted to a PDF by printing it to a fil

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To produce a Powerpoint slide show, type\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc habits.txt -o habits.pptx\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Structuring the slide show\par}

her heading, somewhere in the document. In the example above, level-1 headings are alw

rd \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The document is carved up into slides according to the following ru

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab A horizontal rule always starts a new slide

ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab A heading at the slide level always starts a new

360 \fi-360 \bullet \tx360\tab Headings {\i below} the slide level in the hierarchy create head

n just contain the section title and help to break the slide show into sections. Non-slide cont

utomatically from the document\u8217's title block, if present. (In the case of beamer, this c

uring your slides into sections and subsections, you can just use level-1 headings for all ea

out will be produced, with level-1 headings building horizontally and level-2 headings build

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Incremental lists\par}

e {\f1 -i} option. If you want a particular list to depart from the default, put it in a {\f1 div} blo

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ::: incremental\line

\line

- Eat spaghetti\line

- Drink wine\line

\line

:::\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 or\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ::: nonincremental\line

\line

- Eat spaghetti\line

- Drink wine\line

\line

:::\par}

lists on a per-case basis, an older method is also supported: putting lists inside a blockquo

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 > - Eat spaghetti\line

> - Drink wine\par}

a180 \li0 \fi0 Both methods allow incremental and nonincremental lists to be mixed in a sing

te: Neither the {\f1 -i/--incremental} option nor any of the methods described here currently

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Inserting pauses\par}

ou can add \u8220"pauses\u8221" within a slide by including a paragraph containing three

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # Slide with a pause\line

\line

content before the pause\line

\line

. . .\line

\line

content after the pause\par}

\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Note: this feature is not yet implemented for PowerPoint output.

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Styling the slides\par}

Slideous), where {\f1 $DATADIR} is the user data directory (see {\f1 --data-dir}, above). T

0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 For dzslides, the CSS is included in the HTML file itself, and may be modi

sa180 \li0 \fi0 All {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/hakimel/reveal.js#configu

reveal.js configuration options

}}}

be set through variables. For example, themes can be used by setting the {\f1 theme} varia

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 -V theme=moon\par}

ard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Or you can specify a custom stylesheet using the {\f1 --css} optio

slides, you can specify a {\f1 theme}, {\f1 colortheme}, {\f1 fonttheme}, {\f1 innertheme}, an

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -t beamer habits.txt -V theme:Warsaw -o habits.pdf\

lides. In beamer, the only heading attribute that affects slides is the {\f1 allowframebreaks}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # References \{.allowframebreaks\}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Speaker notes\par}

aker notes are supported in reveal.js and PowerPoint (pptx) output. You can add notes to y

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ::: notes\line

\line

This is my note.\line

\line

- It can contain Markdown\line

- like this list\line

\line

:::\par}

n reveal.js, press {\f1 s} while viewing the presentation. Speaker notes in PowerPoint will b

0 \fi0 Notes are not yet supported for other slide formats, but the notes will not appear on th

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Columns\par}

mns, you can use a native div container with class {\f1 columns}, containing two or more di

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 :::::::::::::: \{.columns\}\line

```
::: \{.column width="40%"\}\line
contents...\line
:::\line
::: \{.column width="60%"\}\line
contents...\line
:::\line
::::::::::::::\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Frame attributes in beamer\par}
} option to a frame in beamer (for example, when using the {\f1 minted} environment). This
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # Fragile slide \{.fragile\}\par}
s described in Section 8.1 of the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://mirrors.ctan.org/macro
Beamer User\u8217's Guide
}}}
\f1 allowframebreaks}, {\f1 b}, {\f1 c}, {\f1 t}, {\f1 environment}, {\f1 label}, {\f1 plain}, {\f1 sh
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Background in reveal.js and beamer\par}
) \li0 \fi0 Background images can be added to self-contained reveal.js slideshows and to be
background-image} either in the YAML metadata block or as a command-line variable. (Th
oundImage}. You can also set {\f1 parallaxBackgroundHorizontal} and {\f1 parallaxBackgro
ular reveal.js slide, add {\f1 \{data-background-image="/path/to/image"\}} to the first slide-l
\li0 \fi0 In reveal.js\u8217's overview mode, the parallaxBackgroundImage will show up on
individual slides, including {\f1 data-background-size}, {\f1 data-background-repeat}, {\f1 d
omatically generated title slide, use the {\f1 title-slide-attributes} variable in the YAML meta
\li0 \fi0 See the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/hakimel/reveal.js#slide-ba
reveal.js documentation
}}}
for more details.\par}
```

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 For example in reveal.js:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
title: My Slideshow\line
parallaxBackgroundImage: /path/to/my/background_image.png\line
title-slide-attributes:\line
data-background-image: /path/to/title_image.png\line
data-background-size: contain\line
---\line
\line
## Slide One\line
\line
Slide 1 has background_image.png as its background.\line
\line
## \{data-background-image="/path/to/special_image.jpg"\}\line
\line
Slide 2 has a special image for its background, even though the heading has no content.\p
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Creating EPUBs with pandoc\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 EPUB Metadata\par}
{\f1 --epub-metadata} option, but if the source document is Markdown, it is better to use a
YAML metadata block
}}}
. Here is an example:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
title:\line
- type: main\line
text: My Book\line
```

```
- type: subtitle\line
text: An investigation of metadata\line
creator:\line
- role: author\line
text: John Smith\line
- role: editor\line
text: Sarah Jones\line
identifier:\line
- scheme: DOI\line
text: doi:10.234234.234/33\line
publisher:  My Press\line
rights: \u169? 2007 John Smith, CC BY-NC\line
ibooks:\line
version: 1.3.4\line
...\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 The following fields are recognized:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 identifier}\par}
me} are {\f1 ISBN-10}, {\f1 GTIN-13}, {\f1 UPC}, {\f1 ISMN-10}, {\f1 DOI}, {\f1 LCCN}, {\f1 G
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 title}\par}
s {\f1 file-as} and {\f1 type}, or a list of such objects. Valid values for {\f1 type} are {\f1 mair
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 creator}\par}
 role}, {\f1 file-as}, and {\f1 text}, or a list of such objects. Valid values for {\f1 role} are {\fiel
MARC relators
}}}
slate the human-readable versions (like \u8220"author\u8221" and \u8220"editor\u8221") to
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 contributor}\par}
```

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 Same format as {\f1 creator}.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 date}\par}

value in {\f1 YYYY-MM-DD} format. (Only the year is necessary.) Pandoc will attempt to co

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 lang} (or legacy: {\f1 language})\par}

0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value in {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://tools.ietf.org/html/bcp

BCP 47

}}}

format. Pandoc will default to the local language if nothing is specified.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 subject}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value or a list of such values.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 description}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 type}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 format}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 relation}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 coverage}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 rights}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value.\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 cover-image}\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value (path to cover image).\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 css} (or legacy: {\f1 stylesheet})\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li360 \fi0 A string value (path to CSS stylesheet).\par}

```
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 page-progression-direction}\par}
{\f1 page-progression-direction} attribute for the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://idpf.org
{\f1 spine} element
}}}
.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 ibooks}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li360 \fi0 iBooks-specific metadata, with the following fields:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 version}: (string)\par}
\f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 specified-fonts}: {\f1 true}|{\f1 false} (default {\f
\sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 ipad-orientation-lock}: {\f1 portrait-only}|{\f1 lands
sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 iphone-orientation-lock}: {\f1 portrait-only}|{\f1 land
d \ql \f0 \sa0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 binding}: {\f1 true}|{\f1 false} (default {\f1 tr
a0 \li720 \fi-360 \endash \tx360\tab {\f1 scroll-axis}: {\f1 vertical}|{\f1 horizontal}|{\f1 default}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 The {\f1 epub:type} attribute\par}
g that corresponds to an EPUB chapter using the {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http://www.
{\f1 epub:type} attribute
}}}
. For example, to set the attribute to the value {\f1 prologue}, use this markdown:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 # My chapter \{epub:type=prologue\}\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Which will result in:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <body epub:type="frontmatter">\line
<section epub:type="prologue">\line
<h1>My chapter</h1>\par}
dy epub:type="bodymatter">}, unless you use one of the following values, in which case ei
{
\trowd \trgaph120
```

```
\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx4320\clbrdrb\brdrs\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 epub:type} of first section\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 {\f1 epub:type} of body\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 prologue\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 abstract\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 acknowledgments\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 copyright-page\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
```

```
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 dedication\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 credits\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
```

```
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 keywords\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 imprint\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 contributors\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 other-credits\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 errata\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
```

```
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 revision-history\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 titlepage\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
```

```
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 halftitlepage\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 seriespage\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 foreword\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 preface\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 seriespage\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
```

```
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 titlepage\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 frontmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 appendix\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 backmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
```

```
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 colophon\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 backmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 bibliography\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 backmatter\par}
\cell}
}
\intbl\row}
{
\trowd \trgaph120
\cellx4320\cellx8640
\trkeep\intbl
{
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 index\par}
\cell}
{{\pard\intbl \ql \f0 \sa0 \li0 \fi0 backmatter\par}
\cell}
```

```
}
\intbl\row}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Linked media\par}
erated EPUB, and include it in the EPUB container, yielding a completely self-contained EP
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 <audio controls="1">\line
<source src="https://example.com/music/toccata.mp3"\line
data-external="1" type="audio/mpeg">\line
</source>\line
</audio>\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Creating Jupyter notebooks with pandoc\par}
80 \li0 \fi0 When creating a {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://nbformat.readthedocs.io/e
Jupyter notebook
}}}
and intervening content will be taken as Markdown cells. Attachments will automatically be
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 ---\line
title: My notebook\line
jupyter:\line
nbformat: 4\line
nbformat_minor: 5\line
kernelspec:\line
display_name: Python 2\line
language: python\line
name: python2\line
language_info:\line
codemirror_mode:\line
```

~~~
name: ipython\line
version: 2\line
file_extension: ".py"\line
mimetype: "text/x-python"\line
name: "python"\line
nbconvert_exporter: "python"\line
pygments_lexer: "ipython2"\line
version: "2.7.15"\line
---\line
\line
# Lorem ipsum\line
\line
**Lorem ipsum** dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc luctus\line
bibendum felis dictum sodales.\line
\line
``` code\line
print("hello")\line
```\line
\line
## Pyout\line
\line
``` code\line
from IPython.display import HTML\line
HTML("""\line
<script>\line
console.log("hello");\line
~~~

~~~
</script>\line
<b>HTML</b>\line
""")\line
```\line
\line
## Image\line
\line
This image ![image](myimage.png) will be\line
included as a cell attachment.\par}
ntly, or add output to code cells, then you need to include divs to indicate the structure. Yo
fenced divs
}}}
or {\field{\*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#extension-native_divs"}}{\fldrslt{\ul
native divs
}}}
for this. Here is an example:\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 :::::: \{.cell .markdown\}\line
# Lorem\line
\line
**Lorem ipsum** dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc luctus\line
bibendum felis dictum sodales.\line
::::::\line
\line
:::::: \{.cell .code execution_count=1\}\line
``` \{.python\}\line
print("hello")\line
~~~

~~~
```\line
\line
::: \{.output .stream .stdout\}\line
```\line
hello\line
```\line
:::\line
::::::\line
\line
:::::: \{.cell .code execution_count=2\}\line
``` \{.python\}\line
from IPython.display import HTML\line
HTML("""\line
<script>\line
console.log("hello");\line
</script>\line
<b>HTML</b>\line
""")\line
```\line
\line
::: \{.output .execute_result execution_count=2\}\line
```\{=html\}\line
<script>\line
console.log("hello");\line
</script>\line
<b>HTML</b>\line
~~~

hello\line

```\line

:::\line

::::::\par}

often interspersed raw elements and normal textual elements, and in an output cell pandoc

nb notebooks. For example, {\f1 --wrap=preserve} will preserve soft line breaks in Markdow

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Syntax highlighting\par}

\li0 \fi0 Pandoc will automatically highlight syntax in {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#fenced-c

fenced code blocks

}}}

n a language name. The Haskell library {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/jgm

skylighting

}}}

or HTML, EPUB, Docx, Ms, and LaTeX/PDF output. To see a list of language names that p

pygments}, which imitates the default color scheme used by the Python library pygments (

-highlight-style} to generate a JSON {\f1 .theme} file which can be modified and used as the

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc --print-highlight-style pygments > my.theme\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Then edit {\f1 my.theme} and use it like this:\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc --highlight-style my.theme\par}

nguage that isn\u8217't supported, you can use the {\f1 --syntax-definition} option to load a

KDE-style XML syntax definition file

}}}

ook at KDE\u8217's {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "https://github.com/KDE/syntax-highlightin

repository of syntax definitions

}}}

.\par}
```

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 To disable highlighting, use the {\f1 --no-highlight} option.\pa

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Custom Styles\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Custom styles can be used in the docx and ICML formats.\pa

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Output\par}

old) for inlines. This will work for most purposes, especially alongside a {\f1 reference.docx}

ecified style to the contained elements (with the exception of elements whose function dep

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 [Get out]\{custom-style="Emphatically"\}, he said.\par}

e a docx file with \u8220"Get out\u8221" styled with character style {\f1 Emphatically}. Sim

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 Dickinson starts the poem simply:\line

\line

::: \{custom-style="Poetry"\}\line

| A Bird came down the Walk---\line

| He did not know I saw---\line

:::\par}

d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 would style the two contained lines with the {\f1 Poetry} paragraph s

n the output file as inheriting from normal text, if the styles are not yet in your reference.do

ature allows for greatest customization in conjunction with {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http

pandoc filters

}}}

all italics to be transformed to the {\f1 Emphasis} character style (perhaps to change their c

a180 \li0 \fi0 For docx output, you don\u8217't need to enable any extensions for custom s

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs32 Input\par}

eads those styles that it can convert into pandoc elements, either by direct conversion or in

pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 By enabling the {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "#ext-styles"}}{\fldr

{\f1 styles} extension

}}}

```
ntains the styles of the input document, using the {\f1 custom-style} class. Paragraph styles
or example, using the {\f1 custom-style-reference.docx} file in the test directory, we have th
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 Without the {\f1 +styles} extension:\par}
d \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $ pandoc test/docx/custom-style-reference.docx -f docx -t markd
This is some text.\line
\line
This is text with an *emphasized* text style. And this is text with a\line
**strengthened** text style.\line
\line
> Here is a styled paragraph that inherits from Block Text.\par}
{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 And with the extension:\par}
l \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 $ pandoc test/docx/custom-style-reference.docx -f docx+styles -t ma
\line
::: \{custom-style="First Paragraph"\}\line
This is some text.\line
:::\line
\line
::: \{custom-style="Body Text"\}\line
This is text with an [emphasized]\{custom-style="Emphatic"\} text style.\line
And this is text with a [strengthened]\{custom-style="Strengthened"\}\line
text style.\line
:::\line
\line
::: \{custom-style="My Block Style"\}\line
> Here is a styled paragraph that inherits from Block Text.\line
:::\par}
```

can use your input document as a reference-doc while creating docx output (see below), a

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Custom writers\par}

i0 Pandoc can be extended with custom writers written in {\field{*\fldinst{HYPERLINK "http

Lua

}}}

. (Pandoc includes a Lua interpreter, so Lua need not be installed separately.)\par}

) \fi0 To use a custom writer, simply specify the path to the Lua script in place of the output

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc -t data/sample.lua\par}

riting a Lua function for each possible element in a pandoc document. To get a documente

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \f1 pandoc --print-default-data-file sample.lua\par}

a template manually using {\f1 --template} or add a new default template with the name {\f1

Templates

}}}

).\par}

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 A note on security\par}

0 If you use pandoc to convert user-contributed content in a web application, here are som

ask it create (with the exception of temporary files used in producing PDFs), a filter or cust

sible to use it in a mode that fully isolates pandoc from your file system, by running the pan

Using the pandoc API

}}}

for more details.\par}

ny pandoc operations under a timeout, to avoid DOS attacks that exploit these issues. If yo

out, users can inject arbitrary HTML. Even if {\f1 raw_html} is disabled, users can include d

{\pard \ql \f0 \sa180 \li0 \fi0 \b \fs36 Authors\par}

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GPL

}}}

ny kind. (See COPYRIGHT for full copyright and warranty notices.) For a full list of contribu

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