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Documentation Standards

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Style-Guide

FOR TECH WRITERS

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This sufficiency was developed by the MIIS Decision Support Services group and us on the web at adtonibus, in intel-consistents.

or data problems, call the ASEC pager in 201-4138.

For fruitting fessor, control the business developer. Gry Smiley, 698-1214.

To report bugs or other software issues, rond copieti to Slarty Bardian.

or documentation, WinHelp and well (sauce, contact /tidy Writer,

for more contact information, see "Fechnical Assistance" on page xx.

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Revision History

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Why Read This?

Answer the questions, "who's the audience?", "what's the purpose?" and "what's the scope?"

Documentation... it's not just for tech writers anymore.

This guide is for people who develop formal documentation for general distribution – who want to develop a consistent, professional look, and who want to learn the techniques to do it quickly. There are discussions of organizing your information, writing style, using templates, and how to easily generate *usable* online versions.

Also use this as a template and checklist of items that need to be in a document—such as the front matter that you're reading.

Related Documents

If there are no related documents, delete this heading and text.

Refer to the following other documents related to this product:

• Acme Widget Meta Interface Guide (Currently under construction)

Contact Information

If there is no contact information (think again – this would be an oversight), delete this heading and text. This software was developed by the MIIS Decision Support Services group.

Find us on the web at sdtoolbox.hf.intel.com/sdtools.

For data problems, call the ASEC pager at 201-4188.

For training issues, contact the business developer: Guy Smiley, 696-1234.

To report bugs or other software issues, send cc:Mail to Slarty Bartfast.

For documentation, WinHelp and web issues, contact Andy Writer.

For more contact information, see "Technical Assistance" on page xx.

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Revision History

Date	Ver	Author	Changes
1/1998	0.12c	Len Humbird	Major enhancements and additions, new sections; namely: Document Development Process, Content Organization, Document Design, Web Site Design, Writing Style, screen shots and graphics tips, Document Administration, and new sections in the Appendix. This version needs a major re-focus and reorganization.
07/1997	0.11	Len Humbird	Added discussion of heading and body styles, graphics and graphic tools. More enhancements to the graphics section. Added <i>Start Here</i> . Added <i>Building the Document</i> and <i>Production Tips</i> .
11/1996	0.1	Len Humbird	New Document. Describe any changes that went into this revision. For consistency, you may want the version of the document to reflect the version of the product being described. Portions derived from "Technical Documentation Style Guide," by Dick Miller, Hewlett Packard I.T., Vancouver, WA., with permission.

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Documentation website: http://sdtoolbox.hf.intel.com/sdtools/styleguide

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What This Document is All About

This document originally started out as a *style guide* – providing a detailed explanation of the *styles* used in MS Word for internal documents. It has since grown to encompass technical documentation planning, administration, publishing, tech writer tricks (and emergency survival techniques), and a guide for people who need to work with technical writers or who need to produce technical documents themselves. Thus, the title is already obsolete.

If you are not a tech writer but have a writing project in mind, check the Appendix for relevant information on working with tech writers.

What You're Getting Yourself Into

On average, a completed, proofed page in a user manual takes 2-4 hours, not including time to generate a help file or create a web version.

This is the friendly reminder that *good* documentation – like good software or cigars – takes time to produce. A technical reference takes longer than a user's guide. So to generate a *usable* 100-page manual might consume 200-400 man-hours. If you've planned for a help file and web site in the document spec process, add 10% to that ballpark estimate in order to publish in these additional formats.

The actual document production process takes about 50% of the time. All the rest is consumed at the front-end in design and information gathering, and at the back-end with the review process, corrections and publishing.

Before You Begin

To be defined.

This section will discuss the scope of creating or maintaining a documentation project.

What This Document is All About

This document originally started out as a style guide – providing a detailed explanation of the styles used in MS Word for internal documents. It has since grown to encompass technical documentation planning, statisticismical documentation planning, technicismic tricks (and emergency survival techniques), and a guide for people who need to work with technical writers or who need to produce technical documents themselves. Thus, the title is sheedy obsolate.

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How to Reduce the Color Palette

2 Colors...

16 Colors..

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(8 Bit)

Colors Adjust

> Colorize... Grey Scale

Posterize...
Solarize...
Edit Palette...

Load Palette...

Save Palette..

Count Colors Used

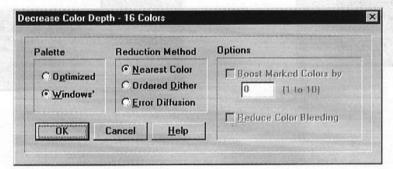
Decrease Color Depth 🕨

Increase Color Depth

Histogram Functions Negative Image If you've captured a screen image at a screen setting of 256 colors or more, you should reduce the colors of the image to 16 colors to save space. Normally the reduction will have minimal impact on the image quality, and a great impact on the size of the image.

Follow these steps to reduce the color palette of an image:

- 1. Copy the image to the clipboard (Ctrl-C).
- 2. Open Paint Shop Pro.
- 3. Paste the image (Ctrl-V).
- Select from the menu: Colors > Decrease Color Depth > 16 Colors.
- 5. When the "Decrease Color Palette" window appears, you need to specify a color palette. If this is for a MS Help file, make sure the settings specify "Windows" palette. If this is for the web, use Optimized palette instead. In either case, select "Nearest Color" as the reduction method.



Click Ok. The colors may shift slightly, but should still look acceptable. If so, skip to "Pasting Images Into Word." If the colors are wrong, continue with step 7.

How to Insert Reduced Images Into Word

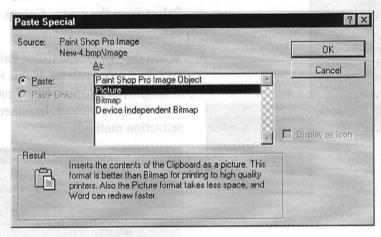
The most efficient way to include reduced bitmaps in MS Word is to paste them in as "pictures" rather than image objects or bitmaps. What's the difference?

- An image object is linked to the program that pasted it. This lets you
 edit the image using the source program simply by double-clicking
 it. The drawback is that the image is not visible when "field codes"
 are visible, and it takes more space than needed.
- A picture takes about half the space of the other formats. It also redraws and prints quickly.
- A bitmap takes the same amount of space as a linked image object, but does not have the link information included.

A device independent bitmap (dib) may take up the same amount
of space as a picture, but sometimes takes much more if, for example, it is a drawing object rather than a simple bitmap.

Follow these steps to paste images into MS Word:

- 1. Copy the image to the clipboard (Ctrl-C).
- Switch to MS Word.
- 3. Select from the menu "Paste Special"
- 4. When the Paste Special window appears, select "Picture", and click Ok.



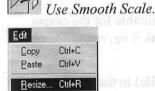


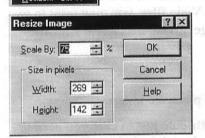
How to Insert Reduced Images Into Word

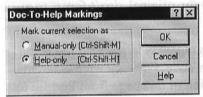
How to Insert Pre-Scaled WinHelp Graphics

Follow these steps to create and insert WinHelp-only graphics in your MS Word document:

- Scale down the graphic as described in "How to Scale Down an Image" on page 30.
- 2. When the reduction finishes, copy it to the clipboard.
- 3. Reduce the color palette to 16 colors. For details, see "How to Reduce the Color Palette" on page 31.
 - 4. Save the file as a bitmap in your project's BITMAPS directory. Use RGB encoding. *Do not use RLE encoding!* This is your pre-scaled version of the graphic.
 - 5. In your word document, find the full-sized version of the graphic. On a new line, preferably immediately below the graphic, reference the pre-scaled graphic, like this:
 - 6. {bmc filename.bmp}
 - 7. Select the line containing that "bmc" reference and tag it as "help only". Do this by selecting **Format** > **Doc-to-Help Markings**, then (Ctrl-Shift-H). Its color changes to .
 - 8. Select the line containing the full-sized graphic and tag it as "manual only" (Ctrl-Shift-M). (*Text* objects tagged for manual-only will change color to Red.)







How to Insert Visio Diagrams in WinHelp

If you are generating a help file, incorporating Visio diagrams is slightly more complicated. The reason is that the help compiler does not recognize the Visio native file type.

If the Visio document contains more than one page, Word will only incorporate the first page. If you are going to include Visio graphics, follow these steps to ensure that they look good online as well as in print:

- 1. Open Visio, and the document you need to convert.
- Check that the dimensions of the graphic is suitable for the output format. If it's too large, you may need to break it up, rearrange objects, or take other measures within Word.
- Save the graphic as ".wmf" (Windows Metafile) in the project's BITMAPS directory. For multi-page Visio files, you may want to repeat the procedure for each Visio page, giving a different wmf filename to each page.
- 4. Switch to MS Word.
 - Optionally, click the "Link to File" attribute just in case you need to alter the Visio picture. If you modify the original, don't forget to resave it in ".wmf" format.
 - 6. Size the graphic as necessary. If the graphic is larger than the width of the Body Text area, use the *Screen* style. For very wide diagrams, you may want to change the orientation of this page from Portrait to Landscape.

How to Insert Visio Diagrams in HTML

- 1. Open Visio, and the document you need to convert.
- 2. Select the page (if there is more than one).
- 3. Select the objects to be included, or Select All.
- 4. Copy to the clipboard
- 5. Switch to Paint Shop Pro.
- Paste.
- 7. If you need to make a reduced-size version, copy (again) to the clip-board and use SmoothScale to produce a reduced version. Paste that version in Paint Shop Pro.
- 8. Reduce the colors to 16. See "How to Reduce the Color Palette" on page 31.
- 9. Save as GIF. Select transparency, if needed.

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Overview

The Web is overshadowing print in becoming the predominant delivery medium for documentation. Following this paradigm, all future manuals should be designed first for the web, and second for print. To make web documents robust and manageable, the single source should be HTML, rather than a Word document.

Tools

HTML is best designed using a text editor. At the time of this writing, WYSIWYG HTML editors (most notably Microsoft FrontPage) often mishandle the HTML code, screw up indentation and line breaks, don't provide predictable editing, lock-up, and don't completely implement HTML tags. This results in HTML that is confusing and difficult to maintain. Even opening an HTML file and saving it will screw things up.

Primary Elements

These elements characterize a document main page

- Frames-based. Left pane: navigation; right pane: content.
- Links to both Acrobat as well as HTML versions.
- Link back to MIIS DSS homepage

- The links to each chapter and topic.
- Document contact information (your e-mail)
- Footer, with a link to the project-level or category-level page.
- · Revision information.

This is what a typical web document front page might look like:

