Pandoc Markdown Syntax Reference

Rishi Goutam

Pandoc Markdown Syntax Reference

With Tufte Pandoc CSS

April 6, 2022 – Rishi Goutam

- File Conversion
- Tables
- Font styles
- Lists
- Emojis
- Footnotes and inline notes
- Code
- Images

We wish to write articles in Pandoc markdown, and publish as html5 files.

File Conversion

Run the below to convert this markdown file (saved as `pandoc-reference.md`)
to a `pandoc-reference.html`

```
pandoc -s --extract-media=media --from=markdown+fenced_code_blocks+backtick_code_blocks+fanc
```

We can check out the Pandoc extensions used in the Pandoc Manual

Tables

Note: We need a line break before a creating a table

This is a pipe table

Syntax	Description
Header	Title
Paragraph	Text

Use `:` in the second row under the headers to tell markdown align columns

Right	Left	Default	Center
12	12	12	12
123	123	123	123
1	1	1	1

This is a table with where we can be lazy by not manually specifying widths. We also omit pipes around the edges

fruit	price
apple	2.05
pear	1.37
orange	3.09

Font styles

Text can be **emphasized** using two underscores. Text can also be **emphasized** with two asterisks `**`

Text can be ***italicized*** with three underscores `__`

A part of a word can be empha*sized* as well

~~Struck through~~ text using two tilde `~` symbols

Text can be underlined

We can begin a paragraph with small caps.

Note: Use the below if we do not have the `.smallcaps` class (such as when using pandoc without the `--standalone` flag)

```
<span style="font-variant:small-caps;">Small caps</span>
```

We can create highlighted text using the `<mark>...</mark>` tag

We can create subscripts (H_2O) as well as superscripts (X^2). E.g., `H~2~0` and `X^2^`

Lists

Checklists Project milestones:

- Create project
- Write project blog posts
- Share online

Unordered list Some big technology firms:

- Amazon

- Microsoft
- Apple
- Google

Ordered list Steps to create a data science project:

1. Clean and merge datasets
2. Conduct exploratory data analysis
3. Manipulate data to suit models and visualizations
4. Create predictive models
5. Visualize data
6. Present insights

Fancy lists

We can use Roman numeral or alphabetical lists. Enclose the list markers in parentheses, or follow the marker up with a `)` or `.`

i. foo
ii. bar
iii. baz

Capital letters must have two spaces after the `)` or `.`

I. foo
II. bar
III. baz

Lists can also start at a specific number or letter. Subsequent list markers do not need to be specified directly and `#.` can be used

c. charlie
d. delta
    iv. subfour
    v. subfive
    vi. subsix
e. echo

Definition lists

Definitions can be created in markdown with optional inline formatting:

Recurrent neural network (RNN) A recurrent neural network is a class of artificial neural networks where connections between nodes form a directed or undirected graph along a temporal sequence

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) This is one definition of LSTM. A PhD in mathematics is needed to understand it.

Here is a second definition for LSTM for a general audience. It has multiple paragraphs.

```
def lstm_model():
    ...
```

Third paragraph of definition 2.

Example lists

Sequentially numbered examples can be placed in the document. They do not need to be in a single list. They do need to be separated from a paragraph by a line break.

The Indo-European languages are a language family native to the overwhelming majority of Europe, the Iranian Plateau, and the northern Indian subcontinent. The Indo-Iranian branch comprises of early languages such as:

1. Sanskrit
2. Avestan (historically known as Zend)

These two languages have modern representatives (such as Hindustani and Persian, respectively). There are other early Indo-European languages such as:

3. Latin
4. Celtic

which have their own modern representatives (such as Portuguese and Irish, respectively)

Example lists can be named and referred to elsewhere in the document

An examination of (1) will show that it arose in South Asia after its predecessor languages had diffused there from the northwest in the late Bronze Age

Emojis

We emojis . Do not copy/paste an emoji (as that causes issues with creating a PDF from markdown via \LaTeX). Instead, use its shortcut like so: `:joy:`

emojipedia.org is a great resource to copy/paste emojis from

Footnotes and inline notes

Let's say we are writing about a technique I found on stackoverflow, medium, or webFootnote syntax can be found here

article. We can link to it via a footnote. The footnote will show up at the bottom of the page.

We can also have a longer footnoteHere's one with multiple paragraphs and code. Indent paragraphs to include them in the footnote.

Add as many paragraphs as you like. Note that we have a line break when we want to break up a paragraph

with multiple paragraphs and even code formatting. Scroll to the bottom or click the footnote superscript number to read the footnote. The footnote includes a link back to the original text

Notes can also be written inline.Inlines notes are easier to write, since we don't have to pick an identifier and move down to type the note.

Code

We can inline code `1+1` in a paragraph

We can also create a code block (this is transformed into an html `<pre>` tag). We can also specify the language used as well for syntax highlighting:

```
def foo(someint: int) -> int:
    """
    returns 1 plus the input

    :param someint: an integer
    """
    return 1 + someint
```

Images

Images can be created with a `width` attribute. Images are inline so they can be posted side-by-side by omitting a line break between two (or more) images

This works in most markdown formats but is not supported by Pandoc:

```
![Memoji picture of Rishi Goutam](https://hackmd.io/_uploads/B1zQAX5X9.png
=x250)
```

We want to use this:

```
![Memoji picture of Rishi Goutam](https://hackmd.io/_uploads/B1zQAX5X9.png){
width=250px }
```