

2 Documentation Conventions

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
```

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

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

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.

Procedure 2-1 Sample Procedure Format

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

End of Procedure 2-1
