

Noddy AsciiDoc Document

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1. Introduction

This document is an introduction to AsciiDoc and some of the basic formatting options.

The source document - `noddy.adoc` - is best viewed in a plain text editor or in "Raw" mode in GitHub so as to display the AsciiDoc markup.

2. Heading 1

2.1. Heading 2

2.1.1. Heading 3

Heading 4

Here is some text.



Headings can be automatically numbered with by adding the `:sectnums:` attribute to the document header. However, autonumbering of headings don't appear to carry through to docbook output and downstream files, e.g. chunked xhtml. Automatic links and anchors can be enabled with the `:sectlinks:` and `:sectanchors:` attributes.

3. Text formatting

3.1. Paragraphs and line breaks

Paragraphs don't require any special markup in AsciiDoc. A paragraph is just one or more lines of consecutive text.

To begin a new paragraph, separate it by at least one blank line. Newlines within a paragraph are not displayed.

Manual line breaks
can be forced with a "plus" sign
at the end of a line.

Or use `[%hardbreaks]` at the
start of a paragraph in
order to force line breaks.

The following paragraph will return to normal line breaks.



Line breaks don't appear to carry through to docbook output and downstream files, e.g. chunked xhtml.

You can also insert horizontal rules. There should be one between here...

... and here.



Horizontal rules don't appear to carry through to docbook output and downstream files, e.g. chunked xhtml.

Now let's try a page break (only for pdf output).

3.2. Bold, italics and monospace

You can make **words** or whole lines **bold** by enclosing with an asterisk.

Use *underscores* for *italics*.

And `monospace` text can be forced with backticks.

The above can be ***combined***.

3.3. Code blocks

Prefixing lines/blocks with a single space will result in literal sections:

```
echo "This is a test"
```

This is useful for defining code/output blocks:

```
$ ls -ld .bash*
-rw-----. 1 toda1 toda1 23576 Apr 19 16:29 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 toda1 toda1    18 Aug  2 2016 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 toda1 toda1   745 Apr 17 10:29 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 toda1 toda1    814 Apr 19 09:21 .bashrc
$
```

Or you can specify a code block with four repeated hyphens enclosing the block.

```
if [ "$playlist" = "Wittertainment" ]
then
    echo "Hello to Jason Isaacs"
fi
```



Code blocks can have additional formatting such as titles, callouts and language specific syntax highlighting. See <https://asciidoctor.org/docs/asciidoc-syntax-quick-reference/#source-code> for examples.

Alternatively, enclose the block with four repeated periods for a literal block.

4. Lists

4.1. Unordered lists

- one
- two

- two-sub
 - two-sub-sub
- three

4.2. Ordered lists

1. one
2. two
 - a. two-sub
 - i. two-sub-sub
3. three

4.3. Labelled lists

Label 1

Definition 1

Label 2

Definition 2

Label 3

Definition 3

5. Admonitions

Admonitions are special blocks of text:



This is a NOTE style admonition.

Here's another one:



This is a TIP style admonition.

And another one:



This is a WARNING style admonition.

And another one:



This is an IMPORTANT style admonition.

And another one:



This is a CAUTION style admonition.

To enable icons in admonitions, set `:icons: font` in the document header. This will enable "Font Awesome". For more details, see <https://asciidoctor.org/docs/user-manual/#admonition-icons>.

6. Links

A simple link: <https://asciidoctor.org/docs/user-manual/>

A labelled link: [AsciiDoc syntax quick reference](#)

A link to an internal "anchor", in this case a header: [Links](#)

7. Tables

Table 1. Table of stuff

Number	English	French	German
1	one	un	eins
2	two	deux	zwei
3	three	trois	drei

8. Escaping special characters

There are several ways to escape text / special characters, ref: <https://asciidoctor.org/docs/asciidoc-syntax-quick-reference/#escaping-text>

Here are some simple examples - view the raw adoc file to see how each is implemented:

- Use a backslash to escape, e.g. `*don't bold me*` → `*don't bold me*`
- substitution: `{asterisk}don't bold me{asterisk}` → `*don't bold me*`
- attribute:
 - define this in the header section: `:my_substitution: pass:normal[{asterisk}don't bold me{asterisk}]`
 - use this the body: `{my_substitution}`
 - results in: `*don't bold me*`
- passthrough: `+*don't bold me*+` → `*don't bold me*`
- raw passthrough: `+++*don't bold me*+++` → `*don't bold me*`
- passthrough macro: `pass:[*don't bold me*]` → `*don't bold me*`

9. Images

There are lots of options for specifying images attributes and positioning - ref <https://asciidoctor.org/docs/user-manual/#images> - but here are a couple of simple options:

Inline:

This is done with a single colon in the definition, e.g. `image:filename.png[]` and places the image in



the middle

of some text.

Block:

This is done with a double colon in the definition, e.g. `image::yoshi2.png[Yoshi]` resulting in:



In this second example, alt text for the image is placed within the brackets.



Use the `:imagesdir:` document attribute to define a common location for image files. If undefined, it will look for images in the current dir.



Using the `:data-uri:` document attribute will result in images being embedded (using base64 encoding) rather than linked when html pages are generated. NB: this doesn't appear to work downstream into the DocBook toolchain and chunked html pages.

10. Appendices

Appendix A: Notes on creating appendices

Appendix headings can be created automagically by adding `[appendix]` on the line preceding a heading.