

# Formatting 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. Simply have a look at the source of this page by pressing the *Edit this page* button at the top or bottom of the page. If you want to try something, just use the [playground](#) page. The simpler markup is easily accessible via [quickbuttons](#), too.

## 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.

This is some text with some linebreaks

Note that the two backslashes are only recognized at the end of a line or followed by a whitespace \\this happens without it.

This is some text with some linebreaks\ Note that the two backslashes are only recognized at the end of a line\ or followed by\ a whitespace \this happens without it.

You should use forced newlines only if really needed.

## Links

DokuWiki supports multiple ways of creating links.

## External



## Windows Shares

Windows shares like [this](#) are recognized, too. 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](#).

## Image Links

You can also use an image to link to another internal or external page by combining the syntax for links and [images](#) (see below) like this:

```
[[http://www.php.net|{{dokuwiki-128.png}}]]
```



Please note: The image formatting is the only formatting syntax accepted in link names.

The whole [image](#) and [link](#) syntax is supported (including image resizing, internal and external images and URLs and interwiki links).

## Footnotes

You can add footnotes <sup>1</sup> by using double parentheses.

You can add footnotes ((This is a footnote)) 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.





```
{{ wiki:dokuwiki-128.png }}  
{{dokuwiki-128.png }}  
{{ wiki:dokuwiki-128.png }}
```

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



```
{{ wiki:dokuwiki-128.png |This is the caption}}
```

If you specify a filename (external or internal) that is not an image (gif, jpeg, png), then it will be displayed as a link instead.

For linking an image to another page see [Image Links](#) above.

## 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
- 1. The same list but ordered
- 2. Another item
  - 1. Just use indention for deeper levels
- 3. 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 Conversions

DokuWiki can convert certain pre-defined characters or strings into images or other text or HTML.

The text to image conversion is mainly done for smileys. And the text to HTML conversion is used for typography replacements, but can be configured to use other HTML as well.

### Text to Image Conversions

DokuWiki converts commonly used [emoticons](#) to their graphical equivalents. Those [Smileys](#) and other images can be configured and extended. Here is an overview of Smileys included in DokuWiki:

-  8-)
-  8-O
-  :-)
-  :-)
-  =)
-  :-/
-  :-\
-  :-?
-  :-D
-  :-P
-  :-O
-  :-X
-  :-|
-  ;-)
-  ^ ^
-  :?:
-  !:
-  LOL
-  FIXME





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 `<code>` 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 ;-).

```
<nowiki>
```

This is some text which contains addresses like this:

`http://www.splitbrain.org` and `**formatting**`, but nothing is done with it.

```
</nowiki>
```

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 `<pre>`.

This is text is indented by two spaces.

This is preformatted code all spaces are preserved: like `<-this`

This is pretty much the same, but you could use it to show that you quoted a 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>
```



[myexample.php](#)

```
<?php echo "hello world!"; ?>
```

If you don't want any highlighting but want a downloadable file, specify a dash (-) as the language code: .

## Embedding HTML and PHP

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

HTML example:

```
<html>
This is some <span style="color:red;font-size:150%;">inline HTML</span>
</html>
<HTML>
<p style="border:2px dashed red;">And this is some block HTML</p>
</HTML>
```

This is some `<span style="color:red;font-size:150%;">inline HTML`