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Hello World!

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Description Pandoc is a Haskell library for converting from one markup format to another, and a command-line tool that uses this library.

Pandoc can convert between numerous markup and word processing formats, including, but not limited to, various flavors of Markdown, HTML, LaTeX and Word docx. For the full lists of input and output formats, see the –from and –to options below. Pandoc can also produce PDF output: see creating a PDF, below.

Pandoc's enhanced version of Markdown includes syntax for tables, definition lists, metadata blocks, footnotes, citations, math, and much more. See below under Pandoc's Markdown.

Pandoc has a modular design: it consists of a set of readers, which parse text in a given format and produce a native representation of the document (an abstract syntax tree or AST), and a set of writers, which convert this native representation into a target format. Thus, adding an input or output format requires only adding a reader or writer. Users can also run custom pandoc filters to modify the intermediate AST.

Because pandoc's intermediate representation of a document is less expressive than many of the formats it converts between, one should not expect perfect conversions between every format and every other. Pandoc attempts to preserve the structural elements of a document, but not formatting details such as margin size. And some document elements, such as complex tables, may not fit into pandoc's simple document model. While conversions from pandoc's Markdown to all formats aspire to be perfect, conversions from formats more expressive than pandoc's Markdown can be expected to be lossy.

Using pandoc If no input-files are specified, input is read from stdin. Output goes to stdout by default. For output to a file, use the -o option:

pandoc -o output.html input.txt By default, pandoc produces a document fragment. To produce a standalone document (e.g. a valid HTML file including

and

), use the -s or –standalone flag:

pandoc -s -o output.html input.txt For more information on how standalone documents are produced, see Templates below.

If multiple input files are given, pandoc will concatenate them all (with blank lines between them) before parsing. (Use –file-scope to parse files individually.)

Specifying formats The format of the input and output can be specified explicitly using command-line options. The input format can be specified using the -f/–from option, the output format using the -t/–to option. Thus, to convert hello.txt from Markdown to LaTeX, you could type:

pandoc -f markdown -t latex hello.txt To convert hello.html from HTML to Markdown:

pandoc -f html -t markdown hello.html Supported input and output formats are listed below under Options (see -f for input formats and -t for output formats). You can also use pandoc –list-input-formats and pandoc –list-output-formats to print lists of supported formats.

If the input or output format is not specified explicitly, pandoc will attempt to guess it from the extensions of the filenames. Thus, for example,

pandoc -o hello.tex hello.txt will convert hello.txt from Markdown to LaTeX. If no output file is specified (so that output goes to stdout), or if the output file's extension is unknown, the output format will default to HTML. If no input file is specified (so that input comes from stdin), or if the input files' extensions are unknown, the input format will be assumed to be Markdown.

Character encoding Pandoc uses the UTF-8 character encoding for both input and output. If your local character encoding is not UTF-8, you should pipe input and output through iconv:

iconv -t utf-8 input.txt | pandoc | iconv -f utf-8 Note that in some output formats (such as HTML, LaTeX, ConTeXt, RTF, OPML, DocBook, and Texinfo), information about the character encoding is included in the document header, which will only be included if you use the -s/–standalone option.

Creating a PDF To produce a PDF, specify an output file with a .pdf extension:

pandoc test.txt -o test.pdf By default, pandoc will use LaTeX to create the PDF, which requires that a LaTeX engine be installed (see –pdf-engine below). Alternatively, pandoc can us