

# reStructuredText Test Document

## Examples of Syntax Constructs

**Author:** David Goodger  
**Address:** 123 Example Street  
Example, EX Canada  
A1B 2C3  
**Contact:** [goodger@users.sourceforge.net](mailto:goodger@users.sourceforge.net)  
**Author:** Me  
**Author:** Myself  
**Author:** I  
**Organization:** humankind  
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**field name:** This is a generic bibliographic field.  
**field name 2:** Generic bibliographic fields may contain multiple body elements.  
Like this.

### Dedication

For Docutils users & co-developers.

### Abstract

This is a test document, containing at least one example of each reStructuredText construct.

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### 3 Error Handling

## 1 Structural Elements

### 1.1 Section Title

That's it, the text just above this line.

### 1.2 Transitions

Here's a transition:



It divides the section.

## 2 Body Elements

### 2.1 Paragraphs

A paragraph.

### 2.1.1 Inline Markup

Paragraphs contain text and may contain inline markup: *emphasis*, **strong emphasis**, `interpreted text`, `inline literals`, standalone hyperlinks (<http://www.python.org>), external hyperlinks ([Python \[5\]](#)), internal cross-references ([example](#)), footnote references (manually numbered [1], anonymous auto-numbered [3], labeled auto-numbered [2], or symbolic [\*]), citation references ([CIT2002]), substitution references (~~☞~~), and inline hyperlink targets (see [Targets](#) below for a reference back to here). Problems are indicated by ~~problematic~~ text (generated by processing errors; this one is intentional).

Let's test wrapping and whitespace significance in inline literals: `This is an example of --inline-literal --text, --including some-- strangely--hyphenated-words. Adjust-the-width-of-your-browser-window to see how the text is wrapped. -- ---- -----` Now note the spacing between the words of this sentence (words should be grouped in pairs).

If the `--pep-references` option was supplied, there should be a live link to PEP 258 here.

## 2.2 Bullet Lists

- A bullet list
  - Nested bullet list.
  - Nested item 2.
- Item 2.
  - Paragraph 2 of item 2.
    - Nested bullet list.
    - Nested item 2.
      - \* Third level.
      - \* Item 2.
    - Nested item 3.

## 2.3 Enumerated Lists

- 1 Arabic numerals.
  - a lower alpha)
    - i (lower roman)
      - A upper alpha.
        - I upper roman)
- 2 Lists that don't start at 1:
  - 3 Three
  - 4 Four
  - C C
  - D D
  - iii iii
  - iv iv

## 2.4 Definition Lists

**Term:** Definition

**Term:** (classifier)

Definition paragraph 1.

Definition paragraph 2.

**Term:** Definition

## 2.5 Field Lists

**what:** Field lists map field names to field bodies, like database records. They are often part of an extension syntax. They are an unambiguous variant of RFC 2822 fields.

**how arg1 arg2:** The field marker is a colon, the field name, and a colon.

The field body may contain one or more body elements, indented relative to the field marker.

## 2.6 Option Lists

For listing command-line options:

<b>-a</b>	command-line option “a”
<b>-b file</b>	options can have arguments and long descriptions
<b>-long</b>	options can be long also
<b>-input=file</b>	long options can also have arguments
<b>-very-long-option</b>	The description can also start on the next line. The description may contain multiple body elements, regardless of where it starts.
<b>-x, -y, -z</b>	Multiple options are an “option group”.
<b>-v, -verbose</b>	Commonly-seen: short & long options.
<b>-1 file, -one=file, -two file</b>	Multiple options with arguments.
<b>/V</b>	DOS/VMS-style options too

There must be at least two spaces between the option and the description.

## 2.7 Literal Blocks

Literal blocks are indented, and indicated with a double-colon (“:”) at the end of the preceding paragraph (right here -->):

```
if literal_block:
    text = 'is left as-is'
    spaces_and_linebreaks = 'are preserved'
    markup_processing = None
```

## 2.8 Block Quotes

Block quotes consist of indented body elements:

This theory, that is mine, is mine.

– Anne Elk (Miss)

## 2.9 Doctest Blocks

```
{>}{>}{>} print 'Python-specific usage examples; begun with ‘‘{>}{>}{>}’’’  
Python-specific usage examples; begun with ‘‘{>}{>}{>}’’  
{>}{>}{>} print '(cut and pasted from interactive Python sessions)'  
(cut and pasted from interactive Python sessions)
```

## 2.10 Tables

Here’s a grid table followed by a simple table:

Header row, column 1 (header rows optional)	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4
body row 1, column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4
body row 2	Cells may span columns.		
body row 5	Cells may also be empty: -->		

Inputs		Output
A	B	A or B
False	False	False
True	False	True
False	True	True
True	True	True

## 2.11 Footnotes

## 2.12 Citations

Here’s a reference to the above, [CIT2002], and a [nonexistent]\_ citation.

## 2.13 Targets

This paragraph is pointed to by the explicit “example” target. A reference can be found under [Inline Markup](#), above. [Inline hyperlink targets](#) are also possible.

Section headers are implicit targets, referred to by name. See [Targets](#), which is a subsection of [Body Elements](#).

Explicit external targets are interpolated into references such as “[Python](#) [5]”.

Targets may be indirect and anonymous. Thus [this phrase](#) may also refer to the [Targets](#) section.

[1] A footnote contains body elements, consistently indented by at least 3 spaces. This is the footnote’s second paragraph.

[2] Footnotes may be numbered, either manually (as in [1]) or automatically using a “#”-prefixed label. This footnote has a label so it can be referred to from multiple places, both as a footnote reference ([2]) and as a hyperlink reference ([label](#)).

[3] This footnote is numbered automatically and anonymously using a label of “#” only.

[\*] Footnotes may also use symbols, specified with a “\*” label. Here’s a reference to the next footnote: [†].

[†] This footnote shows the next symbol in the sequence.

[4] Here’s an unreferenced footnote, with a reference to a nonexistent footnote: [5]\_.

[CIT2002] Citations are text-labeled footnotes. They may be rendered separately and differently from footnotes.

# reStructuredText

Figure 1: A figure is an image with a caption and/or a legend:

re	Revised, revisited, based on 're' module.
Structured	Structure-enhanced text, structuredtext.
Text	Well it is, isn't it?

This paragraph is also part of the legend.

Here's a **'hyperlink reference without a target'**\_, which generates an error.

## 2.13.1 Duplicate Target Names

Duplicate names in section headers or other implicit targets will generate "info" (level-1) system messages. Duplicate names in explicit targets will generate "warning" (level-2) system messages.

## 2.13.2 Duplicate Target Names

Since there are two "Duplicate Target Names" section headers, we cannot uniquely refer to either of them by name. If we try to (like this: **'Duplicate Target Names'**\_), an error is generated.

## 2.14 Directives

### 2.14.1 Document Parts

### 2.14.2 Images

### 2.14.3 Admonitions

### 2.14.4 Target Footnotes

### 2.14.5 Line Blocks

### 2.14.6 Replacement Text

These are just a sample of the many reStructuredText Directives. For others, please see <http://docutils.sf.net/spec/rst/directives>

### 2.14.1 Document Parts

An example of the "contents" directive can be seen above this section (a local, untitled table of [contents](#)) and at the beginning of the document (a document-wide [table of contents](#)).

### 2.14.2 Images

An image directive:



A figure directive:

### 2.14.3 Admonitions

**Attention!**

Directives at large.

**Caution!**

Don't take any wooden nickels.

**!DANGER!**

Mad scientist at work!

**Error**

Does not compute.

**Hint**

It's bigger than a bread box.

**Important**

- Wash behind your ears.
- Clean up your room.
- Call your mother.
- Back up your data.

**Note**

This is a note.

**Tip**

15% if the service is good.

**Warning**

Strong prose may provoke extreme mental exertion. Reader discretion is strongly advised.

### 2.14.4 Target Footnotes

### 2.14.5 Line Blocks

Take it away, Eric the Orchestra Leader!

A one, two, a one two three four

Half a bee, philosophically,  
must, *ipso facto*, half not be.  
But half the bee has got to be,  
*vis a vis* its entity. D'you see?

But can a bee be said to be  
or not to be an entire bee,  
when half the bee is not a bee,  
due to some ancient injury?


Singing...

[5] <http://www.python.org/>

### 2.14.6 Replacement Text

I recommend you try *Python, the best language around* [5].

### 2.15 Substitution Definitions

An inline image () example:

(Substitution definitions are not visible in the HTML source.)

### 2.16 Comments

Here's one:

(View the HTML source to see the comment.)

## 3 Error Handling

Any errors caught during processing will generate system messages.

There should be five messages in the following, auto-generated section, “Docutils System Messages”:

### Docutils System Messages

Undefined substitution referenced: “problematic”.

Unknown target name: “5”.

Unknown target name: “nonexistent”.

Unknown target name: “hyperlink reference without a target”.

Unknown target name: “duplicate target names”.