

<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 <code>'emphasis'</code> or <code>'strength'</code>, or a combination of both.</p> <p>Superscripts and subscripts are possible: <code>x<sup>2</sup></code> and <code>x<sub>2</sub></code></p> <p>You can even use <code>&lt;&lt;myID   myClass&gt;&gt;&lt;&lt;spans if you need them for some reason&gt;&gt;&gt;</code>.</p> <p>Html entities work (examples: <code>&amp;copy;</code> <code>&amp;reg;</code> <code>&amp;trade;</code>) and should be typed as standard html entities -- though the it is not necessary to do so with <code>" &amp; &lt; and &gt;</code>.</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 <code>[philosophy/reasons   Reasons to be a Philosophy Major]</code>. If a link is external to the website containing the wiki, use a full url in your link, e.g., <code>[http://www.google.com   go to Google]</code>. Except in rare cases, don't use the words <code>'click here,'</code> but rather integrate your links with your content, making them meaningful.</p> <p><code>[css generic]![url   text to click   tooltip text  id   class   css]</code></p> <p>===Email</p> <p>Put square brackets around email address: <code>[you@somewhere.com]</code>. Email addresses are presented in such a way as to protect them from spam-bots.</p> <p>===When You Need <code>'Actual'</code> <code>![ ]</code> Brackets</p> <p>You can "escape" the wiki-meaning of <code>![square brackets]</code> by preceding the brackets with an exclamation, as you've already seen in this document.</p>	<h1>First Level Headline</h1> <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>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> <h2>Section: Basic Formats</h2> <p>You can indicate <i>emphasis</i> or <b>strength</b>, or a combination of both.</p> <p>Superscripts and subscripts are possible: <math>x^2</math> and <math>x_2</math></p> <p>You can even use spans if you need them for some reason.</p> <p>Html entities work © ® ™ and should be typed as standard html entities — though the it is not necessary to do so with <code>" &amp; &lt; and &gt;</code>.</p> <p><b>Forced line breaks</b> require only hard returns within your document.</p> <h2>Links</h2> <h3>URLs</h3> <p>Basic form for a link is <a href="#">Reasons to be a Philosophy Major</a>. If a link is external to the website containing the wiki, use a full url in your link, e.g., <a href="http://www.google.com">go to Google</a>. Except in rare cases, don't use the words <i>click here</i>, but rather integrate your links with your content, making them meaningful.</p> <p><code>[url   text to click   tooltip text   id   class   css]</code></p> <h3>Email</h3> <p>Put square brackets around email address: <a href="mailto:you@somewhere.com">you@somewhere.com</a>. Email addresses are presented in such a way as to protect them from spam-bots.</p> <h3>When You Need <i>Actual</i> <code>[ ]</code> Brackets</h3> <p>You can "escape" the wiki-meaning of <code>[square brackets]</code> by preceding the brackets with an exclamation, as you've already seen in this document.</p>

## What You Type

### ===Image and Attachments

Link to a file you've uploaded (an attachment) like `[attach:snake.jpg | this]`. You can `'attach'` any kind of file.

```
[css|generic]Generic form is
![attach:file.ext | text | tooltip text | id | class |
css]
```

Show the file like this: `[show:snake.jpg]`. You can only `'show'` .jpg, .png, and .gif.

```
[css|generic]Generic form is
![show:imagenam.e.ext | alt text | url to link | id |
class]
```

```
[show:snake.jpg | a flying snake, oh my |
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake]
```

You may also see the images inserted with a different notation.

```
[display:snake.jpg]
```

This notation continues to function as a kind of backwards compatibility, but `![show]` is preferred.

## What You Get

### Image and Attachments

Link to a file you've uploaded (an attachment) like [this](#). You can *attach* any kind of file.

```
Generic form is
[attach:file.ext | text | tooltip text | id | class | css]
```



Show the file like this: `[show:snake.jpg]`. You can only *show* .jpg, .png, and .gif.

```
Generic form is
[show:imagenam.e.ext | alt text | url to link | id | class]
```



You may also see images inserted with a different notation.



This notation continues to function as a kind of backwards compatibility, but `[show]` is preferred.

## What You Type

## What You Get

### ==Quick Lists

A 'quick list' is one in which items are essentially brief or atomic. No blank 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.

## Quick Lists

A *quick list* is one in which items are essentially brief or atomic. No blank 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

1. item A
2. item B
  1. sub B
  2. sub B
3. 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.

<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>	<h2 data-bbox="816 191 1003 233">Full Lists</h2> <p data-bbox="816 254 1503 405">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 <code>[list]</code> and followed <code>[/list]</code>.</p> <div data-bbox="816 422 1520 531" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="816 422 1466 531">Generic form of declaration is <code>[list:id   class   css]</code>  CSS information will be assigned to a div that automatically wraps the list construction.</p> </div> <ul data-bbox="873 548 1503 642" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="873 548 1503 642">• 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.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="911 657 1503 772">Proin eget magna. Phasellus vel risus. Donec non nunc ullamcorper ligula suscipit elementum. In a urna. Donec porttitor. Integer rhoncus tempus sapien.</p> <ul data-bbox="873 793 1503 867" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="967 793 1162 825">• Ut ligula eros</li> <li data-bbox="967 842 1414 867">• sed, feugiat in, scelerisque et, orci.</li> </ul> <ul data-bbox="873 888 1503 1003" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="873 888 1503 1003">• 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.</li> </ul> <ol data-bbox="959 1024 1409 1098" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="959 1024 1409 1056">1. erat volutpat. Vestibulum eu diam.</li> <li data-bbox="959 1073 1284 1098">2. Vivamus condimentum.</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="911 1119 1393 1150">Continued from before the numbered list.</p> <ul data-bbox="873 1171 1292 1234" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="873 1171 1292 1234">• New item! *available for a limited time only!</li> </ul>

## What You Type

### ==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 `![]` and a closing `![]`.

```
[css|generic]Generic form is
![] | 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
![] 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|cellClass]
"~" used in the ![] construct is just a place holder.
```

```
-----
```

```
--!
column 1
--!
column 2
![]
```

## What You Get

### Quick Tables

Quick tables are for simple tables where the constituents of table cells are brief. There is a *full table* syntax as well.

Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
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
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 `![]` and a closing `![]`.

```
Generic form is
![] | class | css]
```

Anything occurring before the first row is a *caption*.

I am cell a cell. I can contain all kinds of things. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>lists</li><li>are</li><li>OK</li><li>for instance — even full lists</li></ul>	I am another cell -- in the second column!
---	--

Now we are on the second row. Two - together within a `![]` designate a cell. Any number of -hyphens- greater than 2 designates the beginning of a row.

cells and rows can both use the generic <code>[css:id class css]</code> construct on the line in which they are declared.	"~" used in <code>[ ]</code> construct is just a place holder.
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>

<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>	<h2 data-bbox="816 191 1166 233">Block Quotations</h2> <p data-bbox="816 254 1523 310">The wiki allows for block quotations, accomplished in one of 2 ways:</p> <ol data-bbox="873 331 1495 422" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="873 331 1495 422">1. The first method essentially transforms a single "paragraph" into a block quotation. For instance, I might say: <div data-bbox="987 436 1446 621" style="padding-left: 40px;"> <p>Block quotation mark up is really for <i>block quotations</i>, not generic indentation. Many people will <i>use</i> them for indentation, but it's better to use CSS attached to blocks of content for that sort of thing.</p> </div> </li> <li data-bbox="873 657 1495 714">2. It's possible to create block quotations that contain multiple blocks... <div data-bbox="987 730 1406 888" style="padding-left: 40px;"> <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> </div> <div data-bbox="987 924 1438 1045" style="padding-left: 40px;"> <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> </div> <div data-bbox="987 1081 1520 1138" style="padding-left: 40px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <p>Generic notation is ["":id class]</p> </div> </li> </ol>