

Formatting

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Formatting

MediaWiki and hence also BlueSpice offers many possibilities to format your text to make it easier to read. Here is a short overview of the most important ones:

Formatting text (using Wiki text)

Formatting	Description	Wiki page
<div>==Headings==</div> <div>'''bold''', '''italic''', <u>underlined</u>, etc</div> <div>* First list item</div> <div>* Second list item</div> <div># Numered list</div>	<div>Create headings, mark text bold, <i>italic</i>, <u>underlined</u>, etc. and arrange items in unordered or ordered lists.</div>	<div>Formattir help</div>
	<div>Tables in MediaWiki may appear pretty complex at first, but here are some helpful articles:</div>	<div>Tables in the WYSIWY editor</div> <div>Tables in Wikicode</div>
<div><poem> ... </poem></div>	<div>With the poem tag you can create nicer paragraphs and more.</div>	<div>Poem</div>

:

A colon at the beginning of a line makes the text indent.

<nowiki> ... </nowiki>

Allows to display Wikicode without processing it.

FormattingHelp

Redirect to:

- [Archive:FormattingHelp](#)

Insert table

Redirect to:

- [Manual:VisualEditor/Tables](#)

Reference:Poem

Extension\: Poem

Overview			
Description:	Create paragraphs and line breaks for poem formatting		
State:	stable	Dependency:	MediaWiki
Developer:		License:	GPL v2+
Type:	MediaWiki	Category:	Rich Articles
Edition:	BlueSpice free (deactivated), BlueSpice pro (deactivated), BlueSpice Farm (deactivated)		
For more info, visit Mediawiki .			

Features

Poem is a MediaWiki extension to create paragraphs and line breaks automatically.

The extension Poem is very useful for poems but also for text that includes a lot of line breaks and paragraphs.

For more information visit mediawiki.org.

Tables

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Here we describe the editing of tables in the wiki code. For fast editing of tables, the [WYSIWYG editor](#) is recommended. Nevertheless, in some cases, the classic editing with wiki tags may be necessary.

Functionality

Tables are a very important tool for designing wiki pages. Besides from displaying content in a structured way, tables occasionally are used to design whole pages. The basic structure of the main page or the topic portal page for example are based on a table. However, tables should only be used very carefully to structure entire pages. The source code quickly becomes confusing for outsiders and for the reading devices of the visually impaired, they represent a barrier. Therefore, Wikipedia advises their users quite fundamentally from using tables as a graphical element for entire pages.

[MediaWiki](#) has its own syntax for displaying tables. This syntax is similar to common HTML but much simpler.

Nevertheless, the editing of tables remains complex. The use of editors produces HTML code that is a barrier to editing by others.

Simple tables

Input

Result

Comment

Cell	Cell
1	2

```
{ |
  Cell 1
  Cell 2
-
  Cell 3
  Cell 4
}
```

Cell 3	Cell 4
--------	--------

This is the syntax for a simple table.


```
{ |
-
|Cell 1 ||Cell 2
-
|Cell 3 ||Cell 4
-
|Cell 5 ||Cell 6
}
```

Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4
Cell 5	Cell 6

To save space it is possible to write several cells in one line of code. In this case the cells have to be separated by ||. A table with three rows can be created like this.

Notice:

To begin a new row put a hyphen ("-") after the leading pipe symbol ("|"). Repeat as often as needed.

To create a simple table quickly in BlueSpice Wiki, use the Button "Insert a Table"  in any editor view.

More complex tables

A Wikipedia article about this can be found here: [\[1\]](#)

Borders

Input

```
{ | border="1"
  Cell 1
  Cell 2
-
  Cell 3
  Cell 4
}
```

Result

Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4

Comment

The border must be set in the first line of the table (directly after the { |). The frame thickness is specified in pixels: **border = "x"**

Note: The classic table borders may look a little old-fashioned. Therefore there you can use [layout templates](#) for your tables.

Title rows

Input

```
{ |
-
! Last Name
! First Name
-
}
```

Result

Last Name	First Name
Karstadt	Liesl
Valentin	Karl

Comment

Title rows are specified with ! instead of |.

```
{ |
  | Karstadt
  | Liesl
  | -
  | Valentin
  | Karl
  | }
```

Combining cells: rowspanning and rolspanning

Input

```
{ |
  | -
  | ! A
  | ! B
  | ! C
  | -
  | Cell 1
  | colspan="2" align="center" | Cell 2
  | -
  | Cell 3
  | Cell 4
  | Cell 5
  | }
```

Result

A	B	C
Cell 1	Cell 2	
Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5

Comment

This is a table containing a cell which spans tow columns. The command `colspan="2"` is entered before the corresponding cell and separated by `|`. The following command (`align="center"`) is there to center the cell content and is used only to better demonstrate the effect.

```
{ |
  | -
  | ! A
  | ! B
  | -
  | rowspan="2" align="center" | Cell 1
  | Cell 2
  | -
  | Cell 4
  | }
```

A	B
Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4

A Table containing a cell which spans two rows (`rowspan="2"`).

Note: Empty cells won't get a border automatically. In some browsers you can force a border with a nonbreaking space ** ** inside these cells.

Nested tables

Input

```
{ | border="1"
  | -
  | Cell 1
  |
  | { | border="1"
  |   | Cell A
  |   | -
  |   | Cell B
  |   | }
  | Cell 3
  | }
```

Result

Cell 1	<table><tr><td>Cell A</td></tr><tr><td>Cell B</td></tr></table>	Cell A	Cell B	Cell 3
Cell A				
Cell B				

Comment

A table inside another table. To nest tables simply use an additional opening `{ |` where you want the inner table to be. But make sure there is **no pipe symbol at the beginning of that line.**

Caption

Input

```
{ |
+ This is a nice table
-
Table
nice
-
Nice
table
| }
```

Result

This is a nice table

Table	nice
Nice	table

Comment

It is possible to add a centered caption above the table with |+ my caption at the beginning.

Lists

Input

```
{ |
-
Right listing
Wrong listing
-
* first entry
* second entry

| * first entry
* second entry
| }
```

Result

Right listing	Wrong listing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• first entry• second entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* first entry• second entry

Comment

The list entries have to start in a new line. Otherwise an asterix will be rendered instead of a bullet symbol.

Sortable tables

Input

```
{ | class="sortable"
-
! Col 1
! Col 2
! Col 3
-
12346
€ 234,44
SuSe
-
98765
€ 77,55
IBM
| }
```

Result

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
12346	€ 234,44	SuSe
98765	€ 77,55	IBM

Comment

With class="sortable" you can make a table sortable by the items of its columns. Just click on the little arrows next to the title cells!

Limitations:

- To properly sort numbers by their numeric values, they must not contain a thousand separator or units (except the currency symbols \$ and €) or other labels. An indication of the units used should therefore be given in the header.
- For complex tables (i.e., those with non-uniform rows and columns), sorting is not possible.

Column widths

Input	Result	Comment
<pre>{ - ! width="10%" 10 % ! width="20%" 20 % ! width="40%" 40 % - valign="top" A B C }</pre>	<div>10 % 20 % 40 %</div> <div>A B C</div>	<p>Column widths can be specified relative and absolute, with absolute values in pixels only being used when embedding graphics. The width specification is necessary and useful only for one cell of the column.</p>
<pre>{ - ! width="50" 50 ! width="100" 100 ! width="200" 200 - A B C }</pre>	<div>50 100 200</div> <div>A B C</div>	

Cell spacing with cellpadding and cellspacing

Input	Result	Comment
<pre>{ cellspacing="9" cellpadding="0" border="1" - Alpha Beta Gamma - Delta Epsilon Zeta }</pre>	<div>Alpha Beta Gamma</div> <div>Delta Epsilon Zeta</div>	<p>With <i>cellspacing</i>, the distance between the cells can be determined. The larger the <i>cellspacing</i> value, the wider the bridge between the cells.</p>
<pre>{ cellspacing="0" cellpadding="9" border="1" -</pre>		

Alpha
Beta
Gamma
-
Delta
Epsilon
Zeta
}

Alpha	Beta	Gamma
Delta	Epsilon	Zeta

With *cellpadding* one determines the distance of the cell contents from the cell frame.

Alignment

Input

{ cellpadding="0" border="1"
-
! width="25%"
! width="25%" align="left" left
! width="25%" align="center" centered
! width="25%" align="right" right
- valign="top"
! height="38" top
align="left" xx
align="center" xxx
align="right" xx
- valign="middle"
! height="38" middle
align="left" x
align="center" x
align="right" x
- valign="bottom"
! height="38" bottom
align="left" x
align="center" x
align="right" x
}

Result

	left	centered	right
top	xx	xxx	xx
middle	x	x	x
bottom	x	x	x

Comment

Just as in HTML, you can align the contents of cells in the table differently. You can assign the attributes to individual cells or entire lines. The **valign** applies to the entire line, the **align** only to the respective cell.

Style templates

Input

{ {{table1}}
-
text in left column
text in right column
}

Result

text in left
column

text in right
column

Comment

Some users have created [templates](#) to simplify formatting. Instead of having to remember the table parameters, a style template can be used. This must be inserted after the { | . The usage allows a consistent table layout, easier error handling, and easy layout customization for all tables.