## Inline/Character formatting

You can use several character formats:

* *italics*
* **bold**
* underlined
* crossed ~~words~~
* supperscript
* subscript

You can write emojis 😄

### Links

#### Links to other pages of your site

You can insert links to other pages of your website using relative paths, from the folder of the current file towards the target file: e.g. [manual](manual.md) or [about](../about.docx)*.* Thus links in your files are also valid and allow to navigate between your files, within your word processor.

#### Links to outside

You can insert links to external web pages, like [www.google.com](https://www.google.com/). For this you \_need\_ to write the protocol at the beginning: usually https:// or http://.

You can write emails and phone numbers:

john@doe.com

(+33).6.12.34.56.78

#### Link to a section of a webpage

You can insert a link targeting a section of a webpage using yourwebpage.html#the-section. Note that you need to write the-section in lower case, with hyphens (-) between words. You will also need to remove all backslashes (\) and all simple quotes (').

For instance this is [a link to the section named “Inline/Character formatting”](https://pambda.com/Documentation/docx-formatting.html%22%20%5Cl%20%22inlinecharacter-formatting), of this page.

Fortunately, it is often possible to find the link. Some ways: (i) A first solution is to get the link thanks to automatically displayed anchor links. On websites built with our services, an anchor link usually becomes visible when you move your mouse in front of the title of a section.
Then make a right-click on the anchor and copy the corresponding link. (ii) Second solution, use the link of a table of contents. (iii) A last solution is to inspect the source code of the targeted page, looking for a putative“id” of the target.

### Colors

A paragraph (styled or not) may contain embedded character styles, e.g. coloured inline text obtained with the **character style** *color-red, color-green and color-#0000ff*.

The example file contains predefined paragraph styles and character styles. Custom styles can also be created, based on generic syntaxes: e.g. color-#8f4600, color-coral*,* or whatever name with either (i) a CSS color name or (ii) a hexadecimal color format. All available CSS color and color names can be [previewed online](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp).

## Paragraph formatting

### New line and new paragraph

A paragraph is a set of lines without any ¶ (a "pilcrow"), inserted with the key **Enter**. In other words, any ¶ ends a paragraph.

In your document, if you do not see the symbol ¶: you can usually “toggle the formatting marks” in your text editor.

If you want a new line in a paragraph, finish the line with ↲: the symbol of new line, inserted with **Maj+Enter.**
After a ¶ its a new paragraph.

### Text alignment

By default all paragraphs are left-aligned. But you can also enforce a left-alignment yourself with the paragraph style *align-left*.

A centered paragraph with the **paragraph style** *align-center*.
This line belongs of the centered paragraph. It is thus centered too.

Here is a justified paragraph, with the paragraph style *align-justify*, that does its best to distribute words horizontally between the text borders. Unfortunately, sometimes, this alignment causes big spaces between words of the same line.

And a right-aligned paragraph with *align-right*.

### Notes

You can insert notes

### Lists

You can use bulleted lists,

* first point
* 2nd point
* …

or numbered lists

1. A
2. B
3. C

## Insertions

### Images

#### Bitmap images

You can insert standard [bitmap or raster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raster_graphics) images (jpeg, png, etc.) with a simple drag-and-drop...

Test

… and control the size of images from the word processor.



#### Vector images

You can insert [vector images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_graphics) in your text editor and control their size. The vector image is usually converted into a bitmap image.



#### Animated images

You can insert animated images (GIF) and control their size within the editor



### Tables

You can insert tables

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Forename | Last Name | Email | Age |
| Paul | Bertrand | pol.bertrand@gmail.com | 28 |
| Pierre | Roger | pierreroger86@yahoo.fr | 34 |

### Media insertion workflow

When you want to insert a media (e.g. a pdf, a video or an audio) in your webpage:

1. Create a folder next to your docx file

2. Rename the folder and give it the name of your docx file.

For instance, given that your docx file is *myfile.docx*, in this case rename the folder into *myfile*.

3. Put your media inside the folder: e.g. *simple.pdf*.

4. In the docx file, insert the pdf using <*embed src="markdown-formatting/simple.pdf" type="application/pdf">*

### Raw HTML

Possibilities are endless since you can even write in html inside your file !

#### Example of complex html block

You can define columns, insert an image – animated or not – from a web URL and control image positions.

<div style="display:flex;text-align:center;"><div style="flex: 1 1 50%;align-self: center;">You can
 do
 whatever you want
 in raw html
 <a href="https://www.animatedimages.org/cat-pandas-345.htm"><img src="https://www.animatedimages.org/data/media/345/animated-panda-image-0011.gif" border="0" alt="panda dancing" style="width:3rem;"/></a>
 </div>
 <div style="--aspect-ratio:16/9;margin:auto;width:100%;flex: 1 1 50%;"><img src="docx-formatting/image.jpeg" alt="panda resting"></div>
</div>

#### Pdf

You can embed pdf files ...

<div style="--aspect-ratio:10/6;width:50%;margin:auto;"><object style="width:100%;" type="application/pdf" data="markdown-formatting/simple.pdf#zoom=0&scrollbar=0&toolbar=0&navpanes=0">
 <p>This browser does not support PDFs. Please <a href="https://input.pambda.com/Documentation/markdown-formatting/simple.pdf">download the PDF</a> to view it.</p>
 </object>
</div>

… or insert a [link](https://input.pambda.com/Documentation/markdown-formatting/simple.pdf) to download the pdf file.

#### Audio

You can play sounds from an uploaded mp3 file

<div style="display:flex; justify-content:center;">
 <audio controls src="markdown-formatting/music.mp3">Your browser does not support the audio element.</audio>
</div>

#### Video

You can play a video from an uploaded video file. Either using the WebM encoding (flower.webm) ...

<div style="display:flex; justify-content:center;">
 <video controls="" style="width:50%">
 <source src="markdown-formatting/flower.webm" type="video/webm">
 Sorry, your browser doesn't support embedded videos.
 </video>
</div>

… or with a MPEG-4 encoding (beach.mp4).

<div style="display:flex; justify-content:center;">
 <video controls="" style="width:50%">
 <source src="markdown-formatting/beach.mp4" type="video/mp4">
 Sorry, your browser doesn't support embedded videos.
 </video>
</div>

#### iframes

You can insert iframes and control their size, with an aspect-ratio constraint

##### Youtube videos

<div style="--aspect-ratio:16/9;width:50%;margin:auto;"><iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/nR9eU\_tVbxE"></iframe></div>

##### Google calendars

<div style="--aspect-ratio:16/9;width:75%;margin:auto;"><iframe src="https://calendar.google.com/calendar/embed?height=600&amp;wkst=1&amp;bgcolor=%23ffffff&amp;ctz=Europe%2FParis&amp;src=NXA4aTdybWM4amk0cWl0NmsyYWw2dTN1N3MzcGlxOXVAaW1wb3J0LmNhbGVuZGFyLmdvb2dsZS5jb20&amp;src=ZnIuZnJlbmNoI2hvbGlkYXlAZ3JvdXAudi5jYWxlbmRhci5nb29nbGUuY29t&amp;color=%237CB342&amp;color=%230B8043" style="border:solid 1px #777;" frameborder="0" scrolling="no"></iframe></div>

##### Google maps

<div style="--aspect-ratio:16/9;width:75%;margin:auto;"><iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m14!1m8!1m3!1d10732.596044520616!2d-3.37393523808054!3d47.73976344539741!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x48105e56aa6609ed%3A0xa93367770ccde4ea!2s56100%20Lorient!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sfr!4v1587928272400!5m2!1sen!2sfr" frameborder="0" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" aria-hidden="false" tabindex="0"></iframe></div>

## Webpage metadata

This document format does not allow to set metadata of the computed webpage – like the *title* of the page – within the file itself. Thus metadata are defined by writing a *metadata file* next to this document. A metadata file, is a text file, with a yaml extension.

For instance, if your file is myfile.docx, create a file myfile.yaml.

Here is an example of a metadata file content

---
title: 'Pambda.com: Example of webpage created from a docx file'
author: 'Joseph Lucas'
date: '2020-03-12'
description: 'Example of webpage created from a docx file'
keywords: 'Pambda, Pambda.com, pandoc, docx, html, website'
header-includes: |
 <meta property="og:type" content="website" />
 <meta property="og:description" content="Pambda.com: Example of webpage created from a docx file" />
 <meta property="og:url" content="https://pambda.com/Documentation/docx-formatting.html" />
 <meta property="og:image" content="https://pambda.com/index/logo-social-networks.png" />
 <meta property="og:image:type" content="image/png" />
 <meta property="og:image:width" content="1200" />
 <meta property="og:image:height" content="630" />
 <meta property="og:image:alt" content="Pambda" />
 <meta property="og:locale" content="en\_US" />
 <meta name="twitter:card" content="summary\\_large\\_image">
...

Be careful, if you use single quotes (') within the value field, then write the values with double quotes (") rather than single quotes. Edit the values at the right of `:` with the values you want.

Metadata aren't mandatory but they have some utility: The *title* is displayed in the browser tab of the webpage. The *title*, the *description* and *key-words* help search engines (like Google) to index your page. For more information about the long value of the field named "header-includes", see [The Essential Meta Tags for Social Media](https://css-tricks.com/essential-meta-tags-social-media/).

## Table of contents

If you want a table of contents, add this in the metadata block

toc: true
toc-title: 'Title of your table of Contents'
toc-depth: 2