


Sintaxis de formato

 [DokuWiki](#) soporta un lenguaje de marcas simple, que intenta hacer los ficheros de datos tan legibles como sea posible. Esta página contiene todas las posibles opciones que puede utilizar al editar las páginas. Basta echar un vistazo a la fuente de esta página pulsando “[Editar esta página](#)”. Si quieres probar algo, sólo tienes que utilizar la página de la [guardería](#).

Las marcas más simples también están accesibles fácilmente a través de los  [botones de la barra de herramientas](#).

Formato de texto básico

DokuWiki soporta remarcar textos en **negrita**, *cursiva*, subrayado y mono espaciado. Por supuesto puedes ***combinarlos***.

```
DokuWiki soporta textos en **negrita**, //cursiva//, __subrayado__ y 'mono espaciado'.
Por supuesto puedes **_//''combinarlos''/_**.
```

Puedes usar también _{subíndices} y ^{superíndices}.

```
Puedes usar también <sub>subíndices</sub> y <sup>superíndices</sup>.
```

También puedes marcar con ~~tachaduras~~.

```
También puedes marcar con <del>tachaduras</del>.
```

Párrafos. Los párrafos son creados con líneas en blanco. Si quieres **forzar una línea nueva** sin crear un nuevo párrafo, puedes usar **2 barras invertidas seguidas de un espacio** en blanco al final de la línea.

Este texto posee varios saltos de línea

Fíjate que las dos barras invertidas son reconocidas solamente al final de una línea

o seguidas por

un espacio en blanco \\esto sucede sin él.

```
Este texto posee varios saltos de línea\\ Fíjate que las
dos barras invertidas son reconocidas solamente al final de una línea\\
o seguidas por\\ un espacio en blanco \\esto sucede sin él.
```

Debes forzar saltos de línea sólo si realmente los necesitas.

Enlaces

DokuWiki puede crear enlaces de varias maneras.

Externos


Los enlaces externos son reconocidos automáticamente: <http://www.google.com> o simplemente www.google.com - Puedes también ponerlo de esta forma: [Este enlace apunta a Google](#). Las direcciones de correo electrónico como esta: andi@splitbrain.org también son reconocidas.

```
Los enlaces externos son reconocidos automáticamente: http://www.google.com o simplemente
www.google.com - Puedes también ponerlo de esta forma: [[http://www.google.com|Este enlace
apunta a Google]]. Las direcciones de correo electrónico como esta: <andi@splitbrain.org>
también son reconocidas.
```

Internos


Los enlaces internos se crean mediante corchetes. Puedes dar simplemente un [nombre_de_la_pagina](#) o usar un [texto del enlace](#).

```
Los enlaces internos se crean mediante corchetes. Puedes dar simplemente un
[[nombre_de_la_pagina]] o usar un [[nombre_de_la_pagina | texto del enlace]].
```

 Los nombres de la páginas Wiki son convertidas automaticamente a minúsculas, no permitiéndose caracteres especiales.

Puedes utilizar [namespaces](#) mediante el uso de dos puntos en el nombre de la página.



```
Puedes utilizar [[some:namespaces]] mediante el uso de dos puntos en el nombre de la página.
```

Para más detalles acerca de los namespaces mira  [namespaces](#).



También es posible enlazar a una sección específica. Para ello tienes que añadir el nombre de sección detrás de una almohadilla, como se hace en HTML. Esto enlaza a [esta sección](#).

```
Esto enlaza a [[02_syntax#internos|esta sección]].
```

Notas


- Los enlaces a [paginas existentes](#) se muestran en un estilo diferente de las [inexistentes](#).
- DokuWiki no usa  [CamelCase](#) para crear automaticamente enlaces por defecto, pero este comportamiento puede ser habilitado en el archivo  [config](#). Sugerencia: Si DokuWiki es un enlace, entonces está habilitado.
- Cuando se cambia el encabezado de una sección, su bookmark a utilizar para los enlaces también cambia. Por ello, cuidado con los enlaces a ella creados en otras secciones.

Interwiki

DokuWiki supports  [Interwiki](#) links. These are quick links to other Wikis. For example this is a link to Wikipedia's page about Wikis:  [Wiki](#).

```
DokuWiki supports [[doku>Interwiki]] links. These are quick links to other Wikis.
For example this is a link to Wikipedia's page about Wikis: [[wp>Wiki]].
```

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](#). However, there will still be a JavaScript warning about trying to open a Windows Share. To remove this warning (for all users), put the following line in `conf/userscript.js`:

```
LANG.nosmblinks = '';
```

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|{{wiki: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 ¹⁾ 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.

Headline Level 3


Headline Level 4

Headline Level 5

```
==== Headline Level 3 ====
=== Headline Level 4 ===
== Headline Level 5 ==
```

By using four or more dashes, you can make a horizontal line:

Media Files

You can include external and internal  [images, videos and audio files](#) with curly brackets. Optionally you can specify the size of them.




Real size:



Resize to given width:



Resize to given width and height²⁾:

Resized external image: 

```

Real size:                {{wiki:dokuwiki-128.png}}
Resize to given width:   {{wiki:dokuwiki-128.png?50}}
Resize to given width and height: {{wiki:dokuwiki-128.png?200x50}}
Resized external image:  {{http://de3.php.net/images/php.gif?200x50}}

```

By using left or right whitespaces you can choose the alignment.



```

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

```

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

Supported Media Formats

DokuWiki can embed the following media formats directly.

Image	gif, jpg, png
Video	webm, ogv, mp4
Audio	ogg, mp3, wav
Flash	swf

If you specify a filename that is not a supported media format, then it will be displayed as a link instead.

Fallback Formats

Unfortunately not all browsers understand all video and audio formats. To mitigate the problem, you can upload your file in different formats for maximum browser compatibility.

For example consider this embedded mp4 video:

```
{{video.mp4|A funny video}}
```

When you upload a `video.webm` and `video.ogv` next to the referenced `video.mp4`, DokuWiki will automatically add them as alternatives so that one of the three files is understood by your browser.

Additionally DokuWiki supports a “poster” image which will be shown before the video has started. That image needs to have the same filename as the video and be either a `jpg` or `png` file. In the example above a `video.jpg` file would work.

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
- 



Text to HTML Conversions

Typography: dokuwiki can convert simple text characters to their typographically correct entities. Here is an example of recognized characters.

→ ← ↔ ⇒ ⇐ ⇨ » « - — 640×480 © ™ ® “He thought 'It's a man's world'...”

```
-> <- <-> => <=<=> >> << -- --- 640x480 (c) (tm) (r)
"He thought 'It's a man's world'..."
```

The same can be done to produce any kind of HTML, it just needs to be added to the [pattern file](#).

There are three exceptions which do not come from that pattern file: multiplication entity (640×480), 'single' and “double quotes”. They can be turned off through a [config option](#).

Quoting

Some times you want to mark some text to show it's a reply or comment. You can use the following syntax:

```
I think we should do it
> No we shouldn't
>> Well, I say we should
> Really?
>> Yes!
>>> Then lets do it!
```

I think we should do it

```
| No we shouldn't
| | Well, I say we should
| Really?
| | Yes!
| | | Then lets do it!
```

Tables

DokuWiki supports a simple syntax to create tables.

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Row 1 Col 1	Row 1 Col 2	Row 1 Col 3
Row 2 Col 1	some colspan (note the double pipe)	
Row 3 Col 1	Row 3 Col 2	Row 3 Col 3

Table rows have to start and end with a | for normal rows or a ^ for headers.

```

^ Heading 1      ^ Heading 2      ^ Heading 3      ^
| Row 1 Col 1   | Row 1 Col 2   | Row 1 Col 3   |
| Row 2 Col 1   | some colspan (note the double pipe) ||
| Row 3 Col 1   | Row 3 Col 2   | Row 3 Col 3   |

```

To connect cells horizontally, just make the next cell completely empty as shown above. Be sure to have always the same amount of cell separators!

Vertical tableheaders are possible, too.

	Heading 1	Heading 2
Heading 3	Row 1 Col 2	Row 1 Col 3
Heading 4	no colspan this time	
Heading 5	Row 2 Col 2	Row 2 Col 3

As you can see, it's the cell separator before a cell which decides about the formatting:

```

|      ^ Heading 1      ^ Heading 2      ^
^ Heading 3 | Row 1 Col 2   | Row 1 Col 3   |
^ Heading 4 | no colspan this time |
^ Heading 5 | Row 2 Col 2   | Row 2 Col 3   |

```

You can have rowspans (vertically connected cells) by adding `:::` into the cells below the one to which they should connect.

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Row 1 Col 1		Row 1 Col 3
Row 2 Col 1	this cell spans vertically	Row 2 Col 3
Row 3 Col 1		Row 2 Col 3

Apart from the rowspan syntax those cells should not contain anything else.

```

^ Heading 1      ^ Heading 2      ^ Heading 3      ^
| Row 1 Col 1   | this cell spans vertically | Row 1 Col 3   |
| Row 2 Col 1   | :::              | Row 2 Col 3   |
| Row 3 Col 1   | :::              | Row 2 Col 3   |

```

You can align the table contents, too. Just add at least two whitespaces at the opposite end of your text: Add two spaces on the left to align right, two spaces on the right to align left and two spaces at least at both ends for centered text.

Table with alignment		
right	center	left
left	right	center
xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx

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 `<nowiki>` 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 `<file>`.

```
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>
```

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

Syntax Highlighting

[dokuwiki](#) can highlight sourcecode, which makes it easier to read. It uses the [GeSHi](#) Generic Syntax Highlighter - so any language supported by GeSHi is supported. The syntax uses the same code and file blocks described in the previous section, but this time the name of the language syntax to be highlighted is included inside the tag, e.g. `<code java>` or `<file java>`.

```
/**
 * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that
 * simply displays "Hello World!" to the standard output.
 */
class HelloWorldApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!"); //Display the string.
    }
}
```

The following language strings are currently recognized: *4cs, 6502acme, 6502kickass, 6502tasm, 68000devpac, abap, actionscript-french, actionscript, actionscript3, ada, algol68, apache, applescript, asm, asp, autoconf, autohotkey, autoit, avisynth, awk, bascomavr, bash, basic4gl, bf, bibtex, blitzbasic, bnf, boo, c, c_loadrunner, c_mac, caddcl, cadlisp, cfdg, cfm, chaiscript, cil, clojure, cmake, cobol, coffeescript, cpp, cpp-qt, csharp, css, cuesheet, d, dcs, delphi, diff, div, dos, dot, e, epc, ecmascript, eiffel, email, erlang, euphoria, f1, falcon, fo, fortran, freebasic, fsharp, gambas, genero, genie, gdb, glsl, gml, gnuplot, go, groovy, gettext, gwbasic, haskell, higest, hq9plus, html, html5, icon, idl, ini, inno, intercal, io, j, java5, java, javascript, jquery, kixtart, klonec, klonecpp, latex, lb, lisp, llvm, locobasic, logtalk, lolcode, lotusformulas, lotusscript, lscript, lsl2, lua, m68k, magiksf, erlang, euphoria, f1, falcon, fo, fortran, freebasic, fsharp, gambas, genero, genie, gdb, glsl, gml, gnuplot, go, groovy, gettext, gwbasic, haskell, higest, hq9plus, html, html5, icon, idl, ini, inno, intercal, io, j, java5, java, javascript, jquery, kixtart, klonec, klonecpp, latex, lb, lisp, llvm, locobasic, logtalk, lolcode, lotusformulas, lotusscript, lscript, lsl2, lua, m68k, magiksf, make, mapbasic, matlab, mirc, modula2, modula3, mmix, mpasm, mxml, mysql, newlisp, nsis, oberon2, objc, object, ocaml-brief, ocaml, oobas, oracle8, oracle11, oxygene, oz, pascal, pcre, perl, perl6, per, pf, php-brief, php, pike, pic16, pixelbender, pli, plsql, postgresql, povray, powerbuilder, powershell, proftpd, progress, prolog, properties,*

providex, purebasic, pycon, python, q, qbasic, rails, rebol, reg, robots, rpmspec, rsplus, ruby, sas, scala, scheme, scilab, sdlbasic, smalltalk, smarty, sql, systemverilog, tcl, teraterm, text, thinbasic, tsq, typoscript, unicon, uscript, vala, vbnet, vb, verilog, vhdl, vim, visualfoxpro, visualprolog, whitespace, winbatch, whois, xbasic, xml, xorg_conf, xpp, yaml, z80, zxbasic

Downloadable Code Blocks

When you use the `<code>` or `<file>` syntax as above, you might want to make the shown code available for download as well. You can do this by specifying a file name after language code like this:

```
<file php myexample.php>
<?php echo "hello world!"; ?>
</file>
```

[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: `<code - myfile.foo>`.

Incrustando HTML y PHP

Puedes incrustar código HTML o PHP tal cual, en tus documentos, usando las etiquetas `<html>` o `<php>`. Utiliza las etiquetas en mayúsculas si necesitas adjuntar elementos a nivel de bloque.

Ejemplo HTML

```
<html>
Esto es algo de <span style="color:red;font-size:150%;">HTML en una línea</span>
</html>
<HTML>
<p style="border:2px dashed red;">Y esto es algo de HTML en bloque</p>
</HTML>
```

```
<html> Esto es algo de HTML en una línea </html> <HTML> <p style="border:2px dashed red;">Y esto es algo de HTML
en bloque</p> </HTML>
```

Ejemplo PHP


```
<php>
echo 'Versión PHP: ';
echo phpversion();
echo ' (generated inline HTML)';
</php>
<PHP>
echo '<table class="inline"><tr><td>Lo mismo, pero dentro de un elemento a nivel de
bloque:</td>';
echo '<td>'.phpversion().'</td>';
echo '</tr></table>';
</PHP>
```

```
<php> echo 'Versión PHP: '; echo phpversion(); echo ' (inline HTML)'; </php> <PHP> echo '<table
class="inline"><tr><td>Lo mismo, pero dentro de un elemento a nivel de bloque:</td>'; echo '<td>'.phpversion().'</td>';
echo '</tr></table>'; </PHP>
```

Nota. El incrustado de HTML y PHP está desactivado por defecto en la configuración. Esto hace que se muestre el código en lugar de ejecutarse.

RSS/ATOM Feed Aggregation

[dokuwiki](#) can integrate data from external XML feeds. For parsing the XML feeds, [SimplePie](#) is used. All formats understood by SimplePie can be used in DokuWiki as well. You can influence the rendering by multiple additional space separated parameters:

Parameter	Description
any number	will be used as maximum number items to show, defaults to 8
reverse	display the last items in the feed first
author	show item authors names
date	show item dates
description	show the item description. If  HTML is disabled all tags will be stripped
n[dhm]	refresh period, where d=days, h=hours, m=minutes. (e.g. 12h = 12 hours).

The refresh period defaults to 4 hours. Any value below 10 minutes will be treated as 10 minutes. [dokuwiki](#) will generally try to supply a cached version of a page, obviously this is inappropriate when the page contains dynamic external content. The parameter tells [dokuwiki](#) to re-render the page if it is more than *refresh period* since the page was last rendered.

Example:

```
{{rss>http://slashdot.org/index.rss 5 author date 1h }}
```


- [Amazon Must Negotiate With First Warehouse Workers Union, US Labor Board Rules](#) por EditorDavid (2026/04/04 19:34)
- [The Document Foundation Removes Dozens of Collabora Developers](#) por EditorDavid (2026/04/04 18:34)
- ['Cognitive Surrender' Leads AI Users To Abandon Logical Thinking, Research Finds](#) por BeauHD (2026/04/04 16:00)
- [Colorado's New Speed Camera System Makes Waze Nearly Useless](#) por BeauHD (2026/04/04 13:00)
- [Artemis II Astronauts Pass 100,000 Miles From Earth On Voyage To the Moon](#) por BeauHD (2026/04/04 09:00)

Control Macros

Some syntax influences how DokuWiki renders a page without creating any output it self. The following control macros are available:

Macro	Description
~~NOTOC~~	If this macro is found on the page, no table of contents will be created
~~NOCACHE~~	DokuWiki caches all output by default. Sometimes this might not be wanted (eg. when the <php> syntax above is used), adding this macro will force DokuWiki to re-render a page on every call

Syntax Plugins

DokuWiki's syntax can be extended by  [Plugins](#). How the installed plugins are used is described on their appropriate description pages. The following syntax plugins are available in this particular DokuWiki installation:

- [Bootstrap Wrapper Plugin 2022-09-22](#) por [Giuseppe Di Terlizzi](#)
Bootstrap Wrapper for DokuWiki
- [CSV Plugin 2025-06-04](#) por [Andreas Gohr](#)
Displays a CSV file, or inline CSV data, as a table
- [Dw2Pdf plugin 2023-11-25](#) por [Andreas Gohr and Luigi Micco](#)
DokuWiki to PDF converter
- [Icons Plugin 2024-10-30](#) por [Giuseppe Di Terlizzi](#)
Embed icons in Dokuwiki
- [include plugin 2025-07-22](#) por [Michael Hamann, Gina Häussge, Christopher Smith, Michael Klier, Esther Brunner](#)
Functions to include another page in a wiki page
- [Info Plugin 2020-06-04](#) por [Andreas Gohr](#)
Displays information about various DokuWiki internals
- [keyboard 2023-02-23](#) por [Gina Häußge](#)
The keyboard plugin provides a combined syntax and action plugin in order to markup text as keyboard keys, similar

to (and making use of) the existing (X)HTML tag `<kbd>...</kbd>`. A quick button for the markup is automatically inserted into the toolbar of the edit form.

- [Math Plugin](#) 2024-05-23 por [Christopher Smith](#)
Add mathematical formulae to dokuwiki. Syntax: `<m size>math formulae</m>`
- [Open Document Plugin](#) 2023-03-03 por [Andreas Gohr](#), [Aurelien Bompard](#), [Florian Lamml](#), [LarsDW223](#)
Export the current Wiki page to a OpenOffice ODT file
- [Video Sharing Site Plugin](#) 2025-12-10 por [Andreas Gohr](#)
Easily embed videos from various Video Sharing sites. Example: `{{youtube>XXXXXX}}`
- [Wrap Plugin](#) 2023-08-13 por [Anika Henke](#)
Universal plugin which combines functionalities of many other plugins. Wrap wiki text inside containers (divs or spans) and give them a class (choose from a variety of preset classes), a width and/or a language with its associated text direction.

¹⁾

This is a footnote

²⁾

when the aspect ratio of the given width and height doesn't match that of the image, it will be cropped to the new ratio before resizing

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<https://www.euloxio.myds.me/dokuwiki/doku.php/doc:wiki:sintaxis>

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