Editing Examples

This document shows two examples of edits on technical information. The first example demonstrates modifying and organizing text. The second example displays simplifying and formatting graphics. For other samples of writing, please refer to [these documents](https://github.com/cku3/sample).

Table of Contents

[Example 1: Text](#_72tso870lxgl)

[Original Sample](#_d5rx1nm81e5w)

[Modified Sample](#_yuuxnrjl4y83)

[Example 2: Illustration](#_9xugro9a23u7)

[Original Sample](#_a17kbmmtsycq)

[Modified Sample](#_vw0ligae3pth)

# Example 1: Text

The following text introduces hard links and how to create them using Linux commands.

## Original Sample

The original text is an example of “stream of consciousness writing” that needs to be formatted and organized in a more digestible manner.

| You need to know about Linux commands prior to reading this document. This document explains a lot of introductory material about hard links, not soft (symbolic) links. Suppose you run a Linux command that creates a file. When you create this file, Linux creates the contents of that file and a filename. A filename is a hard link to the contents. A hard link is a pointer from the filename to the contents. Now, here's the interesting part: you can create multiple hard links to the same existing content. For example, the command echo "Hello There." > foo creates a file named foo containing the textual contents "Hello There." The command ln foo bar is a way of creating a hard link named bar that points to the contents of foo. Changing foo and bar are now synonymous. You can create lots and lots of hard links to the same content. Any change made to foo will also appear in bar. |
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## Modified Sample

The modified example breaks down the block of text into separate sections for the reader to navigate the information more easily.

| **Overview**  This document provides an introduction to hard links.  *To view documentation about soft (symbolic) links, go here.*  **Requirements**  You need knowledge about Linux commands to best utilize the following content.  **Creating A Hard Link**  What is a hard link?  A hard link is a pointer from the filename to the contents.  How to create a hard link  A simple way to create a hard link is to create a file. When you create a file, Linux creates the contents of that file and a filename. A filename is a hard link to the contents.  Example:    This command creates a file named foo containing the textual contents "Hello There."  **Creating Multiple Hard Links to the Same Content**  You can create multiple hard links to the same existing content.  Example:    This command is a way of creating a hard link named *bar* that points to the contents of *foo*. *foo* and *bar* are now synonymous. Any change made to *foo* will also appear in *bar*. |
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# Example 2: Illustration

The following illustrations depict how the DNS Resolver interacts with the TLD and Root servers based on this text description:

*When the Domain Name Server (DNS) resolver first receives a request from a client, it asks the Root Server about what Top Level Domain (TLD) server it should talk to next. The Root Server replies to the resolver with the location of the relevant TLD server.*

## Original Sample

The original diagram is missing some aspects including captioning, proper alignment, and accessible formatting.

| Figure 1: Original DNS Resolver Diagram |
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## Modified Sample

Figure 1 shows the steps of DNS interaction based on the text description. Figure 2 shows a more complete picture of how the client would use the DNS resolver to retrieve information. Both diagrams have horizontal, aligned, numbered arrows, so the user can follow the flow. They use black text on high contrast backgrounds and a font that distinguishes zeros from o’s, so visually impaired audiences can read with ease.

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