

Style in technical writing

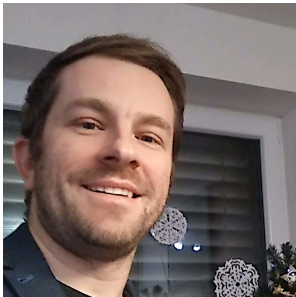
Technical writing course MUNI 2023

The Red Hat Customer Content Services team



Šárka Jana Janderková

2 years in tech writing
cat lover & Linux enthusiast
former marketing specialist, lecturer, manager



Filip Hanzelka

6 years in tech writing
former teacher of academic writing, British
Studies and English for students of IT
creative cafe nomad



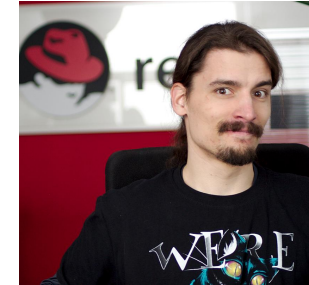
Jana Vrbková

1 year in tech writing
over 10 years in music journalism
0 normal profile pictures



Jocelyn Sese

Senior tech writer, Red Hat. 18 years in tech
writing. I have 2 boys, 2 dogs, 6 cats (help!), and
I love to read, write nonfiction, bake, and
exercise. Ghost- and zombie-phobic.



Jiří Herrmann

A long-time Technical Writer at Red Hat, a
language enthusiast, proud servant of two cats,
and a shameless nerd.



Jan Fiala

Senior Technical Writer at Red Hat, been
working here for 3 years. Before that, I worked
as a translator to and from English for 10 years.

- What is style?
- Goals of tech writing
 - Accessibility
 - Readability
 - Findability
- Topic-based authoring
- Minimalism
- Exercises
- Style guides
- Homework assignment

Discord

<https://discord.gg/2pnCqYze>





What is style in technical writing?

Style makes a difference!

The `allowerase` flag allows one to erase installed packages to resolve dependencies, hence it remediates `dnf` commands in situations where `dnf`'ing would not have been otherwise possible.

Style makes a difference!

The **allowerasing** flag allows **one** to **erase** installed packages to resolve dependencies, **hence** it **remediates** **dnf** commands **in situations** where **dnf'ing** **would not have been** **otherwise** possible.

needs visual differentiation

needlessly sophisticated

not established terminology

can be 2 shorter sentences

needlessly sophisticated

just repeats the name, stylistically awkward

needlessly sophisticated

needs visual differentiation or capitalization

redundant

jargon

redundant

vague use case

Style makes a difference!

Using the `--allowrasing` option, you can delete installed packages to resolve dependencies. If you encounter a “*Broken dependencies*” error, using `--allowrasing` might fix it.

Style makes a difference!

short, easily
comprehensible
sentences

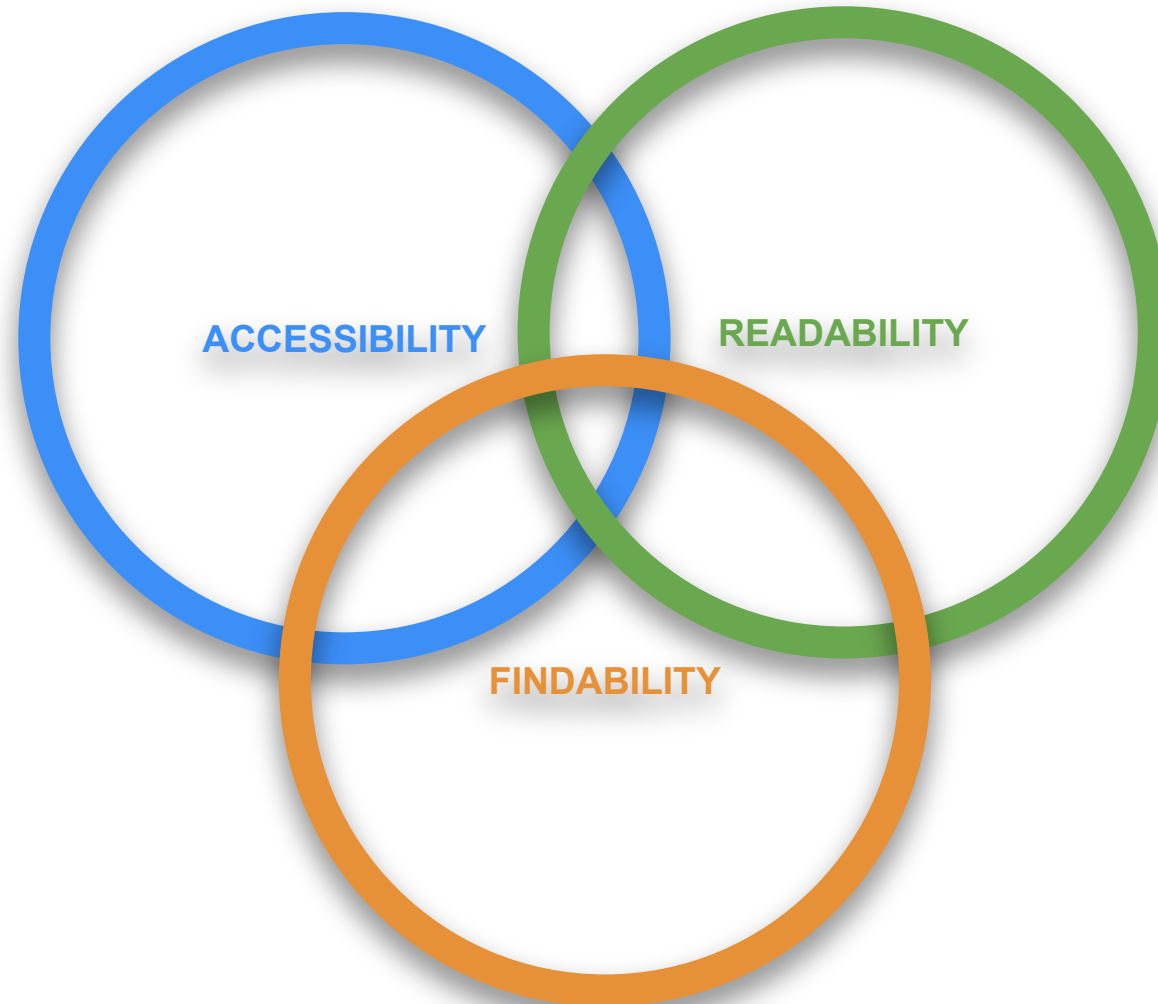
Using the `--allowrasing` option, you can delete installed packages to resolve dependencies. If you encounter a “*Broken dependencies*” error, using `--allowrasing` might fix it.

specific
use case

simple, user-focused language

visually distinct literal values

Goals of technical writing



"The power of the Web is in its universality. Access by everyone regardless of disability is an essential aspect."

- Tim Berners-Lee, W3C Director and inventor of the World Wide Web



Accessibility

- Info should be accessible to anyone regardless of:
 - Levels of English
 - Screen readers
 - Disabilities
 - Stress
- Easily localized, machine translated
- It's the law (ADA, EAA)

Source:

[w3.org/standards/webdesign/accessibility](https://www.w3.org/standards/webdesign/accessibility)

ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1202

[ada.gov/resources/web-guidance/](https://www.ada.gov/resources/web-guidance/)

chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/web-disability-simulator/olioanlbqbpmdqinnampnnlohiqkila

“Case studies show that accessible websites have better search results, reduced maintenance costs, and increased audience reach, among other benefits.”
- w3.org



Make docs more accessible

- 3 Cs: clear, concise, consistent language
- Simple, consistent formatting/layout
- Alternative formats (A/V, [links](#))



Readability

- Easy to read = easy to follow
- Readable \approx accessible \approx findable
- Minimalism \rightarrow readability



Make docs readable

- Focus on reader
- Clear, simple structure
- 3 Cs: clear, concise, consistent language
- Remove unnecessary words
- Short sentences
- Avoid self-referential language



The Flesch–Kincaid Grade Level Formula measures readability as a U.S. grade level:

$$0.39 \times (\text{words/sentences}) + 11.8 \times (\text{syllables/words}) - 15.59$$

Grade 15 (difficult)

When a user connects to the FTP service, FTP shows a greeting banner, which by default includes version information that could be used by attackers to identify weaknesses in a system. To prevent the attackers from accessing this information by changing the default banner, please follow the procedure:

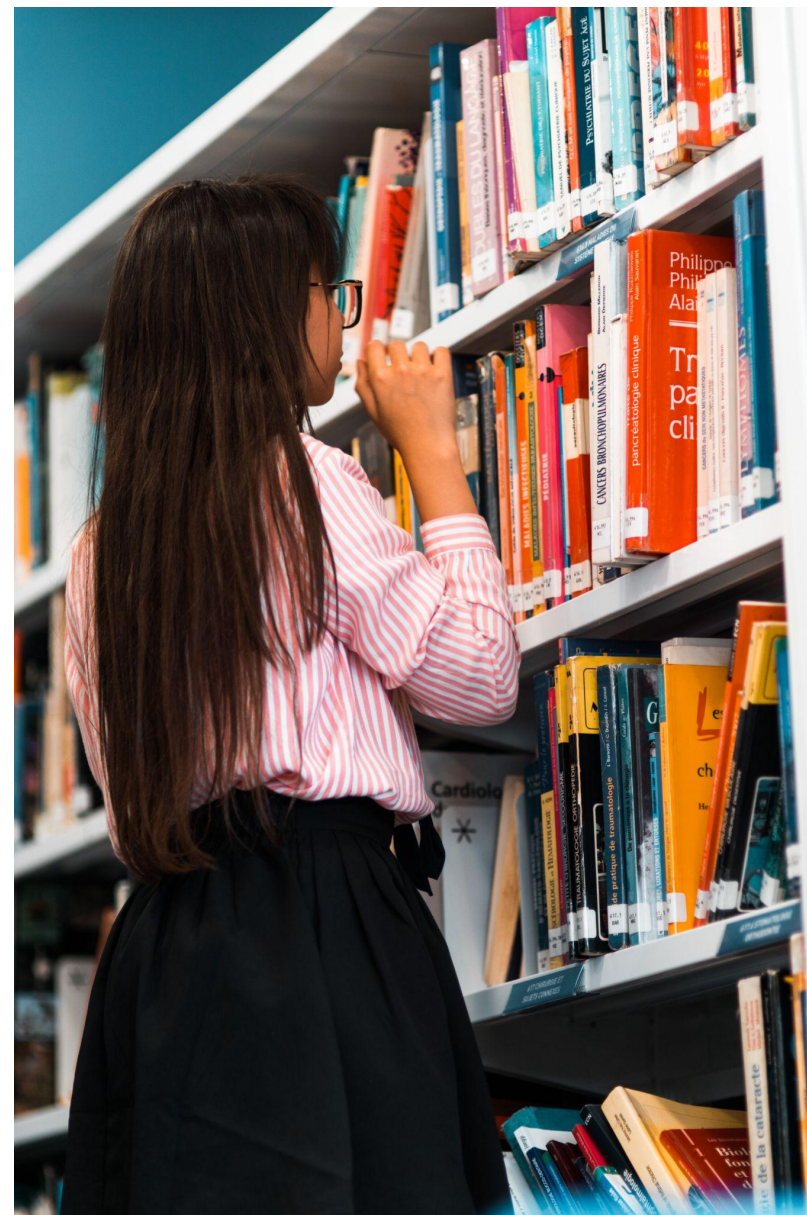
Grade 9 (plain English)

When you run the FTP service, the service shows a greeting banner. By default, the banner includes version information. Attackers could use this information to identify weaknesses in your system. You can hide this information by changing the default banner.



Findability

- What is findability?
 - Searchability
 - Scannability
- Why is findability an important aspect of technical documentation?





Make content findable

- Organize the content well:
 - Table of contents
 - Clear, descriptive titles + abstracts
 - Consistent formatting
 - Structured text: lists, admonitions

Reduce words with structure

- ▶ Bulleted list vs. Numbered list

Bulleted list:

- ▶ Apples
- ▶ Pears
- ▶ Water melons
- ▶ Strawberries

Numbered list:

1. Open a book.
2. See page 37.
3. Read the content.
4. Close the book.

- ▶ Parallel structure

The company is looking for a candidate who is:

- ▶ friendly,
 - ▶ organized,
 - ▶ and is going to arrive to work on time.
- ▶ punctual

Expand all

Collapse all

Managing systems using the RHEL 9 web console

Making open source more inclusive

Providing feedback on Red Hat documentation

1. Getting started using the RHEL web console

1.1. What is the RHEL web console

1.2. Installing and enabling the web console

1.3. Logging in to the web console

1.4. Connecting to the web console from a remote machine

1.5. Logging in to the web console using a one-time password

1.6. Rebooting the system using the web console

1.7. Shutting down the system using the web console

1.8. Configuring time settings using the web console

1.9. Disabling SMT to prevent CPU security issues using the web console

1.2. Installing and enabling the web console

To access the RHEL 9 web console, first enable the `cockpit.socket` service.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 includes the RHEL 9 web console installed by default in many installation variants. If this is not the case on your system, install the `cockpit` package before enabling the `cockpit.socket` service.

Procedure

1. If the web console is not installed by default on your installation variant, manually install the `cockpit` package:

```
# dnf install cockpit
```



2. Enable and start the `cockpit.socket` service, which runs a web server:

```
# systemctl enable --now cockpit.socket
```



3. If the web console was not installed by default on your installation variant and you are using a custom firewall profile, add the `cockpit` service to `firewalld` to open port 9090 in the firewall:

```
# firewall-cmd --add-service=cockpit --permanent  
# firewall-cmd --reload
```



Verification steps

- To verify the previous installation and configuration, [open the web console](#).



Make content findable II.

- Cross-references
- Test the docs
- Design docs for target audience

Nice to have:

- Search function
- Feedback

Procedures



- ▶ Title
- ▶ Prerequisites
- ▶ Steps
- ▶ Order
- ▶ Result

1. Getting started using the RHEL web console ^

1.1. What is the RHEL web console

1.2. Installing and enabling the web console

1.3. Logging in to the web console

1.4. Connecting to the web console from a remote machine

1.5. Logging in to the web console using a one-time password

1.6. Rebooting the system using the web console

1.7. Shutting down the system using the web console

1.8. Configuring time settings using the web console

1.9. Disabling SMT to prevent CPU security issues using the web console

1.10. Adding a banner to the login page

1.11. Configuring automatic idle lock in the web console

2. Configuring the host name in the web console >

3. Red Hat web console add-ons >

4. Optimizing the system performance using the web console >

5. Reviewing logs in the web console >

1.8. Configuring time settings using the web console

You can set a time zone and synchronize the system time with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.

Prerequisites

- The web console is installed and accessible.

Procedure

1. Log in to the RHEL web console.
2. Click the current system time in **Overview**.
3. Click **System time**.
4. In the **Change System Time** dialog box, change the time zone if necessary.
5. In the **Set Time** drop down menu, select one of the following:

Manually

Use this option if you need to set the time manually, without an NTP server.

Automatically using NTP server

This is a default option, which synchronizes time automatically with the preset NTP servers.

Automatically using specific NTP servers

Use this option only if you need to synchronize the system with a specific NTP server. Specify the DNS name or the IP address of the server.

6. Click **Change**.

- Check the system time displayed in the **System** tab.



It starts with titles and headings

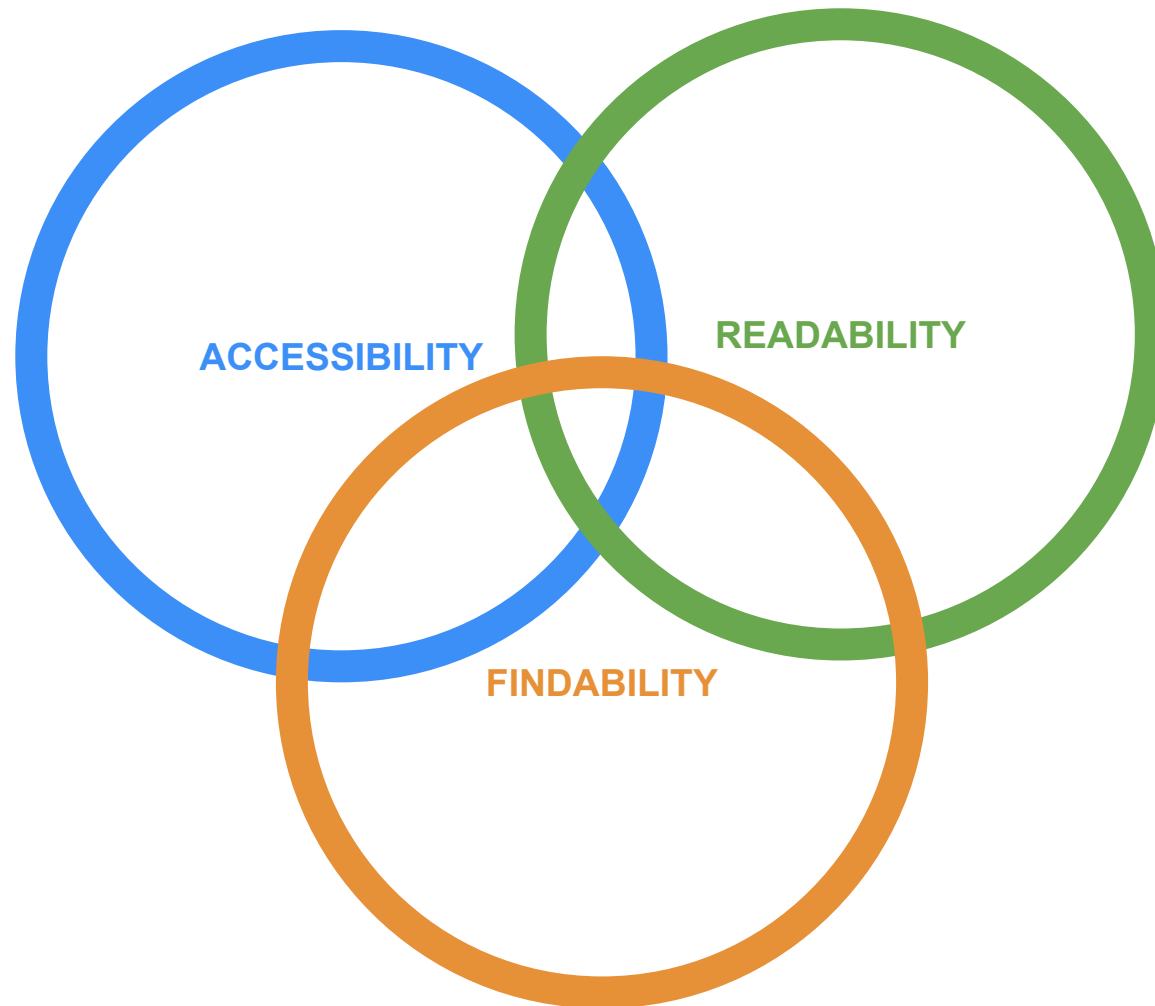
- Better findability and scannability
- Users expectations
- Good headings:
 - Goal-oriented
 - Short and clear
 - Audience focused (as a WHO, I want WHAT, so that WHY)
 - Accurate and correctly represents the content



Findability on Google - searchability

Google algorithm key factors:

- Relevance and quality (intent vs. keywords)
- EAT factors: Expertise, Authority, Trust
- Structure and organization (headings and subheadings)
- Alt text for images
- UX (loading speed and mobile-friendliness)

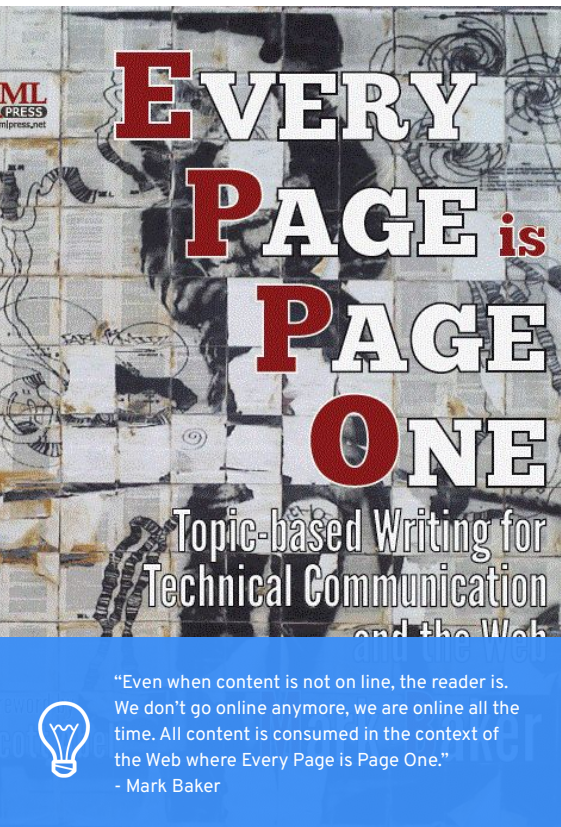


Simple language

- ▶ Restricted grammar
- ▶ Restricted vocabulary
- ▶ Reusing the same words to reduce ambiguity
- ▶ No fluff
- ▶ 3 Cs: clear, concise, consistent language

Tenses

- ▶ Simple present (SVO)
 - Cockpit loads a certificate. ~~Cockpit will load a certificate.~~
- ▶ Imperative
 - Open the web interface.
 - Click **System**.
 - Select **Restart**.
- ▶ Infinitive
 - To verify the previous configuration, open the web interface.
- ▶ Active voice vs. passive voice
 - Install the *schmackage* package. vs. The *schmackage* package is installed.
 - ~~The path of the rule is fixed.~~ vs. Bash remediation fixes the path of the rule.

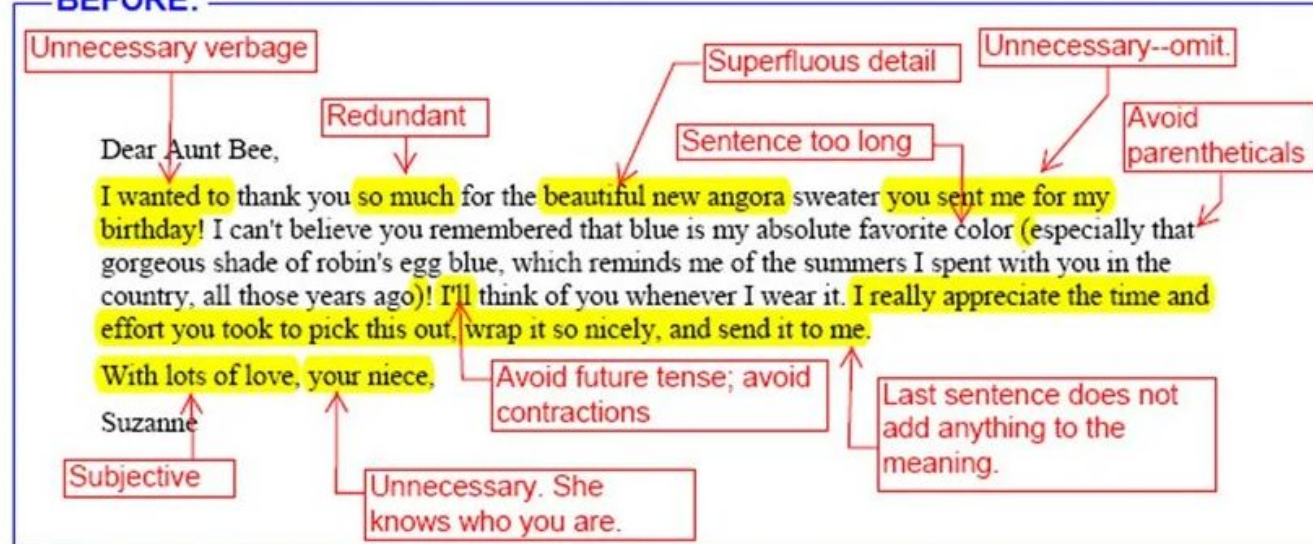


Topic-based authoring

- *Every Page is Page One* by Mark Baker
 - Readers always online
 - All content accessed through the Web
 - Books are hierarchical
 - Web-like content is anti-hierarchical
 - Each topic must stand on its own

How a career in technical communication ruined me as a letter writer

BEFORE:



AFTER:

Dear Aunt Bee,

Thank you for the sweater. It is:

- Warm
- Soft
- Blue

I think of you when I wear the sweater. I appreciate your kindness.

Sincerely,

Suzanne



Minimalism

"I didn't have time to write you a short letter, so I wrote you a long one." - Mark Twain

Fewest necessary words/elements to convey info.

- User focus: action orientation
- Findability
- Titles, headings
- No fluff
- Error recovery, verification, troubleshooting

Style guides

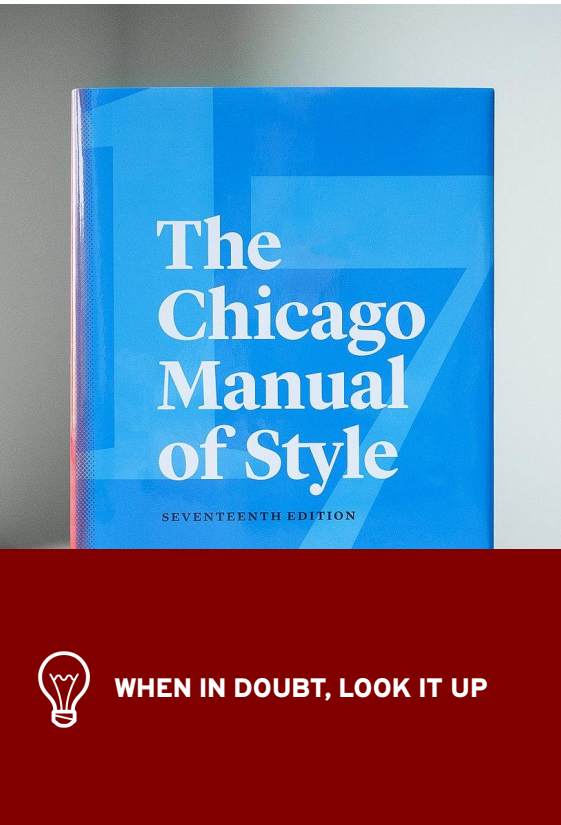
- Word choice, grammar, punctuation, formatting, tone (sometimes)
- Showcase of rules it promotes. Emulate your favorite.

Technical style guides

- IBM Style
- [Microsoft Style Guide](#)
- [Google Style Guide](#)
- [Apple Style Guide](#)

Non-technical style guides

- [The Chicago Manual of Style](#)
- [The Associated Press Stylebook](#)



Style guide trends

Friendly, straightforward tone

- Simple grammar/minimalism
- Accessibility
- Bias-free language

Research words.

Investigating the history and usage of a word can help you decide whether to use it.



Conclusion

- Technical docs style \neq general writing style
- Focus on readability, findability, accessibility, and the user experience
- Best practices:
 - Use simple, translation-friendly language
 - Say as much as possible in as few words possible
 - Use visual structure and formatting to make the text easy to read
 - Focus on helping the reader accomplish a specific goal
 - Stick to a single style (guide)

Thank you