

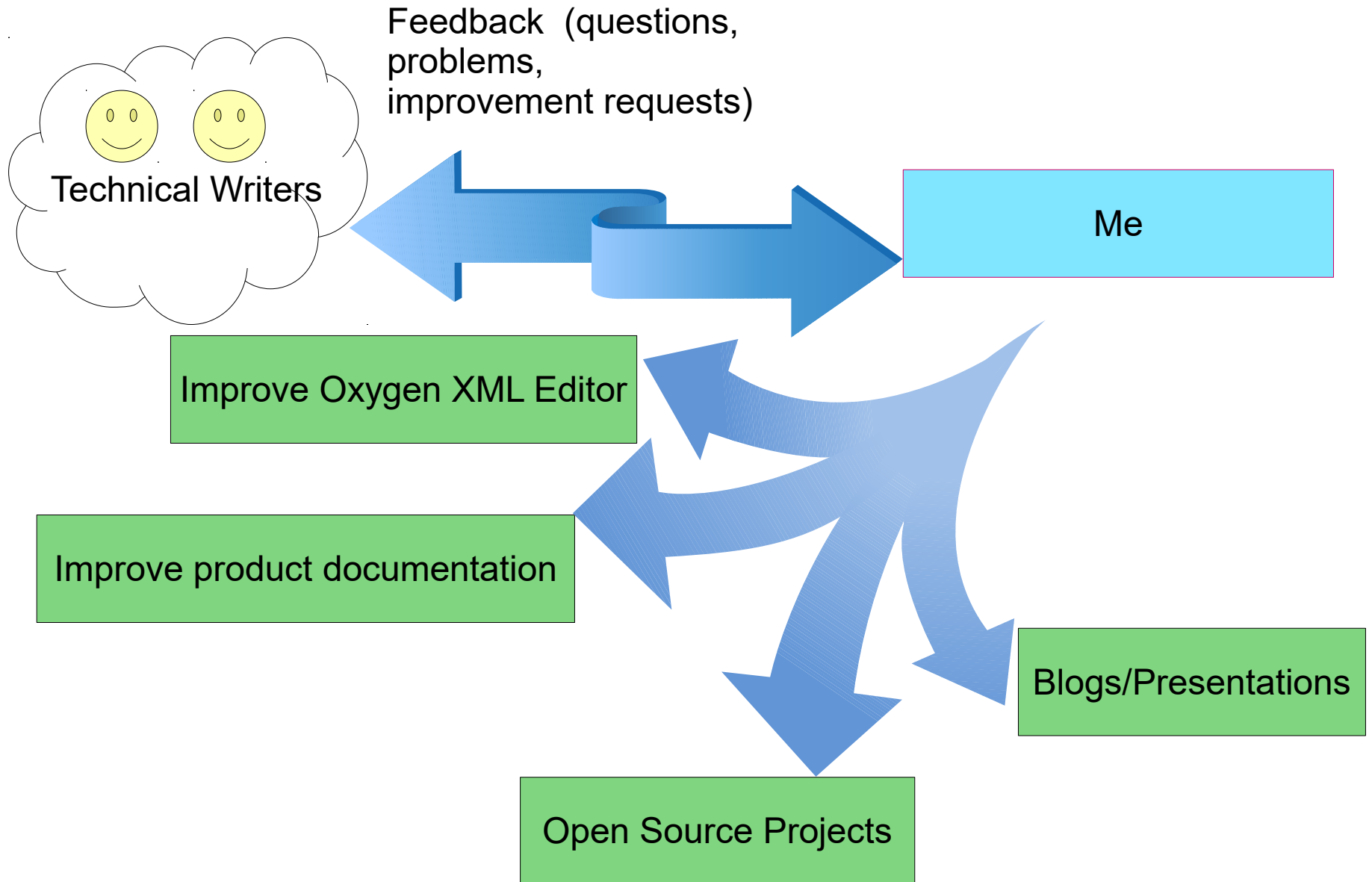
Maintaining a Healthy DITA Project



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About the Author



How should a Happy and Healthy Documentation Project Look Like?



Do you have a Healthy Project?

- Focus on writing and not on workflow.
- Involve peer-reviews, SMEs and end users.
- Easy start for first-time contributors.
- Easier produce deliverables and correct errors in older deliverables.
- Allow for future evolution: more writers, more outputs, more content, more products.

Why do big companies use the DITA standard?

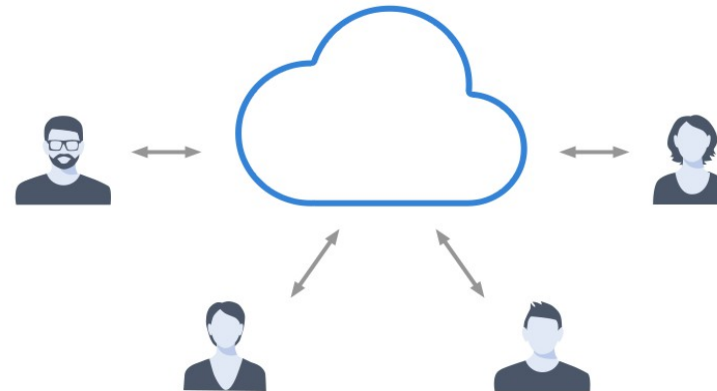
- Standard means owning your content and no vendor lock-in (editing or publishing).
- DITA works very well with topic-based authoring.
- Lots of content reuse potential.
- Reuse lowers translation costs.

DITA Doc Project Aspects



- Storage
- Workflow
- Collaboration
 - Sharing Common Constraints (editing, validation, spell check dictionaries, ...)
- Structure
 - Managing links and reusable content
- Translation
- Publishing (Producing Deliverables)

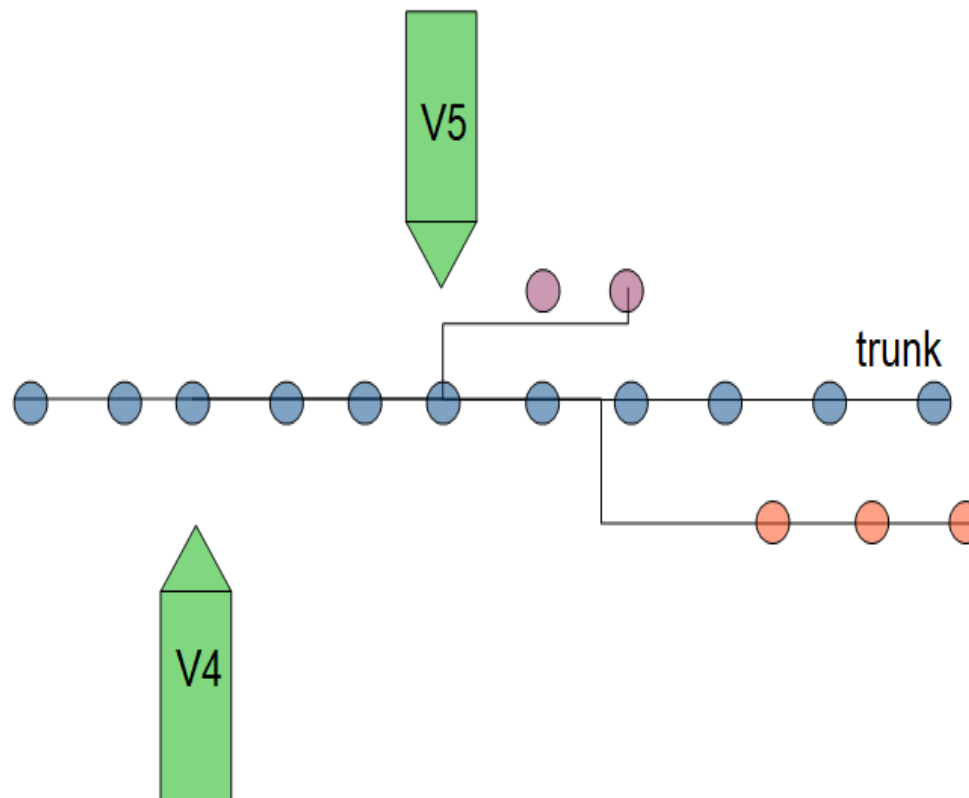
Storage



- Commercial content management systems (CMS).
- Open Source version control systems: Git, Subversion, CVS

Version Control

- Ability to Tag Releases and Create Branches.
- See history for resources.



Working with the storage system

- Commercial CMSs – Remote editing, locking.
- Open Source version control systems – Local working copies, no editing restrictions → conflicts.

Hint: Maybe you can use the same storage system as software developers in your company.

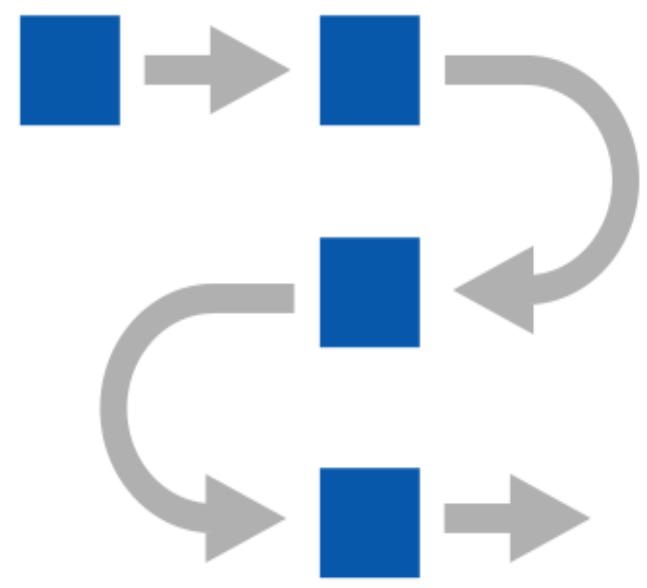
Collaboration and Workflow



Collaboration and Workflow

- We invest a lot of time each day collaborating with our team or external collaborators.
- Collaboration should be as comfortable as possible.

Workflow



Issue tracking

- Using workflow features in the CMS
- Using issue management systems like Bugzilla, Atlassian JIRA or Trello.

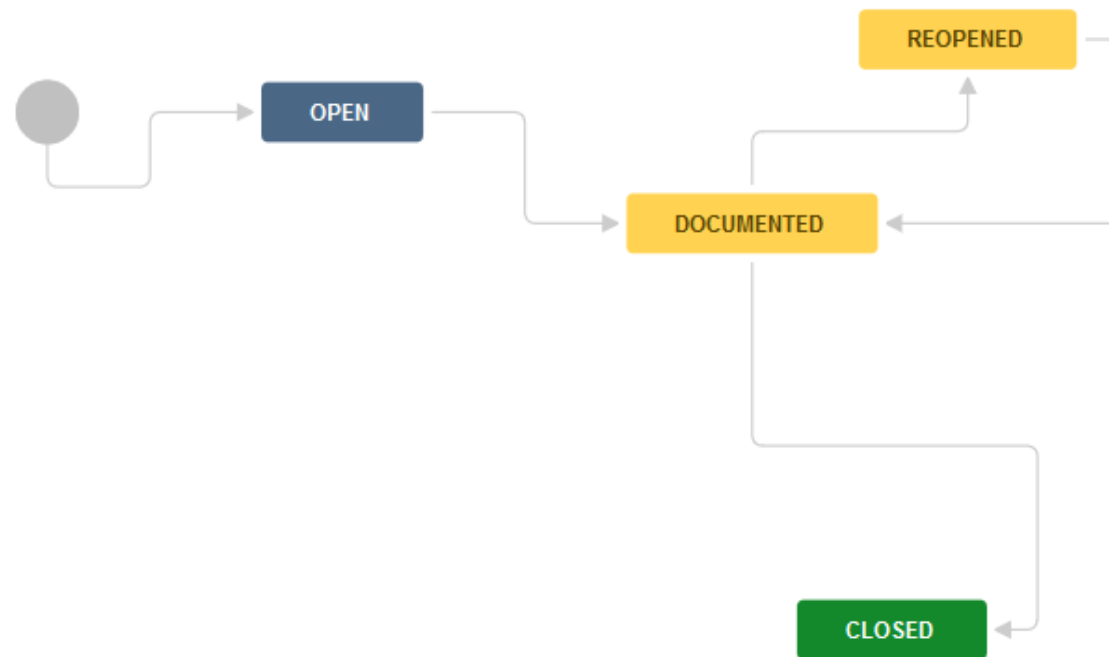
Tip: Linking the product development with the documentation development.

Issue Tracking Examples

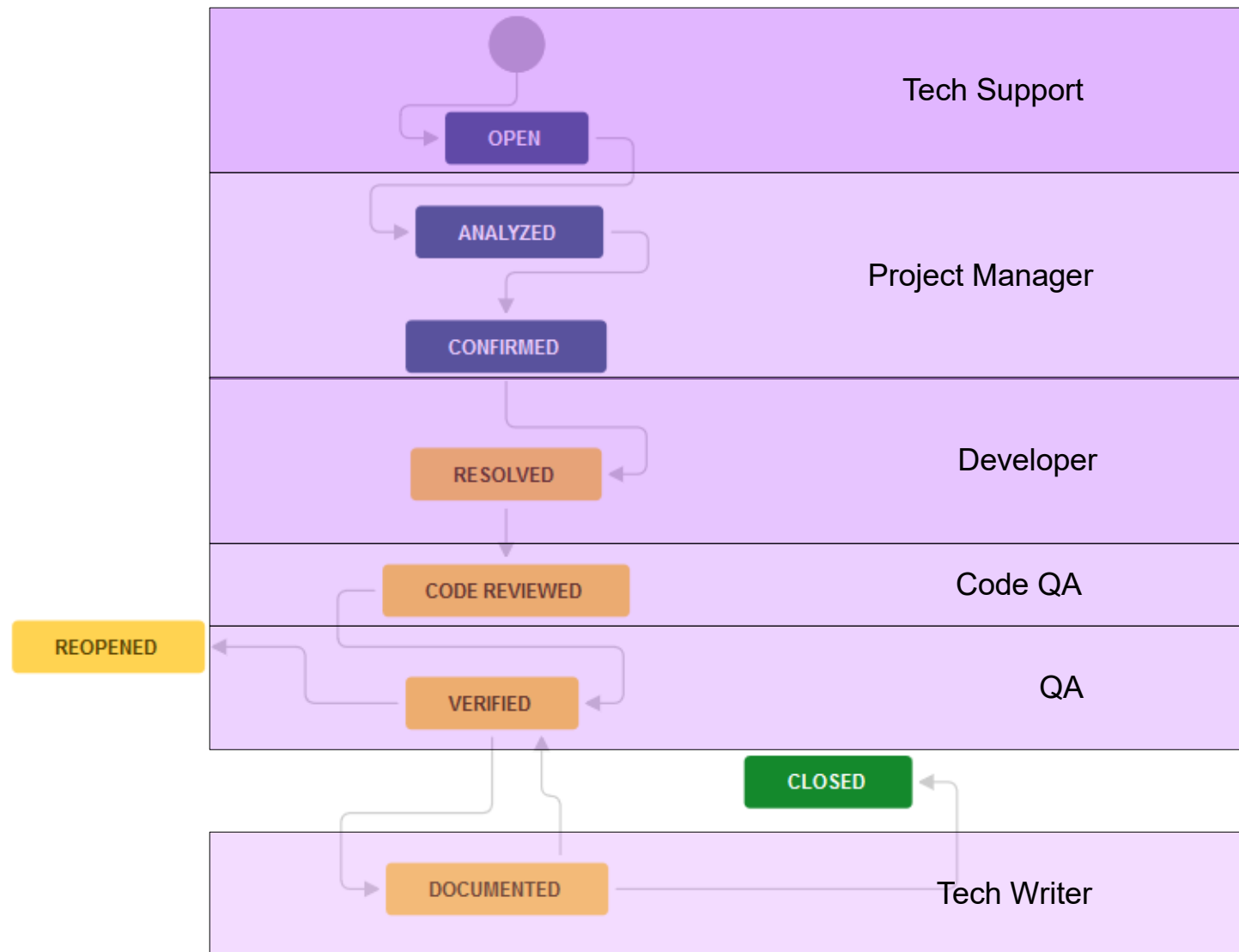
Custom workflows

- Documentation task specific workflow
- Integrate QA and documentation in software development process

Issue tracking – Simple Documentation Workflow



Issue tracking – Development and Documentation Workflow



Issue Tracking and Storage Integration

Issue Tracker can provide a single place where you can monitor a ticket from start to end, including:

- Issue description and details
- Who worked on that issue
- What was changed in the application
- What was changed in the documentation
- Who should be notified when issue is resolved.

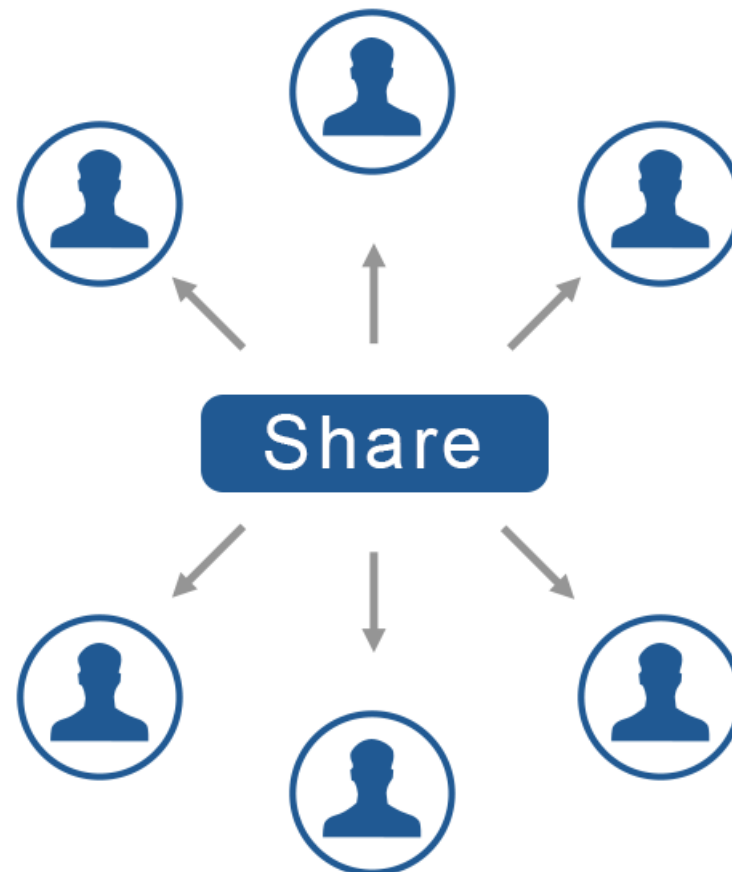
Involving Subject Matter Experts

- SMEs provide original content (DITA or Markdown or ...)
- Let SMEs review the published output.
 - HTML with feedback forms
 - PDF with comments.
 - Formal review with web editing tool integrated with storage system.
 - Informal review DITA content using change tracking and comment capabilities

How can end users collaborate with us?

- Send feedback via email/forum/phone.
- Send feedback in the published HTML output.
- Give feedback using an online DITA editing tool with comment-only capabilities.

Contribution Consistency



Sharing common settings between writers

- Custom style guide.
- Specific editing enhancements.
- Specific validation settings.
- Controlled attribute values.
- Custom spell and auto-correct dictionaries.
- Various other common preferences.

Custom Style Guide

The style guide is internal documentation about how to write documentation.

How can we remember what's written in the style guide?

- Searchable help output from internal style guide.
- Find an automatic way to impose style guide rules when editing.

Automating Style Guide Rules

<https://blog.oxygenxml.com/2015/05/schematron-checks-to-help-technical.html>

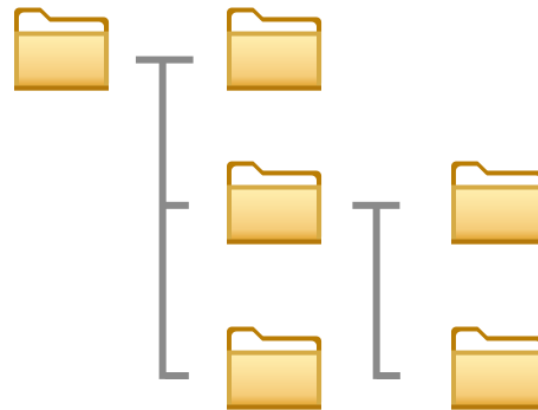
- Schematron to add custom validation rules.
- Schematron Quick Fixes to propose quick fixes for each custom error message.

Using the same terminology rules

<http://blog.oxygenxml.com/2017/06/checking-terminology-when-editing-in.html>

- Custom Spell dictionaries.
- Custom auto-correct mappings.
- Advanced terminology checkers like Acrolinx, HyperSTE or LanguageTools.
- Building your own terminology checker using Schematron.

DITA Project Structure



- Organizing various resources in various folders
- Some CMSs may not consider this relevant.

File and folder naming/organization conventions

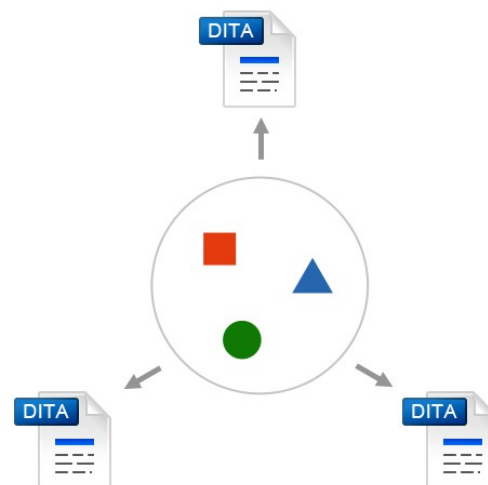
- By type:
 - Tasks/t_installation.dita
 - Concepts/c_profiler.dita
- By semantics:
 - xslt_debugger/backmapping.dita

https://www.oxygenxml.com/dita/styleguide/webhelp-feedback/Artefact/Documentation_Process/c_File_Naming_Conventions.html

Managing Content Reuse

<http://blog.oxygenxml.com/2015/11/dita-reuse-strategies-short-tutorial.html>

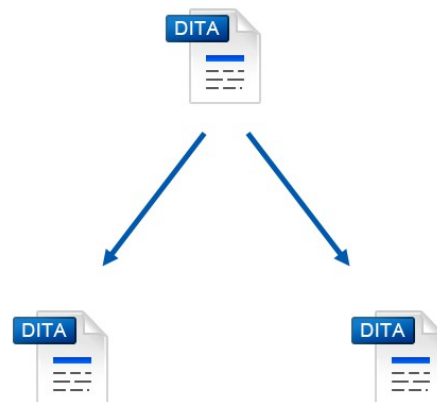
- Separate folders containing reusable content.
- Keep dictionaries of reusable components
- Prefer indirect references (conkeyrefs)



Managing Links

<http://blog.oxygenxml.com/2017/06/dita-linking-strategies.html>

- Prefer indirect links (key references)
 - Reuse link targets
 - Re-direct links depending on publication
- Use relationship tables



Project-wide refactor operations

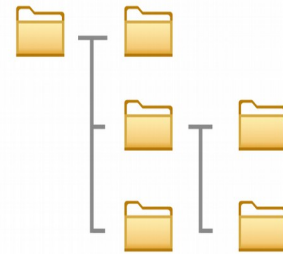
- Convert between various topic types.
- Rename or move one or more topics.
- Change XML structure in topics from the entire project.
 - Example: Change the value of a specific attribute.

Translation



Translation

<http://blog.oxygenxml.com/2018/05/translating-your-dita-project.html>



- You create your content in the primary language using a DITA authoring tool.
- Send a copy of the relevant DITA files to the localization service provider (LSP).
- Receive translated DITA content back from (LSP).

Optimizing for translation

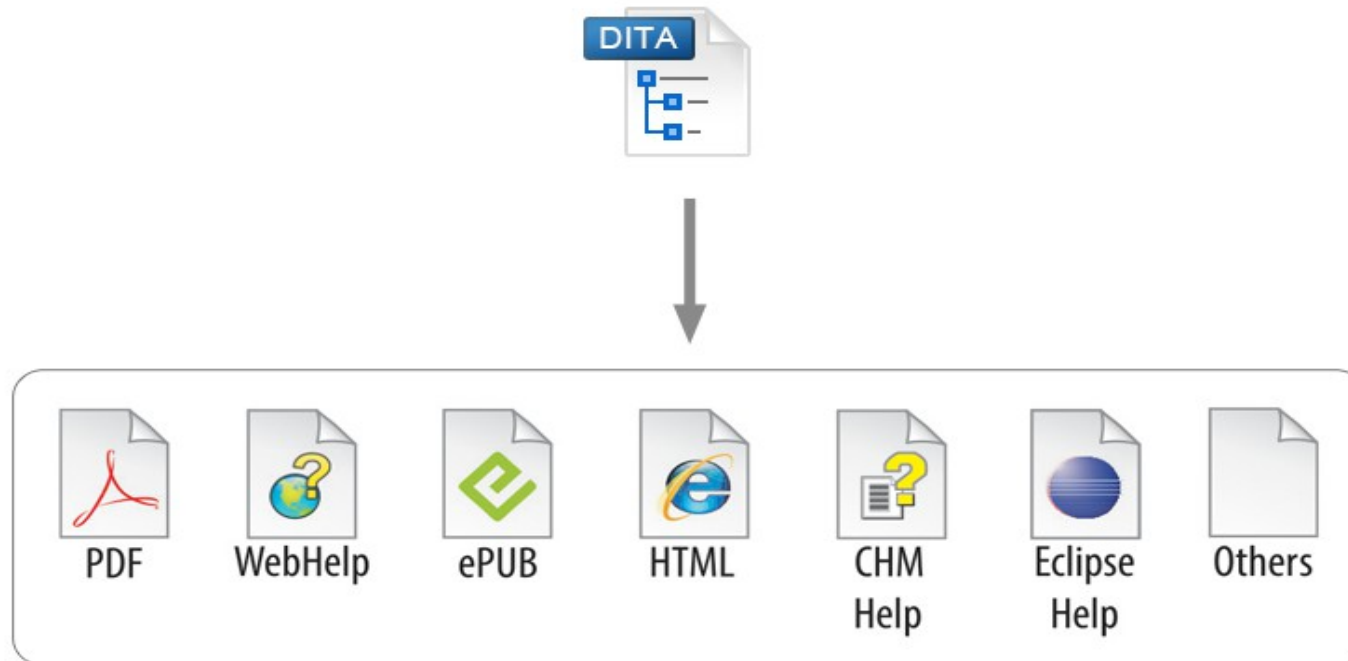
<https://www.infomanagementcenter.com/publications/best-practices-newsletter/2010-best-practices-newsletter/successful-localization-in-dita/>

- Use a controlled vocabulary (simplified English).
- Avoid reusing inline elements other than product names.

<https://lists.oasis-open.org/archives/dita/201301/msg00029.html>

- Avoid profiling/filtering content at inline level.

Publishing



Map-wide Validation and Consistency Checks

- Validate each topic according to DITA standard.
- Check for broken links, key references and content references, missing images or referenced resources.
- Check for broken links to remote web sites.
- Check for broken links in the context of profiling filters.

Producing the deliverables

- Checking the project before publishing.
- Sharing publishing customizations
- Automatic production of deliverables either via CMS or via an automated open source server (Jenkins).

Useful links

- DITA Style Guide (by dr. Tony Self):
<https://www.oxygenxml.com/dita/styleguide/webhelpl-feedback/>
- Intelligent Style Guide (by George Bina):
<https://github.com/oxygenxml/dim>
- Oxygen XML Blog (Reuse, Linking, custom validation, sharing settings):
<http://blog.oxygenxml.com/>

Conclusions

A healthy DITA project needs to:

- Be Manageable.
- Allow for scalability.
- Allow for easy collaboration.
- Allow for detection and correction of mistakes before the deliverables are published.
- Allow for correction of mistakes after the deliverables are published.

Don't panic



Thank You!

Your opinion is important to both the speaker and the Summit!

Please post your feedback about this session using the AttendeeHub app.

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