

Stylesheet for GitHub Slides

**DataONE Community Engagement & Outreach Working
Group**

It's Working!

Each lesson is a single markdown document that is converted to HTML by [remark javascript](#).

Each slide starts with a `# title`, and ends with `---`:

```
# This is the Slide Title

This is the content of the slide.

---
# This is the Title of the Next Slide

This is the content of the next slide.
```

Spaces are important in Markdown. For example, if you are not seeing a new slide, then check that there are no spaces to the left of the slide terminator `---`.

General Info

Lesson title and metadata go in the `yaml` header:

```
---  
title: "Lesson title"    <-- The Title of the Presentation  
update: Sept. 20, 2016  <-- When the slides where last edited  
layout: slides          <-- How the slides are rendered  
  
---  
  
# Title of the first content slide
```

Everything *below* that is markdown.

The `yaml` header is the first element of a presentation, and will give the title, date of latest update, and (possibly) other data. The line `layout: slides` is **very important** because it controls how the slides are rendered.

Markdown 101

- `*italics*` is *italics*
- `**bold**` is **bold**
- `***bold italics***` is ***bold italics***
- `[DataONE] (https://www.dataone.org)` will appear as [DataONE](https://www.dataone.org)

```
- List item 1
- List item 2
  - Nested list item

1. Enumerated list
2. Second item
  - We can mix both
```

- List item 1
 - List item 2
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1. Enumerated list
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See the [remark wiki](#) for more.

Headings

```
# Heading 1
```

```
## Heading 2
```

```
### Heading 3
```

```
#### Heading 4
```

```
##### Heading 5
```

```
##### Heading 6
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Heading levels are specified by the number of # at the beginning of a line. Six levels of headings are supported.

Quotes

> Text goes here

Text goes here

Syntax Highlighting

```
~~~ R  
<your code here>  
~~~
```

renders as

```
random_thing <- function(x, r, ...) {  
  return(r(x, ...))  
}  
  
plot(random_thing(100, runif))
```

You can also put code inline, using backticks:

```
This is inline code.
```

Tables

Markdown can do tables:

```
| Animal | Diet | Fuzzy? |  
|-----:|:-----:|:-----:|  
| Hedgehog | rings | no |  
| Raccoon | garbage | meh |  
| Cat | hairballs | yup |
```

This renders as:

| Animal | Diet | Fuzzy? |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| Hedgehog | rings | no |
| Raccoon | garbage | meh |
| Cat | hairballs | yup |

Notes

Notes are everything that comes below ????. Press **P** to toggle presenter mode.

Notes are everything that comes below `??`.
Press ****P**** to toggle presenter mode.

???

These are the notes, and **they can** be in markdown too.

Columns

It is possible to have columns or various widths in the presentation. The columns should be wrapped the following way:

```
.one-third[  
  content  
]
```

You can chain columns in any way you want, e.g. 1/3 then 2/3, 1/4 then 1/2 then 1/2. As long as it sums to one, it's fine.

Possible values

- `.one-third`
- `.two-third`
- `.one-half`
- `.one-fourth`
- `.three-fourth`
- `.full-width`

Nested Columns

This is a three-fourth column, and splitted in two.

It works!

```
for (i in c(1:10)) {  
  print(i)  
}
```

```
for i in 1:10  
  print(i)  
end
```

Then the column resumes after the split.

Image Captions

![D. Lafrenière et al., ApJ Letters]
(/dataone_lessons/lessons/00_markdown/images/data-loss.jpg)
D. Lafrenière et al., ApJ Letters



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D. Lafrenière et al., ApJ Letters