DITA Test Suite

### 

https://sourceforge.net/projects/ditatestsuite/

### RTF Produced by DITA2Go™

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Chapter 1.  Overview2

1.1  Test Suite Design2

This Concept topic contains an overview of the Test Suite design considerations.

1.1.1  Purpose

The purpose of the **DITA Test Suite** is to provide a common set of acceptance tests for tools used to create output from DITA maps and topics. It is tested against two processors, the  [DITA-OT on page 27](#RdtsUglDITAOTTDITAOT) and [Omni Systems' DITA2Go](#RdtsUglDITA2GoTDITA2Go).

1.1.2  Suite Components

The **DITA Test Suite** consists of two independent DITA projects, one based on a bookmap and the other on a ditamap, that are output separately. The two projects reference each other via xrefs, related topics, and reltables.

1.1.3  Expected Results

The **DITA Test Suite** includes both DITA documents and the expected output from the tested toolsets in several formats, including PDF, HTML and XHTML for the Web, Microsoft HTML Help, and Eclipse Help.

Related Tasks:

[1.2   Test Suite Operation](#RdtsUDITATestTaskToperation)

The Task topic has the steps for running the Test Suite.

1.2  Test Suite Operation2

This Task topic descibes the process for running the Test Suite.

**Before you start:**Obtain a working copy of the tool to be tested, with documentation.

Procedure:

1. **Modify the Test Suite as required for the tool under test.**

Note that such modifications should never be to the DITA coding itself, but only to the <?dita ... ?> Process Instructions in the document files. Ideally, the tool should provide its own way of specifying options based on rules, and the PIs should be needed only to indicate local exceptions to those rules.

2. **[Required step]  Run the tool on the Test Suite files as instructed by the tool creator.****2**

If the tool provides a GUI, it may be operated from that, but it's best if it also provides a method of running from the command line so that it can be incorporated in automated build processes. Ideally, it should also handle checkout from any CMS, and checkin of any produced files that must be retained.

3. **Compare the output files to the Test Suite expected result files.**

Use a differencing tool to make sure that no difference is overlooked. Many differences are to be expected, but none should result in output that violates the specified intent of the Suite.

4. *[Optional step]***Write a report on the process and the results.****3**

Identify the tool by name, version, build, and source. Describe the ease or complexity of the setup and operation of the tool, and any postprocessing required. Point out all the differences between the files output by the tool and the Test Suite's expected result files for that output type.

**Results:**After running the tool on the Test Suite and reporting to the [dita-users] group on the results, you will have helped other users to decide if the tool will meet their needs, and the tool creator to determine what improvements should be made next.

**After you finish:**File the final report on the DITATestSuite site on SourceForge.

Related Concepts:

[1.1   Test Suite Design](#RdtsUDITATestConceptTdesign)

The Concept topic contains an overview of the Test Suite.

Related References:

[1.3   Test Suite Coverage](#RdtsUDITATestReferenceTcoverage)

The Reference topic lists the DITA features covered by the Test Suite.

1.3  Test Suite Coverage3

This Reference topic lists the DITA features covered by the Test Suite.

| Feature | Elements | Coverage |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1.4  Contributors3

This generic Topic contains the credits to contributors to the Test Suite.

The following people and organizations contributed to the creation and maintenance of the DITA Test Suite:

Carolyn

Don

Gershon

Jeremy

Julio

Seraphim

Related References:

[1.3   Test Suite Coverage](#RdtsUDITATestReferenceTcoverage)

The Reference topic lists the DITA features covered by the Test Suite.

Chapter 2.  Text Content4

2.1  Notes4

This abstract has a shortdesc inline. This topic shows different types of note elements. More abstract.

2.1.1  Informative Notes

This section contains plain note, attention, tip, and important types. Most note content is from the DITA 1.1 Language Spec.

***Note:***This is just a note.

*Attention:*Please pay extra attention to this note.

**Tip:**This is a fine little tip.

**Important:**This note is important.

2.1.2  Cautionary Notes

This section contains caution, warning, and danger notes. The Warning type is an addition in DITA 1.2 required to support US standard ANSI Z535 and other international standards.

**Caution:**Care is required when proceeding.

**Warning!  Watch out for hazards to life and limb.**

**Danger:**Important! Be aware of this before doing anything else.

2.1.3  Other Notes

This section contains fastpath, remember, restriction, and the "other" note type.

*Fastpath:*This note will speed you on your way.

*Remember:*Don’t forget to do what this note says.

*Restriction:*You can't do what this note says.

*Note:*This is something other than a “normal” note.

2.2  Importance4

This topic demonstrates use of the importance attribute on various elements.

2.2.1  Importance in Steps

For the step element, the importance attribute has a special role, and just two allowable values: optional and required. This is demonstrated in the [1.2   Test Suite Operation on page 2](#RdtsUDITATestTaskToperation) topic, where step [Step 2](#RdtsUDITATestTaskTreq) is required and step [Step 4](#RdtsUDITATestTaskTopt) is optional.

2.2.2  Importance in General

For elements other than step, the importance attribute can have many more values: obsolete, deprecated, optional, default, low, normal, high, recommended, required, and urgent The following simplelist elements use each of those, in the above order:

[obsolete]  This is obsolete.

[deprecated]  This is deprecated.

*Optional:*This is optional.

This is default.

This is low.

This is normal.

This is high.

This is recommended.

**Required:**This is required.

***Urgent!***This is urgent.

2.2.3  Filtering and Flagging

Importance (other than for step) is in the %select-atts; group, some of which can be used for filtering, some for flagging, and some for both. The spec is not clear about which groups importance is in, merely noting that it “provides a range of values for applications to use as needed”.

2.3  Footnotes5

This topic contains footnotes in text and in a table.

2.3.1  Text Footnotes

This paragraph has three footnotes. The first two are the same footnote1[[1]](#footnote-1) , used in two places[1](#RdtsUDITAFootnotesTreffn1). The last is single2[[2]](#footnote-2) use.

Note that while the first fn is defined right after the first sentence, there should be no trace of it there in the output.

2.3.2  Table Footnotes

*Table* *2-1*List Types5

| Name | Tag |
| --- | --- |
| Simplea[[3]](#footnote-3) list | <sl> |
| Orderedb[[4]](#footnote-4) list | <ol> |
| Unordered[b](#RdtsUDITAFootnotesTtblfn2) list | <ul> |

For the three table footnotes, the first is single and the other two reference the same footnote, which is in the last row. Some tools may allow placement of these under the table, like Frame, rather than at the end of the page.

2.3.3  Similar Text Markings

A few other text annotations are similar to footnotes. These include trademarks, set in the <tm> element. This is a normal trademark™, a registered trademark®, and a service markSM.

This uses a keyref to get the name and trademarks: **CORP® Project Manager™**.

2.4  Code6

This topic contains codeblock, codeph, and coderef examples.

2.4.1  Character Encoding

DITA uses Unicode for its text, typically in UTF-8 encoding. This works well for may outputs, but there are two that require conversion.

1. **HTML Help** uses Windows code pages instead. The code points for U+0020-U+00FF are the same as CP1252, except for the U+0080-U+009F range, where many Unicode chars from above U+00FF are mapped into CP1252. Here are the Unicode:

• Section sign, U+00A7: §

• Em dash, U+2013: –

• Ohm sign, U+2126 or U+03A9: which is not in CP1252 at all and needs to be shown using the Symbol font.

2. **Word RTF** actually supports the Unicode code points, but they are entered as numbers rather than as characters. For example, U+00A7 is \u167\*, where the last char is used as a substitute if the current font does not contain that glyph.

2.4.2  Code Block

A <codeblock> contains content to be rendered as is. The first one uses a CDATA section:

<section>  
<title>Code Block</title>  
<p>A &lt;codeblock&gt; contains content to be rendered as is.</p>  
</section>

The second uses entities:

<section>  
<title>Code Block</title>  
<p>A &lt;codeblock&gt; contains content to be rendered as is.</p>  
</section>

The two extra spaces after "rendered" are intentional.

2.4.3  Code Phrase

A <codeph> is an inline element in a paragraph, like this C snippet: F\_StrCpy(command, ComSpec);

2.4.4  Code Reference

A <coderef> is a reference to a file containing code, to be included at the current position. It is used inside a <codeblock>:

This is fdkfunc.c:  
// fdkfunc.c has a small code example  
// Unicode: Mit freundlichen Grüßen  
  
VoidT RunDOSCommand(StringT cmd, BoolT hide, BoolT keep)  
{  
 StringT command = NULL;  
  
 command = F\_StrNew(F\_StrLen(ComSpec) + F\_StrLen(cmd) + 5);  
 F\_StrCpy(command, ComSpec);  
 F\_StrCat(command, keep ? " /k " : " /c ");  
 F\_StrCat(command, cmd);  
  
 RunCommand(command, CurrDir, True, hide, False);  
 F\_StrFree(command);  
}  
  
/\* end of fdkfunc.c \*/

Here is a second instance of it, with the header and footer lines removed by the PI <?dtall ExtCodeStartLine="4" ExtCodeEndLine="15" ?>:

VoidT RunDOSCommand(StringT cmd, BoolT hide, BoolT keep)  
{  
 StringT command = NULL;  
  
 command = F\_StrNew(F\_StrLen(ComSpec) + F\_StrLen(cmd) + 5);  
 F\_StrCpy(command, ComSpec);  
 F\_StrCat(command, keep ? " /k " : " /c ");  
 F\_StrCat(command, cmd);  
  
 RunCommand(command, CurrDir, True, hide, False);  
 F\_StrFree(command);  
}

And here is a third instance, using the fragment identifier from RFC 5147, in this case to select the same subset of lines, while verifying the file length (in bytes, not characters, and not the fragment length) and specifying the file's encoding: href="fdkfunc.c#line=3,15;length=438,UTF-8". Note that the start line is the line **before** the first one you want for the RFC 5147 syntax.

VoidT RunDOSCommand(StringT cmd, BoolT hide, BoolT keep)  
{  
 StringT command = NULL;  
  
 command = F\_StrNew(F\_StrLen(ComSpec) + F\_StrLen(cmd) + 5);  
 F\_StrCpy(command, ComSpec);  
 F\_StrCat(command, keep ? " /k " : " /c ");  
 F\_StrCat(command, cmd);  
  
 RunCommand(command, CurrDir, True, hide, False);  
 F\_StrFree(command);  
}

2.5  Languages7

This topic uses the importance attribute to show the effect of changing language on various elements.

2.5.1  Importance in Languages

The importance attribute can have many values: obsolete, deprecated, optional, default, low, normal, high, recommended, required, and urgent The following simplelists use each of those, in the above order.

This is the en-US version:

[obsolete]  This is obsolete.

[deprecated]  This is deprecated.

*Optional:*This is optional.

This is default.

This is low.

This is normal.

This is high.

This is recommended.

**Required:**This is required.

***Urgent!***This is urgent.

This is the es (Spanish) version:

[obsoletos]  Esta es obsoleto.

[obsoleta]  Esto está en desuso.

*Opcional:*Esto es opcional.

Esta es la opción predeterminada.

Esta es bajo.

Esto es normal.

Este es alta.

Esto se recomienda.

**Necesaria:**Esto es necesario.

***Urgente!***Esto es urgente.

This is the fr (French) version:

[obsolÃ¨te]  C'est obsolète.

[ObsolÃ¨te]  Il est déconseillé.

*FacultatifÂ :*Cette option est facultative.

C'est par défaut.

Ce chiffre est faible.

Ceci est normal.

Cette est élevé.

Cette option est recommandée.

**requisÂ :**Ceci est nécessaire.

***Urgent!***C'est urgent.

2.6  The Print Attribute8

2.6.1  Print is printonly8

This topic is just for print output, like Word.

This topic should appear only in Word RTF output,

2.6.2  Print is yes9

This topic is for both on-line and Word output.

This topic should appear in everything including Word RTF output,

Chapter 3.  Xrefs, Links, and Conrefs10

3.1  DITA Xrefs10

This contains xrefs to both internal and external information.

3.1.1  Internal Xrefs

This is to the title of the next section: [3.1.2   External Xrefs on page 10](#RdtsUDITAXrefsTextrefs)

This is '<xref href="#xrtest/extrefs" type="section" format="dita" />' in the XML.

3.1.2  External Xrefs10

This is to the next topic, on linking: [3.2   DITA Links](#RdtsUDITALinksTlinks)

This is '<xref href="DITALinks.dita" type="topic" format="dita" outputclass="TitleXref" />' in the XML.

3.1.3  Figure and Table Xrefs

This is to [Figure 4-1 on page 14](#RdtsUDITAGraphicsTangel), and this is to [Table 6-1 on page 18](#RdtsUDITATablesX001Tcomplex).

Related Topics:

[3.2   DITA Links](#RdtsUDITALinksTlinks)

This contains links to other topics and to URLs.

3.2  DITA Links10

This contains links to other topics and to URLs.

3.2.1  Links to Topics

This links to the [Xref topic](#RdtsUDITAXrefsTxrtest).

This links to the first of the [flagging topics](#RdtsUDITAFlaggingTflagging).

This links to the second of the [flagging topics](#RdtsUDITAFlaggingX001Tflagging). Note that both have the same original file name and location. The links are identifiable by the branch they are in.

3.2.2  Links to the Web

This links to the Test Suite website.

Related Topics:

[3.1   DITA Xrefs](#RdtsUDITAXrefsTxrtest)

This contains xrefs to both internal and external information.

3.3  Original Conref Title11

This Conref concept topic contains conrefs to several element types: ph, li, p, and section.

3.3.1  Conrefs to Phrases

This is the revised phrase.11

3.3.2  Conrefs to List Items

1. First item.

2. Revised second.11

3. Third item.

The next list uses a conref range:

1. First item.

2. Replaced item.

3. Another replacement

4. Last replacement item.11

5. Original third item, now fifth.

3.3.3  Sources for Sections11

This text should be included in the conref.

3.3.4  Conref Push

TBD

3.3.5  Source Content for Conrefs11

This topic contains the sources for text referenced by DITAConrefs.dita

3.3.5.1  Sources for Phrases

This is the revised phrase.11

3.3.5.2  Sources for Lists

1. First.

2. Revised second.11

3. Third.

For range test:

1. Replaced item.11

2. Another replacement

3. Last replacement item.11

3.3.5.3  Sources for Sections11

This text should be included in the conref.

3.3.6  Conref Topic Source12

This content should appear in place of the Conref Topic description, which was: This topic's content should be replaced by the content of the Conref Topic Source topic.

3.3.6.1  Section added to Conref Source12

This section is in the Conref Topic, which is replaced by Conref Topic Source, but it is itself conref'd from the Source topic, so it should appear after all.

3.4  DITA Keyrefs12

This contains links to other topics and to URLs using keyrefs.

3.4.1  Links to Topics

This links to the [Xref topic](#RdtsUDITAXrefsTxrtest).

This links to the first of the [flagging topics](#RdtsUDITAFlaggingTflagging).

This links to the second of the [flagging topics](#RdtsUDITAFlaggingX001Tflagging). Note that both have the same original file name and location. The links are identifiable by the branch they are in.

3.4.2  Links for Terms and Keywords

The first term  [USB flash drive on page 27](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd) used a keyref to retrieve the term from the glossary. The second uses keyword [Flash Drive](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd) to link a synonym to the same glossary entry.

This term should be "Windows" if UseBranchKeydefs=No or if KeydefsOnlyWithinBranch=No, but "Solaris" if both are Yes: "Solaris".

3.4.3  Links to the Web

This links to the Test Suite website.

Related Topics:

[3.1   DITA Xrefs](#RdtsUDITAXrefsTxrtest)

This contains xrefs to both internal and external information.

3.4.4  Abbreviations12

This contains examples of abbreviations using keyrefs.

The first instance is "[USB flash drive (UFD)](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd)", so it is longer than the second, "[UFD](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd)".

Related Topics:

[3.1   DITA Xrefs](#RdtsUDITAXrefsTxrtest)

This contains xrefs to both internal and external information.

3.4.5  More Abbreviations [UFD](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd)12

This contains more examples of abbreviations using keyrefs.

The instance in the title above should use the acronym. The first instance here should be back to the long form, because Head2 reset it, "[USB flash drive (UFD)](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd)", and the second short again, "[UFD](#RdtsUglFlashDriveTusbfd)".

Chapter 4.  DITA Graphics14

This topic includes DITA graphics, figures, imagemaps, and objects such as Flash animations.

4.1  Inline and Block Graphics14

Body paragraphs can contain inline figures: . The image below is a block of its own.

4.2  Figures14

Figures can include block images, like the one above. Here it is again, as a <fig> with a title this time:

14

*Figure 4-1*Angel

Figs can include many other objects as well, such as simpletables (but not complex tables):

*Table* *4-1*Figure Containing a Table14

| Type style | Elements used |
| --- | --- |
| Bold | b |
| Italic | i |
| Underlined | u |

4.3  Image Maps14

This image map lnks to other places in the Test Suite, and to the Web site for it. The paw on the left has a rect that links to the Test Suite Operation topic. The paw on the right has a poly that links to the DITA Xrefs topic. The nose has a circle that links to the Web site.

15

*Figure 4-2*Tai Shan

Chapter 5.  Lists16

The Lists topics include DITA simple lists, ordered (numbered) lists, unordered (bulleted) lists, definition lists, and parameter lists.

5.1  DITA Lists16

This topic describes simple lists, ordered lists, and unordered lists.

5.1.1  Simple Lists

Simple lists are those that do not require

bullets,

numbering, or

nesting.

5.1.2  Ordered Lists

Ordered lists are numbered.

1. Items may have only single arabic numbers, no roman or letter identifiers.

2. Ordered lists can be nested within other lists, except for simple lists.

This para should be part of the previous list item.

a. This starts a new ordered list.

b. This continues the new list.

3. This returns to the original list.

5.1.3  Unordered Lists

Unordered lists are bulleted.

• Unordered lists can be nested within other non-simple lists.

◦ This should nest below the item above it.

• The parent list element for both ordered and unordered lists can have an attribute, “compact=yes”, to reduce vertical space between items.

5.2  DITA Complex Lists16

This topic descrobes definition lists and parameter lists.

The two complex list types can be rendered as tables or as lists. Here the definition list is rendered as a table, and the parameter list as a list.

5.2.1  Definition Lists

Definition lists consist of a series of terms and their descriptions. Each item may have one or more terms, followed by one or more descriptions. The list has an optional head.

| Term | Definition of term |
| --- | --- |
| The first term  Definition two. | Definition one.  A synonym for it |
| A second term | The common definition. |

5.2.2  Parameter Lists

Parameter lists are similar to definition lists, and are in fact derived from them. However, they cannot have headings.

[DITATags]

Mapping from Frame format to DITA element.

[DITALevels]

Specifies level in DITA doc for Frame styles.

[DITAParents]

Mapping from Frame format to required DITA parent element.

[DITATables]

Mapping from Frame table format to Mif2Go table name.

Chapter 6.  Tables18

The Tables topics include DITA simple and complex tables, choice tables, and properties tables.

6.1  DITA Tables18

This topic has examples of a simpletable and of a complex table.

6.1.1  Simple Table

This table is very simple.

| Pet | Name |
| --- | --- |
| Cat | Phantom |
| Dog | Pumpkin |

6.1.2  Complex Table

This table has row and column spans.

*Table* *6-1*DITA List Types18

| Name | Tags | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| List | Entry | Parts |
| Simple | <sl> | <sli> | None |
| Ordered | <ol> | <li> |
| Unordered | <ul> |
| Definition | <dl> | <dlentry> | <dt>, <dd> |
| Parameter | <parml> | <plentry> | <pt>, <pd> |

This is text following the table.

Related Topics:

[6.2   DITA Choice Table](#RdtsUDITAChoiceTableTchoicetable)

This task topic shows a choicetable.

[6.3   DITA Properties Table](#RdtsUDITAPropertiesTableTproptable)

This reference topic contains a properties table.

6.2  DITA Choice Table18

This task topic shows a choicetable.

Procedure:

1. **This step contains the table.**

| If you want to...19 | Do this: |
| --- | --- |
| Drink coffee | Get a cup and fill it. |
| Mail a letter | Buy a stamp and apply it. |

Related Topics:

[6.1   DITA Tables](#RdtsUDITATablesX001Tbasictables)

The Tables concept topic contains a simpletable and complex tables with row and column spans.

[6.3   DITA Properties Table](#RdtsUDITAPropertiesTableTproptable)

This reference topic contains a properties table.

6.3  DITA Properties Table19

This reference topic contains a properties table.

| Type19 | Value | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead | Low | Starting point for alchemists. |
| Gold | High | The alchemist’s goal. |

Related Topics:

[6.1   DITA Tables](#RdtsUDITATablesX001Tbasictables)

The Tables concept topic contains a simpletable and complex tables with row and column spans.

[6.2   DITA Choice Table](#RdtsUDITAChoiceTableTchoicetable)

This task topic shows a choicetable.

Chapter 7.  Ditaval Selection and Flagging20

The Props topics include examples of exclusion, attribute passthrough, and flagging using settings in a ditaval file for Windows.

7.1  Ditaval Exclusion20

This checks on ditaval exclusion for ph, p, section, fig, image, table, and xref. This page is for Windows beginners, not for Linux.

7.1.1  Windows Information

This para is for beginners. It should remain.

• First item.

• Included item.

• Last item.

7.1.2  Information for All Platforms

This section contains figures and tables, some excluded, and some not.

20

*Figure 7-1*Panda in Windows

21

*Figure 7-2*Hummingbirds

| Type style | Element used | Audience |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bold | b | Beginner |
| Italic | i | Everyone |

7.2  DITA Passthrough21

This topic shows the effect of setting passthrough in a .ditaval file.

7.2.1  Passthrough Attributes

TBD

7.3  Ditaval Flagging21

This shows ditaval flagging for several element types, using color, styles, and start/end images.

7.3.1  Color Flagging

Blue, red, then conflict.

Product A info.

Product B info.

Info for both product A and B.

7.3.2  Style Flagging

Bold, italic, then both.

**Product C info, bold.**

*Product D info, italic.*

***Info for both product C and D.***

7.3.3  Image Flagging

Same for both platforms.

C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\startflage.gifProduct E info.C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\endflage.gif

C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\startflagf.gifProduct F info.

C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\startflage.gifInfo for both product E and F.C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\endflage.gifC:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\endflagf.gif

7.3.4  Revision Flagging

Underline, double underline, overline, then combination of last two.

Revision 1.

Revision 2.

Revision 3.

Revision 2 and 3.

Chapter 8.  Ditaval Selection and Flagging Revisited23

The Props topics include examples of exclusion, attribute passthrough, and flagging using settings in a second ditaval file for Linux.

8.1  Ditaval Exclusion23

This checks on ditaval exclusion for ph, p, section, fig, image, table, and xref. This version is for the Linux platform and an expert audience.

8.1.1  Linux Information

This section should be excluded.

This para is for experts, and should be present in the output.

8.1.2  Information for All Platforms

This section contains figures and tables, some excluded, and some not.

24

*Figure 8-1*Linux Stress Test

25

*Figure 8-2*Hummingbirds

| Type style | Element used | Audience |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Italic | i | Everyone |
| Underlined | u | Expert |

8.2  DITA Passthrough25

This topic shows the effect of setting passthrough in a .ditaval file.

8.2.1  Passthrough Attributes

TBD

8.3  Ditaval Flagging25

This shows ditaval flagging for several element types, using color, styles, and start/end images.

8.3.1  Color Flagging

Purple, green, then conflict.

Product A info.

Product B info.

Info for both product A and B.

8.3.2  Style Flagging

Italic, bold, then both.

*Product C info, bold.*

**Product D info, italic.**

***Info for both product C and D.***

8.3.3  Image Flagging

Same for both platforms.

C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\startflage.gifProduct E info.C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\endflage.gif

C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\startflagf.gifProduct F info.

C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\startflage.gifInfo for both product E and F.C:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\endflage.gifC:\omsys\demo\DITATestSuite\rtf\_wrap\endflagf.gif

8.3.4  Revision Flagging

Overline, double underline, underline, then combination of last two.

Revision 1.

Revision 2.

Revision 3.

Revision 2 and 3.

Glossary Terms27

# USB flash drive27

A small portable drive.

USB flash drive (UFD)

Do not provide in upper case (as in "USB Flash Drive") because that suggests a trademark.

UFD

Explain the acronym on first occurrence.

memory stick27

This is a colloquial term.

stick

This is too colloquial.

flash

This short form is ambiguous.

# DITA-OT27

An XSLT and Java-based FOSS tool for processing DITA into HTML, PDF, and other formats.

# DITA2Go27

A commercial (but free) tool for processing DITA into HTML, Word, (FOSS) OmniHelp, and many more formats.

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