Markdown as primary input format

The web pages are written as markdown text, which allows emphasis, titles, references, images, footnotes etc.

Markdown is an easy to learn and versatile. The list possible formatting is quite comprehensive:

"Markdown may not be the right format for you if you find these elements not enough for your writing:

- paragraphs,
- (section) headers,
- block quotations,
- code blocks,
- (numbered and unnumbered) lists,
- horizontal rules,
- tables,
- inline formatting (emphasis, strikeout, superscripts, subscripts, verbatim, and small caps text),
- LaTeX math expressions,
- equations,
- links,
- images,
- footnotes,
- citations,
- theorems,
- proofs, and
- examples."[1]

In exceptional circumstances additional formatting tricks can be pulled in as HTML code.

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[1] Bookdown.

1 YAML header

Markdown allows headers to pass metadata about a file (e.g. title, author) in a YAML to processes working on the source text; the format is flexible[2].

2 Markdown can include images, reference etc.

Markdown allow the inclusion of images, bibliographic references etc. These additional files are stored in `resources` directories[3].

References are always `absolute` with respect to the root[4] or `relative` to the current page[5].

Produced with 'daino' (version Version versionBranch = [0,1,5,3], versionTags = []) from /home/frank/Workspace11/dainoSite/ReadMe/06markdown.md

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[2]But beware of colons, quotes etc.!

[3]`resources` is a reserved word; all other directory names are treated as content directories

[4]starting with a "/"

[5]not starting with "/"