### This is the title

### Yann Esposito

### Notes

### **Spacemacs**

Awesome a bit unknown commands:

- SPC f s: save
- SPC f f: create/open a file
- SPC r l: helm resume (start at the latest projectile-find-file for example)
- SPC s 1: resume-last-search
- g c c: comment out a line
- SPC r y: show previous yanked things
- SPC /: find in all project
- SPC \*: find word under cursor in all project
- C-o: Jump back
- "ay: to yank into register a, then "ap to paste

# Level 1 in org-mode

This is a text I write so we can test many different details of a web page. The text can be **bold**, *italic*, <del>strikethrough</del> or keyword.

Here is a link to another page.

There should be whitespace between paragraphs.

Multiples lines in the source code should be set as a single paragraph. But if I use a double space There should be a forced newline.

### Width

Testing the width: I use a max width of 71

 $-----10-----20-----30-----40-----50------60------70-\\123456789-1$ 

123456789-123456

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

### Math

Let also try to write some math inside the text  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ . In the middle of the text again x and  $x_i \times 0$ .

 $x^y/\log(x)$ 

$$\prod_{i=0}^n \sum_{x_i \in E} \frac{1}{x_i}$$

### **Blocks**

#### Notes

This is some note. With a bit of information and text. Perhaps a list:

- thing
- another thing

#### **Examples**

This is an example. We can say a few things. Perhaps a list:

- thing
- another thing

### Lists

#### Ordered lists

- 1. counting with very very long lines. Just to check that everything is all right regarding very long lines inside list, but also nested lists.
- 2. foo
- 3. bar
- 4. baz
- 5. counting
- 6. up
- 7. to
- 8. a
- 9. big
- 10. number enough
- 11. to have two
- 12. digits
- 13. The simplest example of a homotopy group is the fundamental group of a space, which is written  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ : Given a space X and a point  $x_0$  in it, one can make a group whose elements are loops at  $x_0$  (continuous paths from  $x_0$  to  $x_0$ ), considered up to homotopy, with the group operations given by the identity path (standing still), path concatenation, and path reversal. For example, the fundamental group of the 2-sphere is trivial, but the fundamental group of the torus is not, which shows that the sphere and the torus are not homotopy equivalent. The intuition is that every loop on the sphere is homotopic to the identity, because its inside can be filled in. In contrast, a loop on the torus that goes through the donut's hole is not homotopic to the identity, so there are non-trivial elements in the fundamental group.
- 14. Lot of things.

#### Unordered list

- counting with very very long lines. Just to check that everything is all right regarding very long lines inside list, but also nested lists.
- foo
- bar
- baz
- counting
- up
- to
- a
- big
- number enough
- to have two
- digits

- The simplest example of a homotopy group is the fundamental group of a space, which is written  $\pi_1(X,x_0)$ : Given a space X and a point  $x_0$  in it, one can make a group whose elements are loops at  $x_0$  (continuous paths from  $x_0$  to  $x_0$ ), considered up to homotopy, with the group operations given by the identity path (standing still), path concatenation, and path reversal. For example, the fundamental group of the 2-sphere is trivial, but the fundamental group of the torus is not, which shows that the sphere and the torus are not homotopy equivalent. The intuition is that every loop on the sphere is homotopic to the identity, because its inside can be filled in. In contrast, a loop on the torus that goes through the donut's hole is not homotopic to the identity, so there are non-trivial elements in the fundamental group.
- Lot of things.

#### Nested

- counting with very very long lines. Just to check that everything is all right regarding very long lines inside list, but also nested lists.
- foo
  - bar
    - baz
      - quux
- The simplest example of a homotopy group is the fundamental group of a space, which is written  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ : Given a space X and a point  $x_0$  in it, one can make a group whose elements are loops at  $x_0$  (continuous paths from  $x_0$  to  $x_0$ ), considered up to homotopy, with the group operations given by the identity path (standing still), path concatenation, and path reversal.
  - 1. counting with very very long lines. Just to check that everything is all right regarding very long lines inside list, but also nested lists.
  - 2. foo
    - a. Something else to nest.
    - b. For example, the fundamental group of the 2-sphere is trivial, but the fundamental group of the torus is not, which shows that the sphere and the torus are not homotopy equivalent. The intuition is that every loop on the sphere is homotopic to the identity, because its inside can be filled in. In contrast, a loop on the torus that goes through the donut's hole is not homotopic to the identity, so there are non-trivial elements in the fundamental group.
  - 3. The simplest example of a homotopy group is the fundamental group of a space, which is written  $\pi_1(X,x_0)$ : Given a space X and a point  $x_0$  in it, one can make a group whose elements are loops at  $x_0$  (continuous paths from  $x_0$  to  $x_0$ ), considered up to homotopy, with the group operations given by the identity path (standing still), path concatenation, and path reversal.

- 4. Lot of things.
- Lot of things.

# Blockquote

This is a blockquote following a header.

When something is important enough, you do it even if the odds are not in your favor.

### Source code

```
// Javascript code with syntax highlighting.
var fun = function lang(l) {
  dateformat.i18n = require('./lang/' + l)
  return true;
}
# Ruby code with syntax highlighting
GitHubPages::Dependencies.gems.each do |gem, version|
  s.add_dependency(gem, "= #{version}")
end
(defn clj-fn
  "A clojure function with syntax highlighting"
  [arg]
  (clojure.pprint/pprint arg))
-- main hello world
main :: IO ()
main = do
 putStrLn "What is your name?"
  name <- getLine</pre>
  putStrLn $ "Hello " <> name <> "!"
Tangled
(defn clj-fn
  "A clojure function with syntax highlighting"
 (clojure.pprint/pprint arg))
-- main hello world
main :: IO ()
main = do
  putStrLn "What is your name?"
```

```
name <- getLine
putStrLn $ "Hello " <> name <> "!"
```

# **Tables**

head1	head two
Sir Robin	the not so brave
Lancelot	search the holy <b>graal</b>
Galaad	the <i>pure</i>
Zoot	Just Zoot

Bad too wide table...

head1	head two	head3	head4	head5
Sir Robin Lancelot Galaad Zoot	the not so brave search the holy <b>graal</b> the <i>pure</i> Just Zoot	very big content here	super long content	What could I say, I like tryin

# Rules

There's a horizonta	al rule below this
Another here	
After the rule.	

# Image

an image:

Testing include an image

We could try inline image just to check.

- $\bullet$  item with img
  - $\bullet$  item with img

# TODOs

#### TODO todo

- 1. IN-PROGRESS in-progress
  - a. IN-REVIEW in-review
- 2. HOLD on hold state
  - $\bullet$  State "HOLD" from "IN-REVIEW" [2019-07-09 Tue 13:44] some reason
- 3. WAITING waiting status
  - State "WAITING" from [2019-07-09 Tue 13:44] waiting for someone
- 4. DONE done status
- 5. CANCELED canceled status
  - State "CANCELED" from [2019-07-09 Tue 13:45]

cancel reason

## Level 1

### Level 2

Level 3

Level 4

### Level 5

- 1. Level 6
  - a. Level 7
    - i. Level 8
      - 1. Level 9
        - $\alpha*$  Level 10
          - i. Level 11
            - 1. Level 12

# TODO Todo 1

## TODO Todo 2

TODO Todo 3

TODO Todo 4

### TODO Todo 5

- 1. TODO Todo 6
  - a. TODO Todo 7
    - i. TODO Todo 8
      - 1. TODO Todo 9
        - $\alpha*$  TODO Todo 10
          - i. TODO Todo 11
            - 1. TODO Todo 12