# h1 Heading 8-)

## h2 Heading

### h3 Heading

#### h4 Heading

##### h5 Heading

###### h6 Heading

Alternatively, for H1 and H2, an underline-ish style:

# Alt-H1

## Alt-H2

# Emphasis

Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or *underscores*.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with **asterisks** or **underscores**.

Combined emphasis with **asterisks and *underscores***.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~

**This is bold text**

**This is bold text**

*This is italic text*

*This is italic text*

~~Strikethrough~~

# Lists

1. First ordered list item
2. Another item Unordered sub-list.
3. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number Ordered sub-list
4. And another item.
5. Make my changes
   1. Fix bug
   2. Change the title
   3. Change the content
   4. Change the footer
   5. Improve formatting
      * Make the headings bigger
        + Make the text smaller
        + Make the background blue
6. Push my commits to GitHub
7. Open a pull request
   * Describe my changes
   * Mention all the members of my team
     + Ask for feedback

⋅⋅⋅You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align the raw Markdown).

⋅⋅⋅To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing spaces.⋅⋅  
⋅⋅⋅Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph.⋅⋅  
⋅⋅⋅(This is contrary to the typical GFM line break behaviour, where trailing spaces are not required.)

* Unordered list can use asterisks
* Or minuses
* Or pluses
* Create a list by starting a line with +, -, or \*
* Sub-lists are made by indenting 2 spaces:
  + Marker character change forces new list start:
    - Ac tristique libero volutpat at
    - Facilisis in pretium nisl aliquet
    - Nulla volutpat aliquam velit
* Very easy!

# Task lists

* Finish my changes
* Push my commits to GitHub
* Open a pull request
* @mentions, #refs, links, **formatting**, and <del>tags</del> supported
* list syntax required (any unordered or ordered list supported)
* this is a complete item
* this is an incomplete item

# Ignoring Markdown formatting

You can tell GitHub to ignore (or escape) Markdown formatting by using \ before the Markdown character.

Let's rename \*our-new-project\* to \*our-old-project\*.

# Links

[I'm an inline-style link](https://www.google.com)

[I'm an inline-style link with title](https://www.google.com)

[I'm a reference-style link](https://www.mozilla.org)

[I'm a relative reference to a repository file](../blob/master/LICENSE)

[You can use numbers for reference-style link definitions](http://slashdot.org)

Or leave it empty and use the [link text itself](http://www.reddit.com).

URLs and URLs in angle brackets will automatically get turned into links.
<http://www.example.com> or <http://www.example.com>and sometimes  
example.com (but not on Github, for example).

Some text to show that the reference links can follow later.

# Images

Here's our logo (hover to see the title text):

Inline-style:


Reference-style:





Like links, Images also have a footnote style syntax



With a reference later in the document defining the URL location:

# [Footnotes](https://github.com/markdown-it/markdown-it-footnote)

Footnote 1 link[[1]](#footnote-1).

Footnote 2 link[[2]](#footnote-2).

Inline footnote^[Text of inline footnote] definition.

# Code and Syntax Highlighting

Inline code has back-ticks around it.

@font-face {  
 font-family: Chunkfive; src: url('Chunkfive.otf');  
}  
  
body, .usertext {  
 color: #F0F0F0; background: #600;  
 font-family: Chunkfive, sans;  
}  
  
@import url(print.css);  
@media print {  
 a[href^=http]::after {  
 content: attr(href)  
 }  
}

function $initHighlight(block, cls) {  
 try {  
 if (cls.search(/\bno\-highlight\b/) != -1)  
 return process(block, true, 0x0F) +  
 ` class="${cls}"`;  
 } catch (e) {  
 /\* handle exception \*/  
 }  
 for (var i = 0 / 2; i < classes.length; i++) {  
 if (checkCondition(classes[i]) === undefined)  
 console.log('undefined');  
 }  
}  
  
export $initHighlight;

# Tables

Colons can be used to align columns.

| Tables | Are | Cool |
| --- | --- | --- |
| col 3 is | right-aligned | $1600 |
| col 2 is | centered | $12 |
| zebra stripes | are neat | $1 |

There must be at least 3 dashes separating each header cell.  
The outer pipes (|) are optional, and you don't need to make the  
raw Markdown line up prettily. You can also use inline Markdown.

| Markdown | Less | Pretty |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Still* | renders | **nicely** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

| First Header | Second Header |
| --- | --- |
| Content Cell | Content Cell |
| Content Cell | Content Cell |

| Command | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git status | List all new or modified files |
| git diff | Show file differences that haven't been staged |

| Command | Description |
| --- | --- |
| git status | List all *new or modified* files |
| git diff | Show file differences that **haven't been** staged |

| Left-aligned | Center-aligned | Right-aligned |
| --- | --- | --- |
| git status | git status | git status |
| git diff | git diff | git diff |

| Name | Character |
| --- | --- |
| Backtick | ` |
| Pipe | | |

# Blockquotes

Blockquotes are very handy in email to emulate reply text.  
This line is part of the same quote.

Quote break.

This is a very long line that will still be quoted properly when it wraps. Oh boy let's keep writing to make sure this is long enough to actually wrap for everyone. Oh, you can *put* **Markdown** into a blockquote.

Blockquotes can also be nested...

...by using additional greater-than signs right next to each other...

...or with spaces between arrows.

# Inline HTML

<dl>  
 <dt>Definition list</dt>  
 <dd>Is something people use sometimes.</dd>

<dt>Markdown in HTML</dt>  
 <dd>Does \*not\* work \*\*very\*\* well. Use HTML <em>tags</em>.</dd>  
</dl>

# Horizontal Rules

Three or more...

Hyphens

Asterisks

Underscores

1. Footnote **can have markup** and multiple paragraphs. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Footnote text. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)