


Syntax

 DokuWiki supports some simple markup language, which tries to make the datafiles to be as readable as possible. This page contains all possible syntax you may use when editing the pages.

Basic Text Formatting

DokuWiki supports **bold**, *italic*, underlined and monospaced texts. Of course you can ***combine*** all these.

```
DokuWiki supports **bold**, //italic//, __underlined__ and 'monospaced'
texts.
Of course you can **_//'combine'//_** all these.
```

You can use _{subscript} and ^{superscript}, too.

```
You can use <sub>subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup>, too.
```

You can mark something as ~~deleted~~ as well.

```
You can mark something as <del>deleted</del> as well.
```

Paragraphs are created from blank lines. If you want to **force a newline** without a paragraph, you can use two backslashes followed by a whitespace or the end of line.

You should use forced newlines only if really needed.

Links

External


External links are recognized automatically: <http://www.google.com> or simply www.google.com - You can set the link text as well: [This Link points to google](#). Email addresses like this one: andi@splitbrain.org are recognized, too.

```
You can set link text as well: [[http://www.google.com|This Link points to
google]]. Email addresses like this one: <andi@splitbrain.org> are
recognized, too.
```

Internal

Internal links are created by using square brackets. You can either just give a [pagename](#) or use an additional [link text](#), [namespaces](#) are allowed too.

Internal links are created by using square brackets. You can either just give a `[[pagename]]` or use an additional `[[pagename|link text]]`, `[[some:namespaces]]` are allowed too..


 [Wiki pagenames](#) are converted to lowercase automatically, special characters are not allowed.

Linking to a specific section is possible. Add the section name behind a hash character as known from HTML. This links to [this Section](#).

This links to `[[syntax#internal|this Section]]`.



Links to [existing pages](#) are shown in a different style from [nonexisting](#) ones.

Windows Shares

Windows shares like [this](#) are recognized. Please note that these only make sense in a homogeneous user group like a corporate  [Intranet](#).

Windows Shares like `[[\\server\share|this]]` are recognized, too.

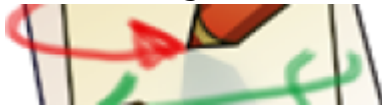
Notes:

- For security reasons direct browsing of windows shares only works in Microsoft Internet Explorer per default (and only in the “local zone”).
- For Mozilla and Firefox it can be enabled through different workaround mentioned in the [Mozilla Knowledge Base](#). However, there will still be a JavaScript warning about trying to open a Windows Share. To remove this warning (for all users), put the following line in `conf/lang/en/lang.php` (more details at  [localization](#)): `<code - conf/lang/en/lang.php> <?php / * Customization of the english language file * Copy only the strings that needs to be modified */ $lang['js']['nosmblinks'] = ; </code> ===== Footnotes ===== You can add footnotes 1) by using double parentheses. You can add footnotes 2) by using double parentheses. ===== Sectioning ===== You can use up to five different levels of headlines to structure your content. If you have more than three headlines, a table of contents is generated automatically – this can be disabled by including the string ~~NOTOC~~ in the document. ===== Headline Level 3 ===== === Headline Level 4 === == Headline Level 5 == ===== Headline Level 3 ===== === Headline Level 4 === == Headline Level 5 == By using four or more dashes, you can make a horizontal line: -- ===== Media Files ===== You can include external and internal  images, videos and audio files with curly brackets.`



Optionally you can specify the size of them. Real size:

Resize to given width:



Resize to given width and height³⁾:



Resized external image:



Real size:



Resize to given width:



Resize to given

width and height:

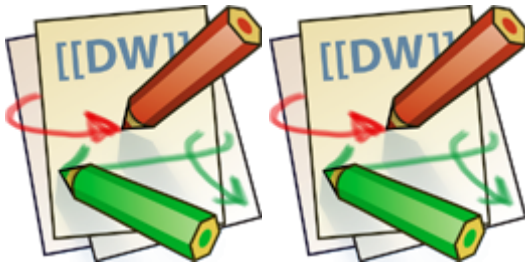


Resized external image:



By using left or right whitespaces you can

choose the alignment.



Of course, you can add a title (displayed as a tooltip by most browsers), too.



For linking an image to another page see [Image Links](#) above. ===== Supported Media Formats ===== DokuWiki can embed the following media formats directly. | Image | gif, jpg, png | | Video | webm, ogv, mp4 | | Audio | ogg, mp3, wav | | Flash | swf | If you specify a filename that is not a supported media format, then it will be displayed as a link instead. By adding ?linkonly you provide a link to the media without displaying it inline [dokuwiki-128.png](#) [dokuwiki-128.png](#) This is just a link to the image. ===== Fallback Formats ===== Unfortunately not all browsers understand all video and audio formats. To mitigate the problem, you can upload your file in different formats for maximum browser compatibility. For example consider this embedded mp4 video: When you upload a video.webm and video.ogv next to the referenced video.mp4, DokuWiki will automatically add them as alternatives so that one of the three files is understood by your browser. Additionally DokuWiki supports a "poster" image which will be shown before the video has started. That image needs to have the same filename as the video and be either a jpg or png file. In the example above a video.jpg file would work. ===== Lists ===== Dokuwiki supports ordered and unordered lists. To create a list item, indent your text by two spaces and use a * for unordered lists or a - for ordered ones. * This is a list * The second item * You may have different levels * Another item - The same list but ordered - Another item - Just use indention for deeper levels - That's it `* This is a list * The second item * You may have different levels * Another item - The same list but ordered - Another item - Just use indention for deeper levels - That's it` Also take a look at the [FAQ on list items](#). ===== Text to HTML Conversions ===== Typography: DokuWiki can convert simple text characters to their typographically correct entities. Here is an example of recognized characters. `→ ← ↔ ⇒ ⇐ ⇨ » « – — 640×480 © ™ ® “He thought 'It's a man's world'...”` `→ ← ↔ ⇒ ⇐ ⇨ » « – — 640×480 © ™ ® “He thought 'It's a man's world'...”` The same can be done to produce any kind of HTML, it just needs to be added to the [pattern file](#). There are three exceptions which do not come from that pattern file: multiplication entity (640×480), 'single' and "double quotes". They can be turned off through a [config option](#). ===== Quoting ===== Some times you want to mark some text to show it's a reply or comment. You can use the following syntax: `> I think we should do it > No we shouldn't » Well, I say we should > Really? » Yes! »> Then lets do it!` I think we should do it > No we shouldn't » Well, I say we should >

Really? » Yes! »> Then lets do it! ===== Tables ===== DokuWiki supports a simple syntax to create tables. ^ Heading 1 ^ Heading 2 ^ Heading 3 ^ | Row 1 Col 1 | Row 1 Col 2 | Row 1 Col 3 | | Row 2 Col 1 | some colspan (note the double pipe) || | Row 3 Col 1 | Row 3 Col 2 | Row 3 Col 3 | Table rows have to start and end with a | for normal rows or a ^ for headers. ^ Heading 1 ^ Heading 2 ^ Heading 3 ^ | Row 1 Col 1 | Row 1 Col 2 | Row 1 Col 3 | | Row 2 Col 1 | some colspan (note the double pipe) || | Row 3 Col 1 | Row 3 Col 2 | Row 3 Col 3 | To connect cells horizontally, just make the next cell completely empty as shown above. Be sure to have always the same amount of cell separators! Vertical tableheaders are possible, too. | ^ Heading 1 ^ Heading 2 ^ ^ Heading 3 | Row 1 Col 2 | Row 1 Col 3 | ^ Heading 4 | no colspan this time | | ^ Heading 5 | Row 2 Col 2 | Row 2 Col 3 | As you can see, it's the cell separator before a cell which decides about the formatting: | ^ Heading 1 ^ Heading 2 ^ ^ Heading 3 | Row 1 Col 2 | Row 1 Col 3 | ^ Heading 4 | no colspan this time | | ^ Heading 5 | Row 2 Col 2 | Row 2 Col 3 | You can have rowspans (vertically connected cells) by adding ::: into the cells below the one to which they should connect. ^ Heading 1 ^ Heading 2 ^ Heading 3 ^ | Row 1 Col 1 | this cell spans vertically | Row 1 Col 3 | | Row 2 Col 1 | ::: | Row 2 Col 3 | | Row 3 Col 1 | ::: | Row 2 Col 3 | Apart from the rowspan syntax those cells should not contain anything else. ^ Heading 1 ^ Heading 2 ^ Heading 3 ^ | Row 1 Col 1 | this cell spans vertically | Row 1 Col 3 | | Row 2 Col 1 | ::: | Row 2 Col 3 | | Row 3 Col 1 | ::: | Row 2 Col 3 | You can align the table contents, too. Just add at least two whitespaces at the opposite end of your text: Add two spaces on the left to align right, two spaces on the right to align left and two spaces at least at both ends for centered text. ^ Table with alignment ^^^ | right| center |left | |left | right| center | | xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | This is how it looks in the source: ^ Table with alignment ^^^ | right| center |left | |left | right| center | | xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Note: Vertical alignment is not supported. ===== No Formatting ===== If you need to display text exactly like it is typed (without any formatting), enclose the area either with <nowiki> tags or even simpler, with double percent signs %%. This is some text which contains addresses like this: http://www.splitbrain.org and **formatting**, but nothing is done with it. The same is true for //__this__ text// with a smiley ;-). This is some text which contains addresses like this: http://www.splitbrain.org and **formatting**, but nothing is done with it. The same is true for //__this__ text// with a smiley ;-). ===== Code Blocks ===== You can include code blocks into your documents by either indenting them by at least two spaces (like used for the previous examples) or by using the tags <code> or <file>. This is text is indented by two spaces. <code> This is preformatted code all spaces are preserved: like <-this </code> <file> This is pretty much the same, but you could use it to show that you quoted a file. </file> Those blocks were created by this source: This is text is indented by two spaces. <code> This is preformatted code all spaces are preserved: like <-this </code> <file> This is pretty much the same, but you could use it to show that you quoted a file. </file> ===== Syntax Highlighting ===== DokuWiki can highlight sourcecode, which makes it easier to read. It uses the GeSHi Generic Syntax Highlighter –

so any language supported by GeSHi is supported. The syntax uses the same code and file blocks described in the previous section, but this time the name of the language syntax to be highlighted is included inside the tag, e.g. `<codejava>` or `<filejava>`. `<code java> / * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that * simply displays "Hello World!" to the standard output. */ class HelloWorldApp { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Hello World!"); Display the string. } } </code>` The following language strings are currently recognized: 4cs, 6502acme, 6502kickass, 6502tasm, 68000devpac, abap, actionscript-french, actionscript, actionscript3, ada, algol68, apache, applescript, asm, asp, autoconf, autohotkey, autoit, avisynth, awk, bascomavr, bash, basic4gl, bf, bibtex, blitzbasic, bnf, boo, c, cloadrunner, cmac, caddcl, cadlisp, cfdg, cfm, chaiscript, cil, clojure, cmake, cobol, coffeescript, cpp, cpp-qt, csharp, css, cuesheet, d, dcs, delphi, diff, div, dos, dot, e, epc, ecmascript, eiffel, email, erlang, euphoria, fl, falcon, fo, fortran, freebasic, fsharp, gambas, genero, genie, gdb, glsl, gml, gnuplot, go, groovy, gettext, gwbasic, haskell, hicest, hq9plus, html, html5, icon, idl, ini, inno, intercal, io, j, java5, java, javascript, jquery, kixtart, klonec, klonecpp, latex, lb, lisp, llvm, locobasic, logtalk, lolcode, lotusformulas, lotusscript, lscript, lsl2, lua, m68k, magiksf, make, mapbasic, matlab, mirc, modula2, modula3, mmix, mpasm, mxml, mysql, newlisp, nsis, oberon2, objc, objeck, ocaml-brief, ocaml, oobas, oracle8, oracle11, oxygene, oz, pascal, pcre, perl, perl6, per, pf, php-brief, php, pike, pic16, pixelbender, pli, plsql, postgresql, povray, powerbuilder, powershell, proftpd, progress, prolog, properties, providex, purebasic, pycon, python, q, qbasic, rails, rebol, reg, robots, rpmspec, rsplus, ruby, sas, scala, scheme, scilab, sdlbasic, smalltalk, smarty, sql, systemverilog, tcl, teraterm, text, thinbasic, tsql, typoscript, unicon, uscript, vala, vbnet, vb, verilog, vhdl, vim, visualfoxpro, visualprolog, whitespace, winbatch, whois, xbasic, xml, xorg_conf, xpp, yaml, z80, zxbasic

==== Downloadable Code Blocks ==== When you use the `<code>` or `<file>` syntax as above, you might want to make the shown code available for download as well. You can do this by specifying a file name after language code like this: `<code> <file php myexample.php> <?php echo "hello world!"; ?> </file> </code> <file php myexample.php> <?php echo "hello world!"; ?> </file>` If you don't want any highlighting but want a downloadable file, specify a dash (-) as the language code: `<code - myfile.foo>`.

==== Embedding HTML and PHP ==== You can embed raw HTML or PHP code into your documents by using the `<html>` or `<php>` tags. (Use uppercase tags if you need to enclose block level elements.)

HTML example: `<code> <html> This is some inline HTML </html> <HTML> <p style="border:2px dashed red;">And this is some block HTML</p> </HTML> </code> <html> This is some inline HTML </html> <HTML> <p style="border:2px dashed red;">And this is some block HTML</p> </HTML>`

PHP example: `<code> <php> echo 'The PHP version: '; echo phpversion(); echo ' (generated inline HTML)'; </php> <PHP> echo '<table class="inline"><tr><td>The same, but inside a block level element:</td>'; echo '<td>'.phpversion().</td>'; echo '</tr></table>'; </PHP> </code> <php> echo 'The PHP version: '; echo phpversion(); echo ' (inline HTML)'; </php> <PHP> echo '<table class="inline"><tr><td>The`

same, but inside a block level element:</td>'; echo '<td>'.phpversion().'</td>'; echo '</tr></table>'; </PHP> Please Note: HTML and PHP embedding is disabled by default in the configuration. If disabled, the code is displayed instead of executed. ===== Control Macros ===== Some syntax influences how DokuWiki renders a page without creating any output it self. The following control macros are availble:

^ Macro	^ Description
~~NOTOC~~	If this macro is found on the page, no table of contents will be created
~~NOCACHE~~	DokuWiki caches all output by default. Sometimes this might not be wanted (eg. when the <php> syntax above is used), adding this macro will force DokuWiki to rerender a page on every call

1) 2)

This is a footnote

3)

when the aspect ratio of the given width and height doesn't match that of the image, it will be cropped to the new ratio before resizing

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