

## 2 Documentation Conventions

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Documentation uses specific formatting and typographic conventions to present the following types of information:

- Objects, Examples, and System I/O
- Object Hierarchies, Notes, and Warnings
- Computer Commands
- Lists and Procedures

### Objects, Examples, and System I/O

- Directory paths and file names are in plain Courier typeface:

```
<release>\models\std\ip
```

- Function names in body text are in italics:

```
op_dist_outcome()
```

- The names of functions of interest in example code are in bolded Courier typeface:

```
/* determine the object ID of packet's creation module */  
src_mod_objid = op_pk_creation_mod_get (pkptr);
```

- Variables are enclosed in angle brackets (< >):

```
<user_home>/op_admin/err_log
```

## Object Hierarchies, Notes, and Warnings

Menu hierarchies are indicated by right angle brackets (>); for example:

Open File > Print Setup > Properties...

Attribute hierarchies are also represented by right angle brackets (>) that indicate that you must drill down to a lower level of the hierarchy:

Attribute level 1 > Attribute level 2 > Attribute level 3

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**Note**—Notes are indicated by text with the word Note at the beginning of the paragraph. Notes provide important supplementary information.

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**WARNING**—Warnings are indicated by text with the word WARNING at the beginning of the paragraph. Warnings provide vital information about an operation or system behavior.

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## Computer Commands

These conventions apply to windowing systems and navigation methods that use the standard graphical-user-interface (GUI) terminology such as click, drag, and dialog box.

- Key combinations appear in the form “press <**button**>+**x**”; this means press the <**button**> and **x** keys *at the same time* to do the operation.
- The mouse operations *left-click* (or *click*) and *right-click* indicate that you should press the left mouse button or right mouse button, respectively.

## Lists and Procedures

Information is often itemized in bulleted (unordered) or numbered (ordered) lists:

- In bulleted lists, the sequence of items is not important.
- In numbered lists, the sequence of items is important.

Procedures are contained within procedure headings and footings that indicate the start and end of the procedure. Each step of a procedure is numbered to indicate the sequence in which you should do the steps. A step may be followed by a description of the results of that step; such descriptions are preceded by an arrow.

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### Procedure 2-1 Sample Procedure Format

- 1 Procedure step.  
    ➡ Result of the procedure step.
- 2 Procedure step.

**End of Procedure 2-1**

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