

# S1000D tools

#### **Documentation**

S1000DTOOLS-KHZAE-00000-00 Issue No. 023, 2018-02-16

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#### **Table of contents**

The listed documents are included in issue 023, dated 2018-02-16, of this publication.

Document title	Document identifier	Issue date	No. of pages	Applicable to
Front matter				
Title page	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-00-00-00A-001A-D</u>	2018-02-16	1	All
Table of contents	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-00-00-00A-009A-D	2018-02-16	2	All
Highlights	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-00-00-00A-00UA-D</u>	2018-02-16	2	All
List of abbreviations	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-00-00-00A-005A-D	2017-10-10	1	All
Introduction				
S1000D tools - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-00-00-00A-040A-D	2017-08-14	1	All
Tools				
s1kd-syncrefs - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-01-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2018-01-27	1	All
s1kd-validate - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-02-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-09	2	All
s1kd-instance - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-03-00-00A-040A-D	2018-01-20	5	All
s1kd-brexcheck - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-04-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2017-11-20	4	All
s1kd-upissue - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-05-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2017-11-27	3	All
s1kd-dmls - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-06-00-00A-040A-D	2018-01-24	2	All
s1kd-newdm - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2018-02-08	6	All
s1kd-dmref - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> A-00-08-00-00A-040A-D	2017-08-14	2	All



Document title	Document identifier	Issue date	No. of pages	Applicable to
s1kd-metadata - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-16	2	All
s1kd-newpm - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0C-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-08	2	All
s1kd-newimf - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0D-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-08	2	All
s1kd-neutralize - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0E-00-00A-040A-D	2018-01-27	2	All
s1kd-transform - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0F-00-00A-040A-D	2018-01-27	2	All
s1kd-newcom - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0G-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-08	2	All
s1kd-newddn - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-0H-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2018-02-08	2	All
s1kd-checkrefs - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0J-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-01	2	All
s1kd-acronyms - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-0K-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2017-10-30	2	All
s1kd-newdml - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-0L-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2018-02-08	2	All
s1kd-dmrl - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-0M-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2017-12-20	2	All
s1kd-flatpm - Description	<u>S1000DTOOLS-</u> <u>A-00-0N-00-00A-040A-D</u>	2018-01-19	2	All
s1kd-refls - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0P-00-00A-040A-D	2018-01-20	2	All
s1kd-addicn - Description	S1000DTOOLS- A-00-0R-00-00A-040A-D	2018-02-01	2	All



## **Highlights**

The listed changes are introduced in issue 023, dated 2018-02-16, of this publication.

Data module code	Reason for update
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-01-00-00A-040A-D	Change the behaviour of the tool, making better use of stdin/stdout and not overwriting by default.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-02-00-00A-040A-D	Add -f option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-03-00-00A-040A-D	Change reference to -I to -n
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-04-00-00A-040A-D	Add -c option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-05-00-00A-040A-D	Add -1 and -2 options to set first/second verification types.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-06-00-00A-040A-D	Add support for comments and ICN metadata files.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D	Add -% option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D	Add support for viewing/editing multiple data modules
	Do not overwrite files by default.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0C-00-00A-040A-D	Add -% option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0D-00-00A-040A-D	Add -% option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0E-00-00A-040A-D	Change behaviour of tool to prefer stdin/stdout instead of overwriting automatically.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0F-00-00A-040A-D	Change the behaviour of the tool to prefer stdin/ stdout instead of overwriting automatically.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0G-00-00A-040A-D	Add -% option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0H-00-00A-040A-D	Add -% option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0J-00-00A-040A-D	Add -I option.
	Add -d option.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0K-00-00A-040A-D	Add -m option for automatically marking up acronyms.
	Add -i option for choosing acronyms interactively when multiple definitions are available.
	Add -I option for confirming acronyms interactively.
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0L-00-00A-040A-D	Add -% option.



Data module code	Reason for update
S1000DTOOLS-A-00-0M-00-00A-040A-D	Add -F option.
	Add -f option.



## List of abbreviations

CIR Common Information Repository
PCT Product Cross-reference Table
SNS Standard Numbering System



# S1000D tools

## **Description**

Table of conte	ents	Page
Referen	cestion	
List of tables		
1	References	1
	Refer	rences
	Table 1 F	References
Data module/Techi	nical publication	Title
https://github.com/ki	ibook/S1000D-XSL-Stylesheets	S1000D XSL stylesheets
https://github.com/kibook/s1kd-tools		s1kd-tools

## Description

#### 1 General

**s1kd-tools** are a set of small tools for manipulating S1000D data. They are maintained at <a href="https://github.com/kibook/s1kd-tools">https://github.com/kibook/s1kd-tools</a>.

This publication is meant to serve as an example of an S1000D data set produced using these tools. The stylesheets used to produce this PDF can be found at <a href="https://github.com/kibook/S1000D-XSL-Stylesheets">https://github.com/kibook/S1000D-XSL-Stylesheets</a>



# s1kd-syncrefs Description

Table of contents				
	Refer	rencesriptionGeneralUsage		
List of	table	S		
	1	References		1
			References	
			Table 1 References	
Data mo	dule/Te	chnical publication	Title	
None				

## Description

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-syncrefs** tool copies all external references (dmRef, pmRef, externalPubRef) within the content of a data module and uses them to generate the <refs> element. Each unique reference is copied, sorted, and placed in to the <refs> element. If a <refs> element already exists, it is overwritten.

#### 2 Usage

s1kd-syncrefs [-df] [-o <out>] [<data module>...]

## 3 Options

-d Delete the <refs> element.

-f Overwrite the data modules automatically.

-o <out> The resulting XML is written to <out> instead of stdout.

<data module>... The data module(s) to synchronize references in. Default is to

read from stdin.

# s1kd-validate

## Description

Table of con	tents	Page
Desc	iption	
Desc		
2		
3	Options	1 1
3.1		
3.1	XMI catalogs vs -d option	
List of tables	3	
1	References	1
	Reference	ces
	Table 1 Refer	rences
Data module/Ted	chnical publication Titl	e
None		

## **Description**

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-validate** tool validates an S1000D data module, checking whether it is a valid XML file and if it is valid against its own S1000D schema.

#### 2 Usage

s1kd-validate [-d <dir>] [-X <URI>] [-vqD] [<datamodules>]

## 3 Options

-d <dir>

Search for schemas in <dir>. Normally, the URI of the schema is used to fetch it locally or over a network, but this option will force searching to be performed only in the specified directory.

This can also be accomplished through the use of XML catalogs.



-X <URI> Exclude an XML namespace from the validation. Elements in

the namespace specified by <URI> are ignored.

-f List invalid files.

-v -q -D Set the verbosity of the output, verbose, quiet, and debug.

Verbose will explictly indicate success, rather than simply not

displaying any errors. Quiet will not output anything.

<datamodules>
Any number of data modules to validate.

#### 3.1 Multi-spec directory with -d option

The -d option can point either to a directory containing the XSD schema files for a single S1000D spec (i.e. the last part of the schema URI), or to a directory containing schemas for multiple specs. The latter must follow a particular format for the tool to locate the appropriate schemas for a given spec:

```
schemas/ <-- The directory passed to -d
S1000D_4-1/
    xml_schema_flat/
      [4.1 XSD files...]
S1000D_4-2/
    xml_schema_flat/
      [4.2 XSD files...]</pre>
```

#### 3.2 XML catalogs vs. -d option

XML catalogs provide a more standard method of redirecting public, network-based resources to local copies. As part of using libxml2, there are several locations and environment variables from which this tool will load catalogs.

Below is an example of a catalog file which maps the S1000D schemas to a local directory:

This can be placed in a catalog file automatically loaded by libxml2 (e.g., /etc/xml/catalog) or saved to a file which is then specified in an environment variable used by libxml2 (e.g., XML\_CATALOG\_FILES) to remove the need to use the -d option.



#### s1kd-instance

#### Description

Table of con	ntents	Page
Refer	riptionrencesription	111112
3.2 3.3 3.4 List of tables	Identifying source data module of an instance	4 4
1	References	1
	References	
	Table 1 References	
Data module/Ted	chnical publication Title	
None		

## **Description**

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-instance** tool filters a master S1000D data module on user-supplied applicability definitions, producing a new data module instance with non-applicable elements and (optionally) unused applicability statements removed.

## 2 Usage



[-R <CIR> ...] [-S] [-N] [-P <PCT> -p <id>] [-L] [<applic>...]

#### 3 Options

-S <src></src>	The source data module or publication module (default is to
	read from stdin).

-u <sec> Set the security classification of the instance. An instance may have a lower security classification than the source if

classified information is removed for a particular customer.

-o <file> Output instance to file instead of stdout.

-O <dir> Output instance(s) in dir, automatically naming them based

on:

- the extension specified with -e, and/or

the code specified with -c, and/or

- the language and country specified with -L

The issue information is copied from the source or taken as

specified in the -n option.

-f Overwrite existing file with same name as the filename

generated automatically with -O, if it exists.

-t <techName> Give the instance a different techName/pmTitle.

-i <infoName> Give the data module instance a different infoName.

-a Remove unused applicability annotations but not statements.

-A Remove unused applicability annotations and simplify/remove

unused applicability statements.

-Y <text> Set the applicability for the whole data module/publication

module using the user-defined applicability values, using text

as the new display text.

-C <comment> Add an XML comment to the top of the instance. Useful as

another way of identifying a data module/publication module as an instance aside from the source address or extended code, or giving additional information about a particular

instance.

-R <CIR> ... Use a CIR (Common Information Repository) to resolve

external dependencies in the master data module, making the instance data module standalone. Additional CIRs can be

used by specifying the -R option multiple times.

Currently supported CIRs:

Functional items

Controls and indicators

Zones

Warnings and cautions

Applicability

-S Do not include <sourceDmldent>/<sourcePmldent>/

<repositorySourceDmIdent> in the instance.

-w Check the applicability of the whole data module/publication

module against the user-defined applicability. If the whole data module/publication module is not applicable, then no

instance is created.

-N Omit issue/inwork numbers from automatically generated

filenames.

-P <PCT> PCT (Product Cross-reference Table) file to read product

definitions from (-p).

-p <id>-p <id> Product ID of the product to read applicability definitions from,

using the specified PCT data module (-P).

-L Source (-s or stdin) is a list of data module/publication module

filenames to create instances of, rather than a single data

module/publication module.

-v When -O is used, print the automatically generated file name

of the instance.

<applic>... Any number of applicability definitions in the form of:

<ident>:<type>=<value>

#### 3.1 -a vs -A

The -a option will remove applicability annotations (applicRefld) from elements which are deemed to be unambiguously valid (their validity does not rely on applicability values left undefined by the user). The applicability statements themselves however will be untouched.

The -A option will do the above, but will also attempt to simplify unused parts of applicability statements or remove unused applicability statements entirely. It simplifies a statement by

removing <assert> elements determined to be either unambiguously valid or invalid given the user-defined values, and removing unneeded <evaluate> elements when they contain only one remaining <assert>.

#### Note

The -A option may change the **meaning** of certain applicability statements without changing the **display text**. Display text is always left untouched, so using this option may cause display text to be technically incorrect.

#### 3.2 Identifying source data module of an instance

The resulting data module instance will contain the element <sourceDmldent>, which will contain the identification elements of the data module specified with the -s option. Publication module instances will contain the element <sourcePmldent> instead.

Additionally, the instance will contain an element <repositorySourceDmldent> for each CIR specified with the -R option.

If the -S option is used, neither the <sourceDmldent>/<sourcePmldent> elements or <repositorySourceDmldent> elements are added. This can be useful when this tool is not used to make an "instance" per se, but more generally to make a data module based on an existing data module.

#### 3.3 Instance data module code (-c) vs extension (-e)

When creating a data module instance, the instance should have the same data module code as the master data module, with an added extension code, the DME. However, in cases where a vendor does not support this extension or possibly when this tool is used to create "instances" which will from that point on be maintained as normal standalone data modules, it may be desirable or necessary to change the data module code instead. These two options can be used together as well to give an instance a new DMC as well an extension.

#### 3.4 Filtering for multiple values of a single property

Though not usually the case, it is possible to create an instance which is filtered on multiple values of the same applicabilty property. Given the following:

```
<referencedApplicGroup>
<applic id="apA">
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="A"/>
</applic>
<applic id="apB">
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="B"/>
</applic>
<applic id="apC">
<applic id="apC">
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="C"/>
```

```
</applic>
</referencedApplicGroup>
<!-- ... -->
<para applicRefId="apA">Applies to A</para>
<para applicRefId="apB">Applies to B</para>
<para applicRefId="apC">Applies to C</para>
```

filtering can be applied such that the instance will be applicable to both A and C, but not B. This is done by specifying a property multiple times in the applicability definition arguments. For example:

```
$ slkd-instance -A -Y "A or C" ... attr:prodattr=A attr:prodattr=C
```

This would produce the following in the instance:

```
<dmStatus>
  <!--->
<applic>
<displayText>
<simplePara>A or C</simplePara>
</displayText>
<evaluate andOr="or">
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"</pre>
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="A"/>
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"</pre>
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="C"/>
</evaluate>
</applic>
<!-- ... ->
</dmStatus>
<!-- ... -->
<referencedApplicGroup>
<applic id="apA">
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"</pre>
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="A"/>
</applic>
<applic id="apC">
<assert applicPropertyIdent="attr"</pre>
applicPropertyType="prodattr"
applicPropertyValues="C"/>
</applic>
</referencedApplicGroup>
<!-- ... -->
<para applicRefId="apA">Applies to A</para>
<para applicRefId="apC">Applies to C</para>
```



# s1kd-brexcheck Description

Table of	f cont	ents	Page	
		otion		
		nces		
	Description			
	1	General		
	2	Usage		
	3	Options		
	3.1	Business rule severity levels (-w)		
	3.2	Normal, strict and unstrict SNS check (-S, -St, -S		
	4	Return value		
	5	Example	4	
List of t	ables			
	1	References	1	
		References		
		Table 1 References		
Data mode	ule/Tech	nical publication Title		
None				
		·		

## **Description**

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-brexcheck** tool validates an S1000D data module using the context rules of one or multiple BREX (Business Rules EXchange) data modules. All errors are displayed with the <objectUse> message, the line number, and a representation of the invalid XML tree.

## 2 Usage

s1kd-brexcheck [-b <bre>-brex>] [-l <path>] [-w <severities>] [-vVqDsxlStupfch?] <datamodules>

## 3 Options

-b <br/>brex>

Check the data modules against this BREX. Multiple BREX data modules can be specified by adding this option multiple times. When no BREX data modules are specified, the BREX

data module referenced in <br/> <br/>brexDmRef> in the data module

	is attempted to be used instead.
-I <path></path>	Add a search path for BREX data modules. By default, only the current directory is searched.
-v -V -q -D	Verbosity of the output.
-S	Use shortened, single-line messages to report BREX errors instead of multiline indented messages.
-X	Output an XML report instead of a plain-text one.
-l	Use the layered BREX concept. BREX data modules referenced by other BREX data modules (either specified with -b or referenced by the specified data modules) will also be checked against.
-w <severities></severities>	Specify a list of severity levels for business rules.
-S[tu]	Check SNS (Standard Numbering System) rules. The SNS of each specified data module is checked against the combination of all SNS rules of all specified BREX data modules.
-n	Check notation rules. Any notation names listed in any of the BREX data modules with attribute allowedNotationFlag set to "1" or omitted are considered valid notations. If a notation in a data module is not present or has allowedNotationFlag set to "0", an error will be returned.
	For notations not included but not explicitly excluded, the objectUse of the first inclusion rule will be returned with the error. For explicitly excluded notations, the objectUse of the explicit exclusion rule is returned.

-p Display a progress bar.

-f Output only the filenames of modules with BREX/SNS errors.

-c When a context rule defines values for an object

(objectValue), check if the value of each object is within the

allowed set of values.

-h -? Show the help/usage message.

#### 3.1 Business rule severity levels (-w)

The attribute brSeverityLevel on a BREX rule allows for distinguishing different kinds of errors. The -w option takes an XML file containing a list of severity levels, their user-defined type, and optionally if they should not be counted as true errors (causing the tool to return a "failure" status) but merely warnings.

An example of the format of this file is given below:

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<br/>
<br/>brSeverityLevels>

When the attribute fail has a value of "yes" (or is not included), BREX errors pertaining to rules with the given severity level value will be counted as errors. When it is no, the errors are still displayed but are not counted as errors in the exit status code of the tool.

#### 3.2 Normal, strict and unstrict SNS check (-S, -St, -Su)

There are three modes for SNS checking: normal, strict, and unstrict. The main difference between them is how they handle the optional levels of an SNS description in the BREX.

-St enables **strict** SNS checking. By default, the normal SNS check (-S) will assume optional elements snsSubSystem, snsSubSystem, and snsAssy exist with an snsCode of "0" ("00" or "0000" for snsAssy) when their parent element does not contain any of each. This provides a shorthand, such that

```
<snsSystem>
  <snsCode>00</snsCode>
  <snsTitle>General</snsTitle>
</snsSystem>
is equivalent to
<snsSystem>
  <snsCode>00</snsCode>
  <snsTitle>General</snsTitle>
  <snsSubSystem>
    <snsCode>0</snsCode>
    <snsTitle>General</snsTitle>
    <snsSubSubSystem>
      <snsCode>0</snsCode>
      <snsTitle>General</snsTitle>
      <snsAssv>
        <snsCode>00</snsCode>
        <snsTitle>General</snsTitle>
      </snsAssy>
    </snsSubSubSystem>
  </snsSubSystem>
</snsSystem>
```

Using strict checking will disable this shorthand, and missing optional elements will result in an error.

-Su enables **unstrict** SNS checking. The normal SNS check (-S) shorthand mentioned above only allows SNS codes of "0" to be omitted from the SNS rules. Using unstrict checking, **any** code used will not produce an error when the relevant optional elements are omitted. This means that given the following...

<snsSystem>



```
<snsCode>00</snsCode>
  <snsTitle>General</snsTitle>
</snsSystem>
```

...SNS codes of 00-00-0000 through 00-ZZ-ZZZZ are considered valid.

#### 4 Return value

The number of BREX errors encountered is returned in the exit status code.

#### 5 Example

```
$ DMOD=DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML
$ BREX=DMC-S1000D-F-04-10-0301-00A-022A-D_001-00_EN-US.XML
$ cat $DMOD
[...]
<listItem id="stp-0001">
  <para>List items shouldn't be used as steps...
</listItem>
[...]
<para>Refer to <internalRef internalRefId="stp-0001"</pre>
internalRefTargetType="irtt08"/>.</para>
[...]
$ s1kd-brexcheck -b $BREX $DMOD
BREX ERROR: DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML
 Only when the reference target is a step can the value of attribute
internalRefTargetType be irtt08 (Chap 3.9.5.2.1.2, Para 2.1).
  line 53:
    ELEMENT internalRef
      ATTRIBUTE internalRefId
        TEXT
          content=stp-0001
      ATTRIBUTE internalRefTargetType
        TEXT
          content=irtt08
```



## s1kd-upissue

## Description

Table of o	contents	Page
R D 1 2 3 4 4 4	escriptioneferencesescription	1 1 1 2 2
List of tak		
1	References	1
	References	
	Table 1 References	
Data module	/Technical publication Title	
None		
	Description	

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-upissue** tool increases the in-work or issue number of an S1000D data module, publication module, etc.

Any files using an S1000D-esque naming convention, placing the issue and in-work numbers after the first underscore (\_) character, can also be "upissued". Files which do not contain the appropriate S1000D metadata are simply copied.

## 2 Usage

s1kd-upissue [-viNrRql] [-1 <type>] [-2 <type>] [-s <status>] <files>

## 3 Options

-V

Print the file name of the upissued data module.



-i	Increase the issue number of the data module. By default, the in-work issue is increased.
-s <status></status>	Set the status of the new issue. Default is 'changed'.
-N	Omit issue/inwork numbers from filename.
-r	Keep old RFUs. Normally, when upissuing an offical data module to the first in-work issue, any reasons for update are deleted automatically, along with any change markup attributes on elements. This option prevents their deletion.
-R	Delete only change markup on elements associated with an RFU (by use of the attribute reasonForUpdateRefIds. Change markup on other elements is ignored.
-1	Do not change issue date. Normally, when upissuing to the next inwork or official issue, the issue date is changed to the current date. This option will keep the date of the previous inwork or official issue.
-q	Keep quality assurance information from old issue. Normally, when upissuing an official data module to the first in-work issue, the quality assurance is set back to "unverified". Specify this option to indicate the upissue will not affect the contents of the data module, and so does not require it to be re-verified.
-1 <type></type>	Set first verification type (tabtop, onobject, ttandoo).
-2 <type></type>	Set second verification type (tabtop, onobject, ttandoo).

## 4 Examples

#### 4.1 Data module with issue/inwork in filename

```
$ 1s
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML

$ s1kd-upissue DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML
$ 1s
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-02_EN-CA.XML

$ s1kd-upissue \
    -i DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-02_EN-CA.XML
$ 1s
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-01_EN-CA.XML
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-02_EN-CA.XML
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-02_EN-CA.XML
DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D_000-02_EN-CA.XML
```

#### 4.2 Data module without issue/inwork in filename

\$ ls

DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-US.XML

\$ s1kd-metadata DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML \ issueInfo

000-01

- \$ s1kd-upissue -N DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML
- $\$  s1kd-metadata DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML  $\$  issueInfo

000-02

#### 4.3 Non-XML file with issue/inwork in filename

\$ ls

TXT-S1000DTOOLS-KHZAE-FOOBAR\_000-01\_EN-CA.TXT

\$ s1kd-upissue TXT-S1000DTOOLS-KHZAE-00001\_000-01\_EN-CA.TXT

\$ ls

TXT-S1000DTOOLS-KHZAE-FOOBAR\_000-01\_EN-CA.TXT

TXT-S1000DTOOLS-KHZAE-FOOBAR\_000-02\_EN-CA.TXT



## s1kd-dmls

## Description

Table	e of contents	Page
	References  Description  1 General  2 Usage	
List	of tables	
	1 References	1
		References
		Table 1 References
Data n	module/Technical publication	Title
None		
		Description
1		modules in a directory, with various options for columns for data be useful for sorting them with other tools.
2	<b>Usage</b> s1kd-dmls [-acfHhilorTtpDP]	
3	Options	
	-l	Show only the latest issue/inwork version of data modules.
	-1	Show only official issues of data modules (inwork = 00).
	-f	Do not show filename column.
	-C	Show data module code column.
	-n	Show issue info (issueNumber-inWork).
	-I	Show language info (languageIsoCode-countryIsoCode)

-t	Show tech and info name columns.
-T	Show title in single column (techName - infoName).
-i	Include the issue date column.
-r	Include the responsible partner company column.
-0	Include the originator column.
-a	Include the applicability column.
-H	Show headers on columns.
-W	Show only writable data module files.
-R	Recursively descend in to directories.
-p	Do not replace control characters (\n, \t) when printing.
-D, -P, -C, -M	List data modules, publication modules, comments and ICN metadata files respectively. If none are specified, -DPCM is assumed.
-h	Show the usage message.



## s1kd-newdm

## Description

Table	of con	tents		Page
	Refere	ences	lates (-%)	
List o	f tables	<b>3</b>		
	1	References		1
			References	
			Table 1 References	
Data m	odule/Tec	hnical publication	Title	
None				
			Description	
1	The <b>s</b>	<b>General</b> The <b>s1kd-newdm</b> tool creates a new S1000D data module with the data module code and other metadata specified.		
2	Usage s1kd-newdm [options]			
3	Opti	ons		
	-d <de< td=""><td>efaults&gt;</td><td>Specify the 'defaults' file name.</td><td></td></de<>	efaults>	Specify the 'defaults' file name.	
	-D <dr< td=""><td>mtypes&gt;</td><td>Specify the 'dmtypes' file name.</td><td></td></dr<>	mtypes>	Specify the 'dmtypes' file name.	
	-n		Promots the user for any values left unspecified	

Applicable to: All

-# <DMC>

-L <language>

-C <country>

-n <issue>

-w <inwork>

-c <sec>

-r <RPC>

-R <CAGE>

-o <orig>

-O <CAGE>

-t <tech>

-i <info>

-T <schema>

The data module code of the new data module.

The language ISO code of the new data module.

The country ISO code of the new data module.

The issue number of the new data module.

The inwork number of the new data module.

The security classification of the new data module.

The responsible partner company enterprise name of the new

data module.

The CAGE code of the responsible partner company.

The originator enterprise name of the new data module.

The CAGE code of the originator.

The tech name of the new data module.

The info name of the new data module.

The type (schema) of the new data module. Supported

schemas:

appliccrossreftable - Applicability cross-reference table

brdoc - Business rule document

brex - Business rule exchange

checklist - Maintenance checklist

comrep - Common information repository

condcrossreftable - Conditions cross-reference table

container - Container

crew - Crew/Operator information

descript - Descriptive

fault - Fault information

frontmatter - Front matter

ipd - Illustrated parts data

learning - Technical training information

prdcrossreftable - Product cross-reference table

proced - Procedural

process - Process

sb - Service bulletin

schedul - Maintenance planning information

scocontent - SCO content information

techrep - Technical repository (replaced by comrep in issue 4.1)

wrngdata - Wiring data

wrngflds - Wiring fields

-N Omit issue/inwork numbers from filename.

-b <BREX> BREX data module code.

-v Print the file name of the newly created data module.

-f Overwrite existing file.

-s <schema> The schema URL.

-S <BREX> Determine the tech name from the SNS rules of a specified

BREX data module. This can also be specified in the

'defaults' file with the key 'sns'.

-I <date> Issue date of the new data module in the form of YYYY-MM-

DD.

-\$ <issue> Specify which issue of S1000D to use. Currently supported

issues are:

4.2 (default)

- 4.1

- 4.0

- 3.0

- 2.3

-@ <filename> Save the new data module as <filename> instead of an

automatically named file in the current directory.

-m <remarks> Set remarks for the new data module.

-, Dumps the built-in default 'dmtypes' XML. This can be used

to quickly set up a starting point for a project's custom info codes, from which info names can be modified and unused

codes can be removed to fit the project.

Dumps the simple text form of the built-in default 'dmtypes'.

-% <dir> Use XML templates in the specified directory instead of the

built-in templates.

#### 3.1 Prompt (-p) option

If this option is specified, the program will prompt the user to enter values for metadata which was not specified when calling the program. If a piece of metadata has a default value (from the 'defaults' and 'dmtypes' files), it will be displayed in square brackets [] in the prompt, and pressing Enter without typing any value will select this default value.

#### 3.2 'defaults' file

This file sets default values for each piece of metadata. By default, the program will search the current directory for a file named 'defaults', but any file can be specified by using the -d option.

All of the s1kd-new\* commands use the same 'defaults' file format, so this file can contain default values for multiple types of metadata.

Each line consists of the identifier of a piece of metadata and its default value, separated by whitespace. Lines which do not match a piece of metadata are ignored, and may be used as comments. Example:

#	General
---	---------

modelIdentCode S1000DTOOLS

securityClassification 01

responsiblePartnerCompany khzae.net originator khzae.net

languageIsoCode en countryIsoCode CA issueNumber 000 inWork 01

# Data modules systemDiffCode Α systemCode 00 subSystemCode 0 subSubSystemCode 0 00 assyCode 00 disassyCode disassyCodeVariant Α infoCode 040 infoCodeVariant Α itemLocationCode D

# Comments/DDN

senderIdent KHZAE
yearOfDataIssue 2017
seqNumber 00001
city Toronto
country Canada

# Comments

# DDN

authorization khzae.net

# Publication modules

pmIssuerKHZAEpmNumber00001pmVolume00

Alternatively, the 'defaults' file can be written using an XML format, containing a root element defaults with child elements default which each have an attribute ident and an attribute value.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<defaults>
    <!-- General -->
    <default ident="modelIdentCode" value="S1000DTOOLS"/>
    <default ident="securityClassification" value="01"/>
    [...]
</defaults>
```

#### 3.3 'dmtypes' file

This file sets the default type (schema) for data modules based on their info code. By default, the program will search the current directory for a file named 'dmtypes', but any file can be specified by using the -D option.

Each line consists of an info code, a schema identifier, and optionally a default info name. Example:

```
00E
       comrep
W00
       appliccrossreftable
009
       frontmatter
022
       brex
024
       brdoc
040
       descript
                   Description
520
       proced
                   Remove procedure
```

Like the 'defaults' file, the 'dmtypes' file may also be written in an XML format, where each child has an attribute infoCode and an attribute schema.

```
<?xml version="1.0">
<dmtypes>
  <type infoCode="022" schema="brex"/>
  <type infoCode="040" schema="descript" infoName="Description"/>
  <type infoCode="520" schema="proced" infoName="Remove procedure"/>
</dmtypes>
```

Info code variants can also be given specific default schema and info names. To do this, include the variant with the info code:

```
258A proced Other procedure to clean
258B proced Other procedure to clean, Clean with air
258C proced Other procedure to clean, Clean with water
```

The two forms of info codes (with and without variant) can be mixed. Defaults are chosen in the order they are listed in the 'dmtypes' file. An info code with no variant matches all possible variants.

#### 3.4 Custom XML templates (-%)

A minimal set of S1000D templates are built-in to this tool, but customized templates may be used with the -% option. This option takes a path to a directory where the custom templates are located. Each template should be named <schema>.xml, where <schema> is the name of the schema, matching one of the schema names in the 'dmtypes' file or the schema specified with the -T option.

The templates must be written to conform to the default S1000D issue of this tool (currently 4.2). They will be automatically transformed when another issue is specified with the -\$ option.

The 'templates' default can also be specified in the 'defaults' file to use these custom templates by default.

## 4 Example

s1kd-newdm -# S1000DTOOLS-A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D -T descript

#### s1kd-dmref

## Description

Table of contents			
Re	erencesscriptionGeneralUsageOptions		
List of tabl		1	
	Reference	es	
	Table 1 Refer	ences	
Data module/1	echnical publication Titl	e	
None			
	Descript	ion	

#### 1 General

The s1kd-dmref tool generates the XML for a <dmRef> element using the specified code or data module filename. When using a filename, it can parse the data module to include the issue, language, and/or title information in the reference.

#### 2 **Usage**

s1kd-dmref [-tlih?] [<code>|<filename>]

#### 3 **Options**

-t	Include the dmTitle in the reference (target must be a file).
-l	Include the language information in the reference (target must be a file)
-i	Include the issue information in the reference (target must be a file)

-h -? Show the usage message.

<code>|<filename> Either a data module code, including the prefix DMC or DME (for extended identification), or the filename of a data module.

#### 4 Example

## s1kd-metadata

## Description

Table of contents			
	References  Description  1 General  2 Usage  3 Options		
List	of tables		
	1 References		
		References	
		Table 1 References	
Data r	module/Technical publication	Title	
None			
		Description	
1	<b>General</b> The <b>s1kd-metadata</b> tool prov modules.	ides a simple way to fetch and change metadata on S1000D data	
2	Usage s1kd-metadata [-c <file>] [-tf] [-n <name> [-v <value>]] [<module>]</module></value></name></file>		
3	3 Options		
	-c <file></file>	Use <file> to edit metadata files. <file> consists of lines starting with a metadata name, followed by whitespace, followed by the new value for the metadata (the program uses this same format when outputting all metadata if no <name> is specified).</name></file></file>	
	-t	Do not format columns in output.	



-f When editing metadata, overwrite the module. The default is

to output the modified module to stdout.

-n <name> The name of the piece of metadata to fetch. If no name is

specified, all available metadata names are printed with their values. This output can be sent to a text file, edited, and then specified with the -c option as a means of editing metadata in

any text editor.

-v <value> The new value for the piece of metadata.

<module> The module to show/edit metadata on. The default is to read

from stdin.

#### 4 Example

\$ 1s

DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML

\$ slkd-metadata DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML

issueDate 2017-08-14

techName s1kd-metadata(1) | General Commands Ma

nual

responsiblePartnerCompany khzae.net originator khzae.net

securityClassification 01

schema http://www.s1000d.org/S1000D\_4-2/xml\_

schema\_flat/descript.xsd

type dmodule applic All

brex S1000D-F-04-10-0301-00A-022A-D

issueType new language en-CA issueInfo 001-00

dmCode S1000DTOOLS-A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D

\$ s1kd-metadata DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML \

techName 'New title'

\$ s1kd-metadata DMC-S1000DTOOLS-A-00-09-00-00A-040A-D\_EN-CA.XML \ techName

New title



## s1kd-newpm

## Description

Table of	conte	ents				Page
	Referen	ion ces ion General Usage Options 'defaults' file				
List of ta		References				
			<b>Refere</b> Table 1 Re			
Data modu	ule/Techr	nical publication		Title		
S1000DTC	OCLS-A-0	0-07-00-00A-040A-D		s1kd-newdm - Desc	ription	

## Description

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-newpm** tool creates a new S1000D publication module with the publication module code and other metadata specified.

## 2 Usage

s1kd-newpm [options]

## 3 Options

-d	Specify the 'defaults' file name.
-p	Prompt the user for any values left unspecified.
-# <pmc></pmc>	The publication module code of the new publication module.
-L <language></language>	The language ISO code of the new publication module.
-C <country></country>	The country ISO code of the new publication module.



-n <issue>
 The issue number of the new publication module.

 -w <inwork>
 The inwork number of the new publication module.

 -c <sec>
 The security classification of the new publication module.

 -r <RPC>
 The responsible partner company enterprise name of the new publication module.

 -R <CAGE>
 The CAGE code of the responsible partner company.

 -t <title>
 The title of the new publication module.

-b <BREX>

The title of the new publication module

-b <BREX>

BREX data module code.

-l <date> The issue date of the new publication module in the form of

YYYY-MM-DD.

-v Print the file name of the newly created publication module.

-f Overwrite existing file.

-\$ <issue> Specify which issue of \$1000D to use. Currently supported

issues are:

4.2 (default)

4.14.03.02.3

-@ <filename> Save new publication module as <filename> instead of an

automatically named file in the current directory.

-% <dir> Use the XML template in <dir> instead of the built-in

template. The template must be named pm.xml in <dir> and

must conform to the default S1000D issue (4.2).

#### 3.1 'defaults' file

Refer to <u>\$1000DTOOLS-A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D</u> for information on the 'defaults' file which is used by all the \$1kd-new\* commands.



## s1kd-newimf

# Description

Table of contents				
	Reference	esonGeneral Usage		
List of ta	ables			
	1	References		1
			References	
			Table 1 References	
Data modu	ule/Techn	ical publication	Title	
None				
			Description	

## 1 General

The **s1kd-newimf** tool creates a new S1000D ICN metadata file for specified ICN files.

## 2 Usage

s1kd-newimf [options] <ICNs>...

Specify the 'defaults' file name.
Prompts the user for any values left unspecified.
The issue number of the new ICN metadata file.
The inwork issue of the new ICN metadata file.
The security classification of the new ICN metadata file.
The responsible partner company enterprise name of the new ICN metadata file.

-R <CAGE> The CAGE code of the responsible partner company.

-o <orig> The originator enterprise name of the new ICN metadata file.

-O <CAGE> The CAGE code of the originator.

-t <title> The ICN title (if creating multiple ICNs, they will all use this

title).

-b <BREX> BREX data module code.

-I <date> The issue date of the new ICN metadata file in the form of

YYYY-MM-DD.

-v Print the file name of the newly created IMF.

-f Overwrite existing file.

-% <dir> Use the XML template in <dir> instead of the built-in

template. The template must be named icnmetadata.xml inside <dir> and must conform to the default S1000D issue

(4.2).

# s1kd-neutralize Description

Table	of con	tents	Page
	Refere	encesiption	
	1		
	2 3	3	1 1
	4	-	2
List of	f tables	<b>S</b>	
	1	References	1
			References
			Table 1 References
Data mo	odule/Ted	chnical publication	Title
None			
			Description
1	<b>Gen</b> e		for the specified data modules. This includes:
	– X	Link attributes for refer	ences, using the S1000D URN scheme.
		DF and Dublin Core me	-
2	Usa s1kd-ı	<b>ge</b> neutralize [-o <file>] [-fh</file>	n?] [ <data module="">]</data>
3	Opti	ions	
	-o <fil< td=""><td>e&gt;</td><td>Output neutralized data module XML to <file> instead of</file></td></fil<>	e>	Output neutralized data module XML to <file> instead of</file>

stdout.

Show usage message.

Overwrite specified data module(s) automatically.

-f

-h -?



## 4 Example

```
$ DMOD=DMC-XLINKTEST-A-00-00-00-00A-040A-D 000-01 EN-CA.XML
$ xmllint --xpath "//description/dmRef" $DMOD
<dmRef>
  <dmRefIdent>
    <dmCode modelIdentCode="XLINKTEST" systemDiffCode="A"</pre>
systemCode="00" subSystemCode="0" subSubSystemCode="0" assyCode="01"
disassyCode="00" disassyCodeVariant="A" infoCode="040"
infoCodeVariant="A" itemLocationCode="D"/>
  </dmRefIdent>
  <dmRefAddressItems>
    <dmTitle>
      <techName>XLink test</techName>
      <infoName>Referenced data module</infoName>
    </dmTitle>
  </dmRefAddressItems>
</dmRef>
$ slkd-neutralize $DMOD | xmllint --xpath "//description/dmRef" -
<dmRef xlink:type="simple"</pre>
xlink:href="URN:S1000D:DMC-XLINKTEST-A-00-00-01-00A-040A-D"
xlink:title="XLink test - Referenced data module">
[...]
</dmRef>
```

# s1kd-transform Description

Table	of con	ents	Page
	Refere	nces	
	1		
	2		
	3	<del>-</del>	
	3.1	Identity template	2
List o	of tables		
	1	References	1
		Refe	rences
		Table 1	References
Data n	nodule/Tec	nnical publication	Title
None			
		Desc	ription
1			ata modules. The DTD of any specified data modules
2	<b>Usa</b> g s1kd-t	<b>je</b> ransform [-s <stylesheet>] [-o <f< td=""><td>ile&gt;] [-ifh?] [<data module="">]</data></td></f<></stylesheet>	ile>] [-ifh?] [ <data module="">]</data>

# 3 Options

-h -? Show usage message.
 -s <stylesheet> An XSLT stylesheet file to apply to each data module. Multiple stylesheets can be specified by supplying this argument multiple times. The stylesheets will be applied in the order they are listed.
 -i Includes an "identity" template in to each specified stylesheet.

Produced by: khzae.net



-o <file> Output to <file> instead of stdout. This option only makes

sense when the input is a single data module.

-f Overwrite the specified data module(s) instead of writing to

stdout.

<data module> ... Any number of data modules to apply all specified stylesheets

to.

#### 3.1 Identity template

The -i option includes an "identity" template in to each stylesheet specified with the -s option. The template is equivalent to this XSL:

This means that any attributes or nodes which are not matched by a more specific template in the user-specified stylesheet are copied.

### s1kd-newcom

## **Description**

Table o				Page
	Refere	ences iption General Usage Options		
List of	tables			
		Re	eferences	
		Tabl	le 1 References	
Data mod	dule/Tec	hnical publication	Title	
S1000DT	OOLS-A	-00-07-00-00A-040A-D	s1kd-newdm - Description	
		De	escription	

The **s1kd-newcom** tool creates a new S1000D comment with the code and metadata specified.

#### 2 **Usage**

s1kd-newcom [options]

-d <defaults></defaults>	Specify the 'defaults' file name.
-p	Prompt the user for values left unspecified.
-# <code></code>	The code of the comment, in the form of MODELIDENTCODE-SENDERIDENT-YEAR-SEQ-TYPE.
-L <lang></lang>	The language ISO code of the new comment.
-C <country></country>	The country ISO code of the new comment.
•	The language ISO code of the new comment.

The security classification of the new comment. -c <sec>

-o <orig> The enterprise name of the originator of the comment.

The title of the new comment. -t <title>

-r <type> The response type of the new comment.

-b <BREX> BREX data module code.

-I <date> The issue date of the new comment in the form of YYYY-MM-

DD.

Print the file name of the newly created comment. -V

-f Overwrite existing file.

-\$ <issue> Specify which issue of S1000D to use. Currently supported

issues are:

4.2 (default)

4.1 4.0 3.0 2.3

-@ <filename> Save the new comment as <filename> instead of an

automatically named file in the current directory.

Use the XML template in the specified directory instead -% <dir>

of the built-in template. The template must be named

comment.xml inside <dir> and must conform to the default

S1000D issue (4.2).

#### 3.1 'defaults' file

Refer to \$1000DTOOLS-A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D for information on the 'defaults' file which is used by all the s1kd-new\* commands.

# s1kd-newddn Description

Table	of con	tents		Page
	Refere	ences iption General Usage Options		
List o	f tables	<b>S</b>		
	1	References		
		R	eferences	
		Tab	le 1 References	
Data m	odule/Tec	hnical publication	Title	
S1000E	OTOOLS-A	-00-07-00-00A-040A-D	s1kd-newdm - Description	
		D	escription	
1			ew S1000D data dispatch note with the	code, metadata, and

# 3 Options

**Usage** s1kd-newddn [options] <files>...

-d <defaults></defaults>	Specify the 'defaults' file name.
-p <showprompts></showprompts>	Prompt the user for values left unspecified.
-# <code></code>	The code of the new data dispatch note, in the form of MODELIDENTCODE-SENDER-RECEIVER-YEAR-SEQUENCE.
-o <sender></sender>	The enterprise name of the sender.

2



-r <receiver> The enterprise name of the receiver.

-t <city> The sender's city.

-T <city> The receiver's city.

-n <country> The sender's country.

-N <country> The receiver's country.

-a <auth> Specify the authorization.

-h -? Show help/usage message.

-b <BREX> BREX data module code.

-I <date> The issue date of the new DDN in the form of YYYY-MM-DD.

-v Print the file name of the newly created DDN.

-f Overwrite existing file.

-\$ <issue> Specifiy which issue of S1000D to use. Currently supported

issues are:

4.2 (default)

4.14.03.02.3

-@ <filename> Save the new DDN as <filename> instead of an automatically

named file in the current directory.

-% <dir> Use the XML template in the specified directory instead of

the built-in template. The template must be named  $\tt ddn.xml$  inside <code><dir></code> and must conform to the default <code>S1000D</code> issue

(4.2).

#### 3.1 'defaults' file

Refer to <u>\$1000DTOOLS-A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D</u> for information on the 'defaults' file which is used by all the \$1kd-new\* commands.

# s1kd-checkrefs Description

Table of	f con	tents		Page
	Refere	ptionGeneralUsageOptions		
List of t	ables	•		1
		R	eferences	
		Tab	le 1 References	
Data mod	ule/Tec	hnical publication	Title	
None				

## Description

#### 1 General

The s1kd-checkrefs tool takes a list of S1000D data modules and pub modules, and lists any invalid references to data/pub modules within them (references to modules not included in the list). It can also update the address items (title, issueDate if applicable) of all valid references using the corresponding address items of the given modules.

#### 2 **Usage**

s1kd-checkrefs [-s <source>] [-t <target>] [-d <dir>] [-cuFelvh?] <modules>...

-s <source/>	Use only the specified module as the source of address items. Only references to this module will be checked and/or updated in all other modules.
-t <target></target>	Only check and/or update references within this module. All



-d <dir></dir>	Check references between data modules in the specified directory. Additional data modules can still be specified with s.
-C	Only check/update references within the content section of modules.
-u	Update the address items of all valid references found within the specified modules.
-F	Fail on first invalid reference and return an error code.
-е	Check/update external publication references against a pre- defined list of publications.
<b>-I</b>	List all invalid references found.
-V	Verbose output.
-h -?	Show help/usage message

#### 3.1 External publication list (-e)

Since external publications can be of any format, in order to check references to them, their metadata must be specified in an XML format for the s1kd-checkrefs tool to read.

The root element of the XML file is the <code>externalPubs</code> element. Each external publication is represented by an element <code>externalPubAddress</code>. The identifying elements of the publication are stored in the <code>externalPubIdent</code> element (corresponding with the <code>externalPubRefIdent</code> element). The address items are stored in the <code>externalPubAddress</code> element (corresponding with the <code>externalPubRefAddressItems</code> element).

#### Example:

# s1kd-acronyms Description

Table	e of contents	Page
	References Description 1 General	
List	of tables	
	1 References	1
		References
		Table 1 References
Data n	nodule/Technical publication	Title
None		
		Description
1	<b>General</b> The <b>s1kd-acronyms</b> tool gen	nerates a list of unique acronyms used in S1000D data modules.
2	<b>Usage</b> s1kd-acronyms [-pxdtilh?] [-n	<#>] [-T <types>] [-m <acronyms>] [-o <file>] [<datamodules>]</datamodules></file></acronyms></types>
3	Options	
	-p	Pretty print text/XML output.
	-x	Use XML output instead of plain text.
	-d	Format XML output as an S1000D <definitionlist>.</definitionlist>
	-t	Format XML output as an S1000D .
	-n <#>	Minimum number of spaces after the term in pretty-printed text output.

-i -l

-T <types></types>	Only search for acronyms with an attribute acronymType
	whose value is contained within the string <types>.</types>

-m <acronyms> Instead of listing acronyms, automatically markup acronyms

given in the <acronyms> XML file in the specified data modules. Occurrences of the acronym term will be replaced

in text with the acronym element in the list.

Markup acronyms in interactive mode. If the specified acronyms list contains multiple definitions for a given acronym term, the tool will prompt the user with the context in which the acronym is used and present a list of the definitions

for them to choose from.

When not in interactive mode, the first definition found will be

used.

The -I option prompts for all acronyms, not just those with multiple definitions. This can be useful if some occurrences of

the acronym term should be ignored.

-o <file> Output to <file> instead of stdout. When used with the -m

option, output to <file> instead of overwriting the existing file.

-h -? Show help/usage message.

<datamodules> Data modules to find acronyms in.



### s1kd-newdml

# Description

Table of	conte	ents				Page
	Referen	ion ces ion General Usage Options 'defaults' file				
List of ta		References				
			<b>Refere</b> Table 1 Re			
Data modu	ule/Techr	nical publication		Title		
S1000DTC	OCLS-A-0	0-07-00-00A-040A-D		s1kd-newdm - Desc	ription	

# Description

## 1 General

The **s1kd-newdml** tool creates a new S1000D data management list with the code and other metadata specified.

# 2 Usage

s1kd-newdml [options] <datamodules>

-d <defaults></defaults>	Specify the 'defaults' file name.
-p	Prompts the user for any values left unspecified.
-# <code></code>	The data management list code of the new DML.
-n <issue></issue>	The issue number of the new data module.
-w <inwork></inwork>	The inwork number of the new data module.



-c <sec> The security classification of the new data module.

-N Omit the issue/inwork numbers from filename.

-b <BREX> BREX data module code.

-I <date> The issue date of the new DML in the form of YYYY-MM-DD.

-v Print the file name of the newly created DML.

-f Overwrite existing file.

-\$ <issue> Specify which issue of S1000D to use. Currently supported

issues are:

4.2 (default)

4.14.03.02.3

-@ <filename> instead of an automatically

named file in the current directory.

-r <name> Specifies a default responsible partner company enterprise

name for entries which do not carry this in their IDSTATUS

section (ICN, COM, DML).

-R <NCAGE> Specifies a default responsible partner company enterprise

code for entries which do not carry this in their ID STATUS

section (ICN, COM, DML).

<datamodules> Any number of data module file names to automatically add

to the list.

-% <dir> Use the XML template in the specified directory instead of

the built-in template. The template must be named dml.xml inside <dir> and must conform to the default S1000D issue

(4.2).

-h -? Show usage message.

#### 3.1 'defaults' file

Refer to <u>\$1000DTOOLS-A-00-07-00-00A-040A-D</u> for information on the 'defaults' file which is used by all the \$1kd-new\* commands.



### s1kd-dmrl

# Description

Table	of contents	Page
	References  Description  1 General  2 Usage	
List o	f tables	
	1 References	1
		References
		Table 1 References
Data m	odule/Technical publication	Title
None		
		Description
1	<b>General</b> The s1kd-dmrl tool reads S1 entries specified using the s1l	000D data management lists and creates CSBD objects for the kd-new* tools.
2	<b>Usage</b> s1kd-dmrl [-Nh?] <dml></dml>	
3	Options	
	-s	Do not create CSDB objects, only output the s1kd-new* commands to create them.
	-N	Omit issue/in-work numbers from the filenames of created CSDB objects.
	-f	Overwrite existing CSDB objects.
	-F	Fail on the first error generated by any of the s1kd-new*

commands. Normally, errors with individual DMRL entries will be reported but the other entries will still be processed.



-h -? <DML>... Show help/usage message.

One or more S1000D data management lists.

Produced by: khzae.net

# s1kd-flatpm

## Description

Table o	of con	tents		Page
	Refer	encesiption General Usage		
List of	tables			1
			References	
			Table 1 References	
Data mod	dule/Ted	hnical publication	Title	
None				
			December the se	

#### Description

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-flatpm** tool combines a publication module and the data modules it references in to a single file for use with a publishing system.

Data modules are searched for in the current directory using the data module code, language and/or issue info provided in each reference.

# 2 Usage

s1kd-flatpm [-Nxp] <PM> [<DM>...]

# 3 Options

-N

Assume that the files representing the referenced data modules do not include the issue info in their filenames, i.e. they were created using the -N option of the s1kd-new\* tools.

-x

Use XInclude rather than copying each data module's contents directly inside the publication module. DTD

-p

<DM>...

entities in data modules will only be carried over to the final publication when using this option, otherwise they do not

carry over when copying the data module.

Instead of the "flat" PM format, use a "publication" XML format, where the root element publication contains XInclude references to the publication module and the

referenced data modules.

-h -? Show help/usage message.

<PM> The publication module to flatten.

When using the -p option, the filenames to include can be specified manually as additional arguments instead of searching for them in the current directory. When not using

the -p option, additional arguments are ignored.



## s1kd-refls

# Description

Table	of con	tents	Page
	Refer	encesiptionGeneralUsage	
List o	f tables	5	
	1	References	1
		Reference	es
		Table 1 Referen	ces
Data m	odule/Ted	chnical publication Title	
None			
		Descriptio	n
1	The <b>s</b> match		ther CSDB objects (dmRef, pmRef), optionally ory. This makes it easy to see what a given
2	<b>Usa</b> s1kd-	<b>ge</b> refls [-qcaNh?] <objects></objects>	

-q	Quiet mode. Errors are not printed.
-C	List references in the content section of a CSDB object only.
-a	List all references, not attempting to match them to an actual filename.

-N Assume filenames of referenced CSDB objects omit the issue info, i.e. they were created with the -N option to the s1kd-

new\* tools.

-h -? Show help/usage message.



### s1kd-addicn

## Description

Table	of cor	ntents		Page
				1
	Refe	rences		
	Desc			1
	1			
	2	Usage		1
	3	Options		
List of	table			1
			References	
			Table 1 References	
Data mo	odule/Te	chnical publication	Title	
None				

# Description

#### 1 General

The **s1kd-addicn** tool adds the required DTD entity and notation declarations to an S1000D module in order to reference an ICN file.

# 2 Usage

s1kd-addicn [-s <src>] [-o <out>] [-fh?] <ICN>...

-s <src></src>	The source module to add the ICN to. Default is to read from stdin.
-o <out></out>	The filename to output to. Default is to write to stdout.
-f	Overwrite source file instead of writing to stdout.
-F	Use the whole path given for the ICN file as the SYSTEM ID.
-h -?	Show help/usage message.



<ICN>..

Any number of ICN files to add.