

<i>What You Type</i>	<i>What You Get</i>
<p>=First Level Headline</p> <p>Notice that blank lines follow all blocks of content. Headlines are always followed by a blank line, as well as paragraphs, lists, tables etc.</p> <p>[css:id class] As shown here, it is possible to assign CSS ids and classes to blocks. This is explained in more detail in the CSS/wiki documentation.</p> <p>==Section: Basic Formats</p> <p>You can indicate ''emphasis'' or ''strength'', or a ~combination of both~.</p> <p>Superscripts and subscripts are possible: x² and x₂</p> <p>You can even use <<myID myClass<<spans if you need them for some reason>>.</p> <p>Html entities work &copy; &reg; &trade; and should be typed as standard html entities -- though the it is not necessary to do so with " ' & < and >.</p> <p>~~Forced line breaks~~ require only hard returns within your document.</p> <p>==Links</p> <p>===URLs</p> <p>Basic form for a link is [philosophy/reasons Reasons to be a Philosophy Major]. If a link is external to the website containing the wiki, use a full url in your link, e.g., [http://www.google.com go to Google]. Except in rare cases, don't use the words 'click here,' but rather integrate your links with your content, making them meaningful.</p> <p>[css generic]![url text to click tooltip text id class css]</p> <p>===Email</p> <p>Put square brackets around email address: [you@somewhere.com]. Email addresses are presented in such a way as to protect them from spam-bots.</p> <p>===When You Need ''Actual'' ![] Brackets</p> <p>You can "escape" the wiki-meaning of ![square brackets] by preceding the brackets with an exclamation, as you've already seen in this document.</p>	<p><h1>First Level Headline</h1></p> <p><p>Notice that blank lines follow all blocks of content. Headlines are always followed by a blank line, as well as paragraphs, lists, tables etc.</p></p> <p><p id="id" class="class"> As shown here, it is possible to assign CSS ids and classes to blocks. This is explained in more detail in the CSS/wiki documentation.</p></p> <p><h2>Section: Basic Formats</h2></p> <p><p>You can indicate emphasis or strength, or a combination of both.</p></p> <p><p>Superscripts and subscripts are possible: x<sup>2</sup> and x<sub>2</sub></p></p> <p><p>You can even use spans if you need them for some reason.</p></p> <p><p>Html entities work &copy; &reg; &trade; and should be typed as standard html entities &#8212; though the it is not necessary to do so with &quot; ' &amp; &lt; and &gt;.</p></p> <p><p>Forced line breaks
 require only hard returns
 within your document.</p></p> <p><h2 id="linkSection"> Links</h2></p> <p><h3>URLs</h3></p> <p><p>Basic form for a link is Reasons to be a Philosophy Major. If a link is external to the website containing the wiki, use a full url in your link, e.g., go to Google. Except in rare cases, don't use the words click here, but rather integrate your links with your content, making them meaningful.</p></p> <p><p class="generic">[url text to click tooltip text id class css]</p></p> <p><h3>Email</h3></p> <p><p>Put square brackets around email address: <script language="JavaScript" type="text/JavaScript">document.write(obfuscateM('somewhere%23com','you').substring(7,obfuscateM('somewhere%23com','you').length));</script>. Email addresses are presented in such a way as to protect them from spam-bots.</p></p> <p><h3>When You Need Actual [] Brackets</h3></p> <p><p>You can &quot;escape&quot; the wiki-meaning of [square brackets] by preceding the brackets with an exclamation, as you've already seen in this document.</p></p>

<i>What You Type</i>	<i>What You Get</i>
<p>===Image and Attachments</p> <p>Link to a file you've uploaded (an attachment) like [attach:snake.jpg this]. You can ''attach'' any kind of file.</p> <p>[css generic]Generic form is ![attach:file.ext text tooltip text id class css]</p> <p>Show the file like this: [show:snake.jpg]. You can only ''show'' .jpg, .png, and .gif.</p> <p>[css generic]Generic form is ![show:imagename.ext alt text url to link id class]</p> <p>[show:snake.jpg a flying snake, oh my http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake]</p> <p>You may also see the images inserted with a different notation.</p> <p>[display:snake.jpg]</p> <p>This notation continues to function as a kind of backwards compatibility, but ![show] is preferred.</p>	<p><h3>Image and Attachments</h3></p> <p><p>Link to a file you've uploaded (an attachment) like this. You can attach any kind of file.</p></p> <p><p class="generic">Generic form is
</p> <p>[attach:file.ext text tooltip text id class css]</p></p> <p><p>Show the file like this: . You can only show .jpg, .png, and .gif.</p></p> <p><p class="generic">Generic form is
</p> <p>[show:imagename.ext alt text url to link id class]</p></p> <p><p></p></p> <p><p>You may also see the images inserted with a different notation.</p></p> <p><p></p></p> <p><p>This notation continues to function as a kind of backwards compatibility, but [show] is preferred.</p></p>

<i>What You Type</i>	<i>What You Get</i>
<pre> ==Quick Lists A ''quick list'' is one in which items are essentially brief or atomic. No blanks lines can be typed within such lists, but line breaks are acceptable. Remember, list formatting (spacing between items, bullet type, etc) is controllable via CSS -- the list should ideally be marked up simply as shown below. ===Unordered List (Bullet List) * item A * item B ** sub item ** a sub item with a line break * item C ** yada ** yada yada /* item C is not yet finished! * item D ===Ordered List # item A # item B ## sub B ## sub B # item C ** sub C ** sub C ===Definition List ? item 1 : definition of item 1 ? item 2 : definition of item 2 ** item 2 info ** more item 2 info /: definition of item 2 continued ? item 3 : definition of item 3 ?? item 3a :: def. of 3a ===I Need a Real Asterisk* at the Beginning** of a Line ''*'' Don't panic. Just indicate that the little guy should be ''emphasized'' (or, superscripted). ''**''Works with multiple *'s as well. </pre>	<pre> <h2>Quick Lists</h2> <p>A quick list is one in which items are essentially brief or atomic. No blanks lines can be typed within such lists, but line breaks are acceptable. Remember, list formatting (spacing between items, bullet type, etc) is controllable via CSS &#8212; the list should ideally be marked up simply as shown below.</p> <h3>Unordered List (Bullet List)</h3> item A item B sub item a sub item
 with a line break item C yada yada yadaitem C is not yet finished! item D <h3>Ordered List</h3> item A item B sub Bsub B item C sub Csub C <h3>Definition List</h3> <dl> <dt>item 1</dt> <dd>definition of item 1</dd> <dt>item 2</dt> <dd>definition of item 2 item 2 infomore item 2 info definition of item 2 continued</dd> <dt>item 3</dt> <dd>definition of item 3 <dl><dt>item 3a</dt><dd>def. of 3a</dd></dl> </dd></dl> <h3>I Need a Real Asterisk* at the Beginning** of a Line</h3> <p>* Don't panic. Just indicate that the little guy should be emphasized (or, superscripted).</p> <p>**Works with multiple *'s as well.</p> </pre>

<i>What You Type</i>	<i>What You Get</i>
<pre> ==Full Lists More complex lists, whose list items may include nearly anything (including multiple paragraphs, headlines, tables, etc), are accomplished in much the same way as quick lists, except they are preceded by ![list] and followed ![list]. [css generic] Generic form of declaration is ![list:id class css] CSS information will be assigned to a div that automatically wraps the list construction. [list] * The main thing to remember about full lists is that the *, # or ? that indicate the beginning of a new item occur at the beginning of a new line. Proin eget magna. Phasellus vel risus. Donec non nunc ullamcorper ligula suscipit elementum. In a urna. Donec porttitor. Integer rhoncus tempus sapien. ** Ut ligula eros ** sed, feugiat in, scelerisque et, orci. * Spacing is diminished in importance. Nulla fringilla enim a nunc. Nunc quis orci in pede accumsan bibendum. Nullam metus nunc, auctor at, fringilla non, fermentum ac, mi. ## erat volutpat. Vestibulum eu diam. ## Vivamus condimentum. /* Continued from before the numbered list. * New item!^^*^^ ^^*^^available for a limited time only! [/list] </pre>	<pre> <h2>Full Lists</h2> <p>More complex lists, whose list items may include nearly anything (including multiple paragraphs, headlines, tables, etc), are accomplished in much the same way as quick lists, except they are preceded by
 ![list] and followed ![list].</p> <p class="generic"> Generic form of declaration is
 ![list: id class css]
 CSS information will be assigned to a div that automatically wraps the list construction.</p> <div> <p>The main thing to remember about full lists is that the *, # or ? that indicate the beginning of a new item occur at the beginning of a new line.</p> <p>Proin eget magna. Phasellus vel risus. Donec non nunc ullamcorper ligula suscipit elementum. In a urna. Donec porttitor. Integer rhoncus tempus sapien.</p> <p>Ut ligula eros</p> <p>sed, feugiat in, scelerisque et, orci.</p> <p>Spacing is diminished in importance. Nulla fringilla enim a nunc. Nunc quis orci in pede accumsan bibendum. Nullam metus nunc, auctor at, fringilla non, fermentum ac, mi.</p> <p>erat volutpat. Vestibulum eu diam.</p> <p>Vivamus condimentum.</p> <p>Continued from before the numbered list.</p> <p>New item!<sup>*</sup>
 <sup>*</sup>available for a limited time only!</p> </div> </pre>

<i>What You Type</i>	<i>What You Get</i>
<pre> ==Quick Tables Quick tables are for simple tables where the constituents of table cells are brief. There is a 'full table' syntax as well. ! @border="1" cellpadding="2" @@ Column 1 Header ! Column 2 Header [2c] The "2c" means that this cell spans two columns in the table. Blah in column 1 Blah in column 2 Blah in column 1 Blah in column 2 [2r] I'll span 2 rows. I will not. I am in column 2! The optional @@ @@ notation in the first cell of a table gives you a quick way to specify html attributes for the table. Sometimes this is expedient, though, in general, utilizing CSS is a preferable way to specify visual styles for a table. ==Full Tables Like full lists, 'full tables' are specified by a leading ![table] and a closing ![table]. [css generic]Generic form is ![table:id class css] [table:tableID1] Anything occurring before the first row is a 'caption'. ----- -- I am cell a cell. I can contain all kinds of things. * lists * are * OK * for instance -- even full lists -- I am another cell -- in the second column! ----- --[2c] Now we are on the second row. Two - together within a ![table] designate a cell. You can see how any number of -hyphens- greater than 2 designates the beginning of a row. Tables are 'always written row by row. This cell spans both columns. -----[css:rowID rowClass] --[css cellClass] cells and rows can both utilize ![css:id class css] --[css cellClass] "~" used in the ![] construct is just a place holder. ----- --! column 1 --! column 2 [/table] </pre>	<pre> <h2>Quick Tables</h2> <p>Quick tables are for simple tables where the constituents of table cells are brief. There is a full table syntax as well.</p> <table border="1" cellpadding="2" > <tr><th>Column 1 Header</th><th>Column 2 Header</th></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">The &quot;2c&quot; means that this cell spans
 two columns in the table.</td> </tr> <tr><td>Blah in column 1</td><td>Blah in column 2</td></tr> <tr><td>Blah in column 1</td><td>Blah in column 2</td></tr> <tr><td rowspan="2">I'll span 2 rows.</td><td>I will not.</td></tr> <tr><td>I am in column 2!</td></tr> </table> <p>The optional @@ ... @@ notation in the first cell of a table gives you a quick way to specify html attributes for the table. Sometimes this is expedient, though, in general, utilizing CSS is a preferable way to specify visual styles for a table.</p> <h2>Full Tables</h2> <p>Like full lists, full tables are specified by a leading [table] and a closing [table].</p> <p class="generic">Generic form is
 [table: id class css]</p> <table id="tableID1"> <caption>Anything occuring before the first row is a caption.</caption> <tr><td><p>I am cell a cell.</p> <p>I can contain all kinds of things.</p> listsareOKfor instance &#8212; even full lists </td> <td><p>I am another cell &#8212; in the second column!</p> </td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><p>Now we are on the second row. Two - together within a [table] designate a cell. You can see how any number of -hyphens- greater than 2 designates the beginning of a row.</p> <p>Tables are always written row by row.</p> <p>This cell spans both columns.</p> </td></tr> <tr id="rowID" class="rowClass"><td class="cellClass"><p>cells and rows can both utilize
 [css:id class css]</p> </td> <td class="cellClass"><p>&quot;~&quot; used in the [] construct is just a place holder.</p> </td></tr> <tr><th><p>column 1</p> </th> <th><p>column 2</p> </th></tr> </table> </pre>

<i>What You Type</i>	<i>What You Get</i>
<pre> ==Block Quotations The wiki allows for block quotations, accomplished in one of 2 ways: [list] # The first method essentially transforms a single "paragraph" into a block quotation. For instance, I might say: ""Block quotation mark up is really for ''block quotations'', not generic indentation. Many people will ''use'' them for indentation, but it's better to use CSS attached to blocks of content for that sort of thing. # It's possible to create block quotations that contain multiple blocks... [""] Donec pede. Praesent facilisis, dui non imperdiet faucibus, justo metus gravida justo, pulvinar ultrices felis velit ac lectus. Quisque tincidunt. In ipsum. Maecenas turpis. Integer porta ipsum ac tellus. Integer sit amet metus. Phasellus elit mi, ullamcorper ac, cursus nec, laoreet et, diam. Nulla velit. Donec pede. [/"""] [css generic] Generic notation is !["":id class] [/list] </pre>	<pre> <h2>Block Quotations</h2> <p>The wiki allows for block quotations, accomplished in one of 2 ways:</p> <div> <p>The first method essentially transforms a single &quot;paragraph&quot; into a block quotation. For instance, I might say:</p> <blockquote>Block quotation mark up is really for block quotations, not generic indentation. Many people will use them for indentation, but it's better to use CSS attached to blocks of content for that sort of thing.</blockquote> <p>It's possible to create block quotations that contain multiple blocks...</p> <blockquote> <p>Donec pede. Praesent facilisis, dui non imperdiet faucibus, justo metus gravida justo, pulvinar ultrices felis velit ac lectus. Quisque tincidunt. In ipsum. Maecenas turpis.</p> <p>Integer porta ipsum ac tellus. Integer sit amet metus. Phasellus elit mi, ullamcorper ac, cursus nec, laoreet et, diam. Nulla velit. Donec pede.</p> </blockquote> <p class="generic"> Generic notation is
 [&quot;&quot;;id class]</p> </div> </pre>