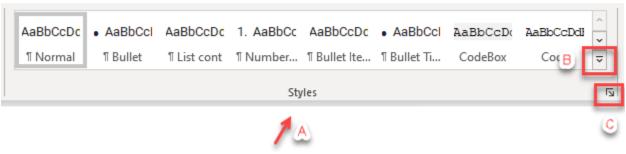


This **Styles Guide** describes how to use the Word styles configured in the CDK Developer Doc boilerplate and template files.

If you are an API Provider creating a *Developer Guide* for your API, start by copying and editing the latest *CDK-API-DevGuide Boilerplate* file. This guide describes all the styles available in that boilerplate file.

# **Template Styles**

The **Style Gallery**, on the **Home** tab ribbon, lists the styles you will often use. Open the **Styles** pane to access the full list of styles.



ACCESSING THE TEMPLATE STYLES

- A The Styles Gallery.
- **B** Displays all the styles in the Styles Gallery. These are the most-often used styles.
- **C** Opens the **Styles** pane. This pane shows all the available styles in the template, with the CDK styles listed at the top.

In general, do not use the tools available in the **Paragraph Gallery**. These tools override the CDK template values and will clash with the CDK styles if you mix them. The exception is the Paragraph tool.



Paragraph Gallery

Use the ¶ Tool to Show/Hide the display of the markers in the document you're editing.

The **Styles Guide** starts on the next page.

# First-Level Heading (H1 Section)

This Styles Guide begins with an oddly-titled section: First-Level Heading (H1 Section)

This section displays the heading styles **H1-H5**, plus the **HReference** heading that you can use to introduce sub-sections within an API Reference.

Use an **H1 Section** style at the beginning of each major section in your document.

As an aside, **Normal** is the default for all paragraph and body text (a Word standard) and a Normal paragraph automatically follows most styles in the template. Use the **Clear All** style to strip selected text from all formatting and return the paragraph to Normal.

# Second-level heading (H2)

This second-level heading, **H2**, is based on the built-in Word style **Heading 2**.

#### Third-level heading (H3)

This third-level heading, H3, is based on the built-in Word style Heading 3.

#### Fourth-level heading (H4)

This fourth-level heading, **H4**, is based on the built-in Word style **Heading 4**.

This heading should be used sparingly.

#### Fifth-level heading (H5)

Fifth-level headings (**H5**) usually get removed during revisions. The appearance of this level heading should be extremely rare.

#### REFHEAD

Used to introduce code in reference sections. For example, headers for **Request** and **Response** examples.

The **HReference** style is based on the Normal style, so it does not inherit any Header formats (and it is not included in any TOCs).

## Code and Code Boxes

For a single line of code, like a URL or such, use Either the **Code** style for the whole line, or use the **CodeBox** style. Here's examples of each, respectively:

https://projects.cdk.com/browse/XCHNG-17191

– or –

https://projects.cdk.com/browse/XCHNG-17191



Here's a section of code in a **CodeBox**:

```
swagger: '2.0'
info:
    description: For demonstration purposes ONLY
    version: 1.0.0
    title: Fortellis Service API Demo
    termsOfService: http://swagger.io/terms/
    contact:
        email: mr.knome@example.com
    license:
        name: Apache 2.0
        url: http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html
```

# Message boxes

This template implements the following Message Boxes:

- **Notes** Use Note boxes to relay particularly important information about the current feature or its use
- Tips Use Tip boxes to give helpful process shortcuts or similar
- Important! or Caution! Use Important! or Caution! boxes to warn about steps that might delete important data or cause disruptive process errors

Here's a **Note\_** message box:

**Note:** This is an example of an **Note\_** style. This is example text to show line spacing with more example text to show line spacing.

Here's a **Tip\_** message box:

Tip: Here's a Tip\_ example where we tell you to update that before you update this...

Here's an **Important\_** message box:

**IMPORTANT!** This is an example of an **Important\_** style. Use this style only when necessary.



Here's a **Note** message box with two **Note**\_ lines Just tag the second paragraph as **Note**\_.

**Note:** This is an example of an **Note\_** style. This is example text to show line spacing with more example text to show line spacing.

Second Note\_ paragraph that directly follows another, with some extra note text ....

### **Tables**

Here's a table with the CDK Table 1 style:

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3
Cell 2-1	Cell 2-2: Bullet Tight_ Bullet Tight_ Bullet Tight_	REQUIRED Cell 3- extra
Cell 3-1		Cell 3-3

In the **Description** column of Attribute Tables, mark Required attributes by applying the **Required Attribute** style to the required indicator.

### Lists

Lists consist of **numbered** and **bullet** lists, single-level and multi-level lists.

**IMPORTANT:** Use the **Bullet** and **Numbered** styles from the Style Gallery to create your lists! Do not use the Bullet List and Number List buttons found in the Paragraph section of the Ribbon to create your lists.

#### Single-level lists

There are several styles of single-level lists.

#### Simple Bullet List (Bullet)

Here is a simple single-level bullet list, loosely spaced. Use the **Bullet** style when you have full sentence descriptions:

- Single-level bullet list using the **Bullet** style. Sample text sample text, flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required with some exceptions where the field which is always optional.
- Sample text sample text, flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become.



• Sample text sample text, flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required with some exceptions where the field which is always optional.

#### Tight Bullet List (Bullet Tight\_)

Use **Bullet Tight\_** to create a list of closely-spaced bullets.

Use this bullet type when the none of the bullets wrap and there are no sub-level bullets. Do not end these bullet items with a period:

- Simple, single-level bullet list using Bullet Tight\_ style
- These fields become required with some exceptions
- The added fields in the request payload are optional as long as the flag is set

#### Itemized lists (Bullet Itemized\_)

Use **Bullet Itemized\_** to create an *itemized list* of bullets where you want to highlight a list of like-items, and add details for each item.

Create an itemized list by bolding the list "item," then following that with a **space En-Dash space** (an En-Dash is character code 2013) and the item description. Here's an example:

- **Bullet Itemized\_1** Sample text sample text, flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required with some exceptions where the field which is always optional.
- **Bullet Itemized\_2** Sample text sample text , flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required.

**List Continue** style. List cont style. List cont style text sample text , flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required.

**Bullet Itemized\_3** – Sample text sample text , flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required with some exceptions where the field which is always optional text sample text , flag is set to 'false', however if the print is enabled and this flag is set to true, then these fields become required.

#### Simple Numbered List (Numbered)

And a simple numbered list using the Numbered style:

- 1. Step 1 using **Numbered List** style
- 2. Step 2.
- 3. Step 3.

#### Multi-level lists

Below is a display of various multi-level lists and the styles used for each level shown in **bold**.



Normally you do not add numbered lists as within a bullet list, but there are rare edge cases where this is logical.

• Bullet List

**List Continue** 

- Bullet List
  - o Bullet-2
  - o Bullet-2

List-2 cont

- Bullet-3
- Bullet-3

List-2 cont

- o Bullet-2
- Bullet List
  - a) Numbered-2
  - b) Numbered-2
- Bullet List

## **Figures**

The template's custom Figure styles give more breathing room on top of a figure. **Figure\_** inserts a bit more space above the paragraph a Normal paragraph, and **Figure Indent\_** does the same for figures within bullet lists.

For captions below a figure, use **Figure Caption\_** right after the figure style, your captions will fit tight to the figures. Here's a figure with caption (don't forget to add all your captions to the Alt text of the image!):



(Figure\_style)

FIGURE CAPTION\_ STYLE



And here is a set of bullets, with an indented figure within:

#### Bullet List



(Figure Indent\_ style)

FIGURE INDENT CAPTION\_ STYLE

Bullet List

# Required Attribute

Use the **Required Attribute** style in Attribute Tables to indicate which attributes are REQUIRED to make a request.

# Writer comments

Use the **Writer Comment\_** style to add comments within copy. Remove all comments before publishing!

Hi Developers: This is a writer Comment.

# Inline styles

The CDK Developer Docs uses several inline styles, as outlined below:

**Bold** – Use the **bold** style to indicate any of the following:

- o Attribute names and other schema entities
- o UI labels
- Menu navigation
   e.g., Turn on left-hand Navigation by checking View > Navigation Pane.

code – Use the **code** style to denote any of the following (use **CodeBox** for multi-line examples):

- Attribute values
- o Inline code snippets
- o User input
- o File names and URLs

*Italic* – Use the **italic** style for references to books, articles, and topics, and where you define a new term.



#### Creating Cross References

Cross references are links to subjects in the same topic (doc). For example, here's a cross-reference to the *Inline styles*.

To create a cross reference:

- 1. In Word, view the **Cross-reference** dialog by choosing **Insert > Cross-reference**.
- 2. Using the Cross-reference dialog box, create the cross reference:
  - a) Select **Heading** from the **Reference type** drop-down.
  - b) Check Insert as hyperlink
  - c) Select the heading you want to link from the For which heading list and click Insert.
- 3. In the document, format the cross-reference you just inserted, select the complete text string of the cross reference, then apply the *X-REF* format to the selection.

**Note:** Beware, if you change the tag (heading) to which an X-REF points, Word might insert garbage into the doc where the X-REF is located. This can be a difficult change to detect.

**Tip:** You cannot copy cross references from one document to another, you will get an error when Word tries to resolve the reference because the anchor changes with the new doc.

#### Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are links to URLs outside of the Word document. To create a hyperlink:

- 1. In Word, view the **Insert Hyperlink** dialog by choosing **Insert > Hyperlink**.
- 2. Complete the dialog and click **OK** create the link. Word should automatically apply the hyperlink format.

**Note:** When you put a hyperlink in a Note box, italicize the hyperlink text so it stands out, like this, *hyperlink*.

