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Editing Shorthand

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Editing Shorthand

Formatting Command:	You write:	You get:
Paragraphs: Blank lines will create new paragraphs.	1st paragraph 2nd paragraph	1st paragraph 2nd paragraph
Headings: Three or more dashes at the beginning of a line, followed by plus signs and the heading text. One plus creates a top level heading, two pluses a second level heading, etc. The maximum heading depth is 6. You can create a table of contents with the %TOC% macro. If you want to exclude a heading from the TOC, put !! after the ---+. <p> Empty headings are allowed, but won't appear in the table of contents.</p>	---++ Sushi ---+++ Maguro ---++++!! Not in TOC	Sushi Maguro Not in TOC
Bold Text: Words get shown in bold by enclosing them in * asterisks.	*Bold*	Bold
Italic Text: Words get shown in <i>italic</i> by enclosing them in _ underscores.	_Italic_	<i>Italic</i>
Bold Italic: Words get shown in <i>bold italic</i> by enclosing them in __ double-underscores.	__Bold italic__	<i>Bold italic</i>
Fixed Font: Words get shown in <code>fixed font</code> by enclosing them in = equal signs.	=Fixed font=	<code>Fixed font</code>
Bold Fixed Font: Words get shown in <code>bold fixed font</code> by enclosing them in == double equal signs.	==Bold fixed==	<code>Bold fixed</code>
<p> You can follow the closing bold, italic, or other (* _ __ = ==) indicator with normal punctuation, such as commas and full stops.</p> <p> Make sure there is no space between the text and the indicators.</p>	_This works_, _this does not _	<i>This works,</i> _this does not _
Verbatim (Literal) Text: Surround code excerpts and other formatted text with <verbatim> and </verbatim> tags. <p> verbatim tags disable HTML code. Use</p>	<verbatim> class CatAnimal { void purr() { <code here> } } }	<pre>class CatAnimal { void purr() { <code here> } }</pre>

Formatting Command:	You write:	You get:																									
<pre><pre> and </pre> tags instead if you want the HTML code within the tags to be interpreted.</pre> <p>⚠ Preferences settings (* Set NAME = value) are set within verbatim tags.</p>	<pre></verbatim></pre>																										
Separator (Horizontal Rule): Three or more three dashes at the beginning of a line..	-----	<hr/>																									
Bulleted List: Multiple of three spaces, an asterisk, and another space. 📌 For all the list types, you can break a list item over several lines by indenting lines after the first one by at least 3 spaces .	<pre>* level 1 * level 2 * back on 1 * A bullet broken over three lines * last bullet</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ level 2 • back on 1 • A bullet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> broken over three lines • last bullet 																									
Numbered List: Multiple of three spaces, a type character, a dot, and another space. Several types are available besides a number: <table border="1" data-bbox="199 981 785 1317"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th><th>Generated Style</th><th>Sample Sequence</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Arabic numerals</td><td>1, 2, 3, 4...</td></tr> <tr> <td>a.</td><td>Lowercase letters</td><td>a, b, c, d...</td></tr> <tr> <td>i.</td><td>Lowercase Roman Numerals</td><td>i, ii, iii, iv...</td></tr> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Uppercase letters</td><td>A, B, C, D...</td></tr> <tr> <td>I.</td><td>Uppercase Roman Numerals</td><td>I, II, III, IV...</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	Generated Style	Sample Sequence	1.	Arabic numerals	1, 2, 3, 4...	a.	Lowercase letters	a, b, c, d...	i.	Lowercase Roman Numerals	i, ii, iii, iv...	A.	Uppercase letters	A, B, C, D...	I.	Uppercase Roman Numerals	I, II, III, IV...	<pre>1. Sushi 1. Dim Sum 1. Fondue A. Sushi A. Dim Sum A. Fondue i. Sushi i. Dim Sum i. Fondue</pre>	<pre>1. Sushi 2. Dim Sum 3. Fondue A. Sushi B. Dim Sum C. Fondue i. Sushi ii. Dim Sum iii. Fondue</pre>							
Type	Generated Style	Sample Sequence																									
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I.	Uppercase Roman Numerals	I, II, III, IV...																									
Definition List: Three spaces, a dollar sign, the term, a colon, a space, followed by the definition.	<pre>\$ Sushi: Japan \$ Dim Sum: S.F.</pre>	<pre>Sushi Japan Dim Sum S.F.</pre>																									
Table: Each row of the table is a line containing of one or more cells. Each cell starts and ends with a vertical bar ' '. Any spaces at the beginning of a line are ignored. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *bold* header cell with text in asterisks center-aligned cell with at least two, and equal number of spaces on either side right-aligned cell with more spaces on the left 2 colspan and multi-span columns with multiple 's right next to each other 	<pre> *L* *C* *R* A2 B2 C2 A3 B3 C3 multi span A5-7 5 5 ^ six six ^ seven seven split\ over\ 3 lines A9 B9 C9 </pre>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th><th>C</th><th>R</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A2</td><td>B2</td><td>C2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A3</td><td>B3</td><td>C3</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">multi span</td></tr> <tr> <td>A5-7</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">split</td><td>six</td><td>six</td></tr> <tr> <td>seven</td><td>seven</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">over 3 lines</td></tr> <tr> <td>A9</td><td>B9</td><td>C9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	L	C	R	A2	B2	C2	A3	B3	C3	multi span			A5-7	5	5	split	six	six	seven	seven	over 3 lines		A9	B9	C9
L	C	R																									
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multi span																											
A5-7	5	5																									
split	six	six																									
	seven	seven																									
	over 3 lines																										
A9	B9	C9																									










Formatting Command:	You write:	You get:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ^ cell with caret indicating follow-up row of multi-span rows • You can split rows over multiple lines by putting a backslash ' \ ' at the end of each line • Contents of table cells wrap automatically as determined by the browser • Use %VBAR% or &#124; to add characters in tables. • Use %CARET% or &#94; to add ^ characters in tables. <p> The TablePlugin provides the ^ multiple-span row functionality and additional rendering features</p>		
<p>WikiWord Links: CapitalizedWordsStuckTogether (or WikiWords) will produce a link automatically if preceded by whitespace or parenthesis.</p> <p> If you want to link to a topic in a different web write Otherweb.TopicName. To link to a topic in a subweb write Otherweb.Subweb.TopicName.</p> <p> The link label excludes the name of the web, e.g. only the topic name is shown. As an exception, the name of the web is shown for the WebHome topic.</p> <p> Dots ' . ' are used to separate webs and subwebs from topic names and therefore cannot be used in topic names.</p> <p>It's generally a good idea to use the macros %SYSTEMWEB% and %USERSWEB% instead of System and Main.</p>	<pre>WebStatistics Sandbox.WebNotify Sandbox.WebHome Sandbox.Subweb.TopicName</pre>	<p>WebStatistics</p> <p>WebNotify</p> <p>Sandbox</p> <p>TopicName</p>
<p>Anchor: You can define a reference inside a topic (called an anchor name) and link to that. To define an anchor write #AnchorName at the beginning of a line. The anchor name must be a WikiWord of no more than 32 characters. To link to an anchor name use the [[MyTopic#MyAnchor]] syntax. You can omit the topic name if you want to link within the same topic.</p>	<pre>[[WikiWord#NotThere]] [[#MyAnchor] [Jump]] #MyAnchor To here</pre>	<p>WikiWord#NotThere</p> <p>Jump</p> <p>To here</p>
<p>Forced Links: You can create a forced internal link by enclosing words in double square brackets. Text within the brackets may contain optional spaces; the topic name is formed by capitalizing the initial letter and by removing the spaces; for example, [[wiki syntax]] links to topic WikiSyntax. You can also refer to a different</p>	<pre>[[wiki syntax]] [[Sandbox.My unspaced topic]] escaped: ![[wiki syntax]]</pre>	<p>wiki syntax</p> <p>Main.Wiki groups</p> <p>escaped: [[wiki syntax]]</p>

Formatting Command:	You write:	You get:
<p>web and use anchors.</p> <p>💡 To "escape" double square brackets that would otherwise make a link, prefix the leading left square bracket with an exclamation point.</p>		
<p>Specific Links:</p> <p>You can create a link where you specify the link text and the URL separately using nested square brackets <code>[[reference][text]]</code>. Internal link references (e.g. WikiSyntax) and URLs (e.g. http://foswiki.org/) are both supported. The rules described under Forced Links apply for internal link references.</p> <p>💡 Anchor names can be added as well, to create a link to a specific place in a topic.</p>	<pre>[[WikiSyntax][wiki syntax]] [[http://gnu.org][GNU]]</pre>	<p>wiki syntax</p> <p>GNU</p>
<p>Prevent a Link:</p> <p>Prevent a WikiWord from being linked by prepending it with an exclamation point.</p>	<pre>!SunOS</pre>	<p>SunOS</p>
<p>Disable Links:</p> <p>You can disable automatic linking of WikiWords by surrounding text with <code><noautolink></code> and <code></noautolink></code> tags.</p> <p>📖 It is possible to turn off all auto-linking with a NOAUTOLINK preferences setting.</p>	<pre><noautolink> RedHat & SuSE </noautolink></pre>	<p>RedHat & SuSE</p>
<p>Mailto Links:</p> <p>E-mail addresses are linked automatically. To create e-mail links that have more descriptive link text, specify subject lines or message bodies, or omit the e-mail address, you can write <code>[[mailto:user@domain][descriptive text]]</code>.</p>	<pre>a@b.com [[mailto:a@b.com]] \ [Mail]] [[mailto:?subject=\ Hi][Hi]]</pre>	<p>a@b.com</p> <p>Mail</p> <p>Hi</p>
<p>Literal content:</p> <p>Foswiki generates HTML code from TML shorthand. Experts surround anything that must be output literally in the HTML code, without the application of shorthand rules, with <code><literal>...</literal></code> tags. ⚠️ any HTML within literal tags must be well formed i.e. all tags must be properly closed before the end of the literal block. 💡 Macros are expanded within literal blocks.</p>	<pre><literal> Not A Table </literal></pre>	<p> Not A Table </p>
<p>Protected content:</p> <p>Experts protect text from mangling by WYSIWYG editors using <code><sticky>...</sticky></code> tags. Sticky tags don't have any effect on normal topic display; they are only relevant when content has to be protected from a WYSIWYG editor (usually because it isn't well-formed HTML, or because it is HTML that WYSIWYG would normally filter out or modify). Protected content appears as plain text in the WYSIWYG editor.</p>	<pre><sticky> <div> This div is required </div> </sticky></pre>	<p>This div is required</p>

- ☐ System

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- User Documentation
- User Tools

- **Webs**

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- ☐ System

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