

Paragraphs contain text and may contain inline markup: *emphasis*, **strong emphasis**, inline literals, stand-alone hyperlinks (<http://www.python.org>), external hyperlinks ([Python](#)), internal cross-references ([example](#)), external hyperlinks with embedded URIs ([Python web site](#)), footnote references (manually numbered¹, anonymous auto-numbered², labeled auto-numbered³, or symbolic⁴), and substitution references ([¶](#)). Character-level inline markup is also possible (although exceedingly ugly!) in *reStructuredText*. Problems are indicated by `|problematic|` text (generated by processing errors; this one is intentional).

The default role for interpreted text is *Title Reference*. Here are some explicit interpreted text roles: a PEP reference ([PEP 287](#)); an RFC reference ([RFC 2822](#)); a _{subscript}; a ^{superscript}; and explicit roles for *standard inline* markup.

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).

- 1 A footnote contains body elements, consistently indented by at least 3 spaces.
- 2 This footnote is numbered automatically and anonymously using a label of "#" only.
- 3 Footnotes may be numbered, either manually (as in ¹) or automatically using a "#"-prefixed label.
- 4 Footnotes may also use symbols, specified with a "*" label.