Working with Text Breaks

Paragraph Break

On a Confluence page, a continuous line of text with two carriage returns at its end forms a paragraph. This is equivalent to a continuous line of text followed by a blank line.

When rendered into HTML, the result is a line of text wrapped in a set of `<p></p>` tags.

Line Break

Confluence provides two options for forcing a line break within a paragraph of text:

- Implicitly, by entering a single carriage return at its end.
- Explicitly, by entering two consecutive backslashes:

```
Unknown macro: {nomarkup}
```

When rendered into HTML, the result is a paragraph of text split into separate lines by `<br>` tags, wherever a forced line break appears.

For most purposes, explicit line breaks are not required because a single carriage return is enough.

The examples below show how to use explicit line breaks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you need to type</th>
<th>What you will get</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>here is some text</td>
<td>here is some text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divided</td>
<td>divided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>using line</td>
<td>using line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breaks</td>
<td>breaks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a short list:

- Point 1
  - Text to go with point 1
- Point 2
  - Text to go with point 2 with a break

If you wish to use multiple consecutive line breaks, each should be separated by a space character. For example, use `{{

}}` for two consecutive line breaks.

Horizontal Rule

Use four dashes (----) to create a horizontal rule.

Make sure that the dashes are on a separate line from the rest of the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you need to type</th>
<th>What you will get</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
here is some text

divided by a horizontal rule

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