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**Description
of
the
Procbook EDD**

Procbook EDD Version 1.3

Doc No.: TBD

September, 2002

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCBOOK EDD

Document Information

Author: Dan Emory

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Each instance of the optional PubData element above produces a line of the document information. The Type attribute determines the prefix produced in each instance of PubData. If the value of Type is "Other" (as in this case), or TitleLine, no bolded prefix is produced. The first instance of PubData (in the sidehead column above) has its Type attribute set to TitleLine, and the title text is typed in.

Revision History

Version 1 - Initial Issue.

Version 1.1 - Major refinements.

Version 1.2 - Revised and added text inclusions. Added template formatting information. Added other refinements.

Version 1.3 - Added title numbering options. Added structured front matter under element TitlePage. Added icons for alerts. Added capability to format lines of code. Added paragraph-level change bar capability. Added capability to format money at decimal tab stops.

Introduction

The optional Notices element is used for this and all of the other notice types above/below, beginning with Revision History. Each instance of element Notices has the following structure:

1. An optional NoticeTitle element in the sidehead column.
Attribute Type in this element specifies the notice type as Copyright, Trademark, Security, Abstract, Foreword, Revision History, or Introduction. Prefix rules produce the applicable attribute-determined title that appears in the sidehead column.
2. Warning, Caution, Note, Para, Numlist, and Unlist elements.

WARNING



This is an example of a Notice that has only a warning, with no NoticeTitle element.

Copyright Notice

Copyright © 2002, Dan Emory & Associates. All rights reserved.

Trademark Notice

Procbook is a trademark of Dan Emory & Associates.

Security Notice

This document is unclassified.

Abstract

This document describes the design, structure and formatting of the Procbook EDD and its associated templates.

Foreword

This is the foreword text for a document.

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CHAPTER 1:

Chapter or Appendix Title (element Chapter or Appendix)

1-1 Introduction to Procbook (element Section)

Section Chunk
(element Sectchnk)

A Procbook Chapter or Appendix can contain up to 4 levels (Section, Pgbk, Task, Subtask) of numbered headings, and the first three of those levels can contain multiple titled or untitled chunks.

Multiple instances of the Sectchnk chunking element can appear under element Section. Each instance of Sectchnk can have an optional side-headed title. The complete range of element options are provided under Sectchnk, including:

1. References (element Fmrefgrp)
2. Note, Caution, and Warning elements
3. Para elements
4. Table elements
5. Graphic elements (single- or multi-sheet)
6. Equation (Eqn) elements
7. Multi-level lists (elements List1-5)
8. Single-level numbered (element Numlist) and un-numbered (element Unlist) list elements

Sections can optionally contain one or more numbered Pgbk elements.

Although the fully defined structure with Tasks and Subtasks is intended to facilitate the creation of structured documents containing extensive procedural data, the structure is flexible enough for use in non-procedural documents as well, as this document demonstrates.

1-1.1 Pageblock (element Pgbk under a Section)

Page Block Chunk
(element Pbchnk)

Multiple instances of the Pbchnk chunking element can appear under element Pgbk. Each instance of Pbchnk can have an optional side-headed title. The complete range of element options are provided under Pbchnk, including:

1. References (element Fmrefgrp)
2. Note, Caution, and Warning elements
3. Para elements
4. Table elements

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Introduction to Procbook (element Section)

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5. Graphic elements (single- or multi-sheet)
6. Equation (Eqn) elements
7. Multi-level lists (elements List1-5)
8. Single-level numbered (Numlist) and un-numbered (Unlist) list elements

Page blocks optionally contain one or more Task elements. Graphic elements may also be placed at the very end of the page block.

1-1.1.1 Task Title (element Task under a Pgbk element)

Task Chunk Title
(element Tchkn)

Multiple instances of the Tchkn chunking element can appear under element Task. Each instance can have an optional side-headed title. The complete range of element options are available, including:

1. References (element Fmrefgrp)
2. Note, Caution, and Warning elements
3. Para elements
4. Table elements
5. Graphic elements (single- or multi-sheet)
6. Equation (Eqn) elements
7. Multi-level lists (elements List1-5)
8. Single-level numbered (Numlist) and un-numbered (Unlist) list elements

Tasks optionally contain one or more Subtask elements

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1-1.1.1.1 Subtask Title (element Subtask under a Task element)

REFERENCES: This Fmrefgrp element provides a way to group all references at the beginning of a chunk or subtask. Para elements provide references to other documents, and/or to information in the current document, optionally using hypertext and/or cross-reference elements [Refint](#), [Refext](#), and [FmXref](#). An optional delimiter line (element Delimiter) separates the reference text from the text that follows.

The complete range of element options are available under Subtasks, including:

1. References (element Fmrefgrp)
2. Note, Caution, and Warning elements
3. Para elements
4. Table elements
5. Graphic elements (single- or multi-sheet)
6. Equation (Eqn) elements
7. Multi-level lists (elements List1-5)
8. Single-level numbered (Numlist) and un-numbered (Unlist) list elements

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1-1.2 Top--Level Structure of a Procbook Instance

Book File Structure

A book file consists of files whose topmost element (valid at the highest level) can be included in a FrameMaker structured book file into which the Procbook element definitions have been previously imported. The Procbook element itself exists only in the book file. Listed below are the children of Procbook (i.e., separate files) which can be included in a book file, listed in the order in which they must appear in the book:

1. The Optional, Structured TitlePage file containing the document title and structured front matter.

2. One or More Optional, Unstructured Front Matter Files (e.g., generated Table of Contents).

These are unstructured FrameMaker files. After each such file is added to the book file, it must be wrapped in a Mfmatr element.

3. One or More Structured Chapter Files

Each file must begin with a Chapter element. At least one Chapter file is required. Its major components (Section, Pgbk, Task, and Subtask) appear on pages 1 thru 3 of this chapter.

4. One or More Optional, Structured Appendix Files

Each file must begin with an Appendix element. The structure is identical to Chapters.

5. One or More Optional, Unstructured Back Matter Files (e.g., a generated Index)

These are unstructured FrameMaker files. After each such file is added to the book file, it must be wrapped in a Mbkmatr element.

Other Elements Which are Valid at the Highest Level

In addition to book-level components (Procbook, TitlePage, Chapter, Appendix, Mfmatr, and Mbkmatr), the following elements are also made valid at the highest level so that they may optionally be created in separate files (or in separate uniquely-named text flows within a single file) and then imported by copy or reference into Chapter or Appendix files as text insets:

1. Section and Sectchnk

2. Pgbk and Pbchnk

3. Task and Tchnk

4. Subtask

5. List1 thru List5

6. Numlist

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Top--Level Structure of a Procbook Instance

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7. Unlist
8. Graphic
9. Eqn (Equation)
10. Table

1-2 Procbook Numbering

This section describes how numbering is implemented in titles and lists.

1-2.1 EDD Prefix and Suffix Rules Produce Title Numbers

NOTE



Chunk titles and alert (NOTE, CAUTION and WARNING) icons appear in the sidehead column. All other titles span all columns and sideheads. Observe also that an optional delimiter line (element Delimiter) can appear below the alert text to separate it from the text that follows.

Numbering of element Title in Chapters, Appendixes, Sections, Page Blocks, Tasks, Subtasks, Tables, Equations and Graphics is accomplished by using attribute values. The advantages of using attribute values to provide Title numbering include:

- Greater flexibility in using numbering information in running header/footers.
- Non-sequential numbering can be implemented, where, for instance, Chapter numbers identify subsystems, Section numbers identify subsystem components, and Page Block and Task numbers identify classes of tasks, functions, or activities pertaining to a particular component. This system has proven to be highly successful in ATA documentation, where work cards and parts lists, for example, use the same numbering system as the corresponding shop manuals. This allows aircraft maintenance personnel to quickly identify and retrieve from an SGML database repository any desired information about a specific component within an aircraft subsystem.
- On export to SGML or XML, all title numbering information is preserved, providing optimal retrieval capabilities using database query mechanisms.
- The ability to easily customize (by means of EDD prefix rules) the title numbering scheme, as explained in the Note on the next page. For instance, in a file whose top-level element is Chapter or Appendix, setting the Chapnbr attribute to Off converts a numbered chapter or appendix into an un-numbered title for a standalone article.

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Procbook Numbering

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The default values of the following attributes is “Off”:

1. The Chapnbr attribute in element Chapter or Appendix
2. The Sectnbr attribute in element Section
3. The Pgbknbr attribute in element Pgbk
4. The Seq attribute in elements Task, Subtask, Graphic, Eqn, and Table.

Allowing one or more of these attributes to retain its default value of Off makes possible all of the following title numbering schemes:

- If none of the above-listed attributes are set to Off, all titles are numbered as they are shown in this document .
- Setting the Chapnbr attribute to Off in an instance of element Chapter or Appendix removes the “Chapter n” or “Appendix n” prefix to the Chapter or Appendix title, and removes the Chapter or Appendix number prefix from all Section, Pgbk, Task, Subtask, Graphic, Sheet, Equation and Table titles.
- Setting the Sectnbr attribute to Off in an instance of element Section preserves the Chapter title numbering (and the Chapter number prefix to Graphic, Sheet, Equation, and Table titles), but the Section title, as well as the titles for the Pgbk, Task, and Subtask children of element Section are un-numbered.
- Setting the Pgbknbr attribute to Off in an instance of element Pgbk preserves all higher-level title numbering (and the Chapter number prefix to Graphic, Sheet, Equation, and Table titles), but the Pgbk title, as well as the titles for the Task and Subtask children of element Pgbk are un-numbered.
- Setting the Seq attribute to Off in an instance of element Task removes the number prefix from the Task title, as well as the titles for the Subtask children of element Pgbk.
- Setting the Seq attribute to Off in an instance of element Subtask removes the numbering in the Subtask title.
- Setting the Seq attribute to Off in in an instance of element Graphic removes the “Figure n:” prefix from the Graphic title, as well as from the titles in all Sheet element children of element Graphic.
- Setting the Seq attribute to Off in an instance of element Eqn removes the “Equation n” prefix from the Equation title.
- Setting the Seq attribute to Off in an instance of element Table removes the “Table n” prefix from the Table title.

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The prefix and suffix rules used to produce the number at each title level (when none of the attributes in the preceding Note are set to Off) are described below:

1. Chapter and Appendix titles
Prefix rules produce the word "CHAPTER" or "APPENDIX" followed by the value of the Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.
2. Section titles
The prefix rule uses the values of the following attributes in the sequence listed:
 - A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.
 - B. The Subjnbr attribute in the parent Subject element
3. Page Block titles
A prefix rule uses the values of the following attributes to produce the number that precedes the title text:
 - A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element
 - B. The Sectnbr attribute in the parent Section element.
 - C. The Pgblknbr attribute in the parent Pgblk element.
4. Task titles
A prefix rule produces uses the values of the following attributes in the sequence listed:
 - A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.
 - B. The Sectnbr attribute in the parent Section element.
 - C. The Pglknbr attribute in the parent Pgblk element.
 - D. The Seq attribute in the parent Task element.
5. Subtask titles
A prefix rule uses the values of the following attributes in the sequence listed:
 - A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.
 - B. The Sectnbr attribute in the parent Section element.
 - C. The Pgblknbr attribute in the parent Pgblk element.

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- D. The Seq attribute in the parent Task element.
- E. The Seq attribute in the parent Subtask element.

6. Table titles

A prefix rule uses the values of the following attributes in the sequence listed:

- A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.
- B. The Seq attribute in the parent Table element.

NOTE 

The optional Title element in a Table must be inserted in the first (straddled and unrulled) heading row of the table. Following the Title text, you may insert a TableContinuation variable. An example of a titled table is show below:

Table 1-1: Table Title

| Column Heading | Column Heading | Column Heading |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| WARNING: This is a table warning | CAUTION: This is a table caution | NOTE: This is a table note |
| 1. <u>This is a List 1 item.</u> | (a) This is a Numlist | ● This is an Unlist. |
| CellFooting text in a table footing row. ^a | | |

a. Text of a table footnote

7. Equation Titles

A prefix rule uses the values of the following attributes in the sequence listed:

- A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.
- B. The Seq attribute in the parent Eqn element.

An example of an equation title in an Eqn element is shown below:

$$E = mc^2$$

Equation 1-1: Example of an Equation

The Title element in the above equation is optional. The title, as well as the equation anchored frame, span all columns and sideheads.

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8. Graphic and Sheet titles

A prefix rule uses the values of the following attributes in the sequence listed:

A. The Chapnbr attribute in the parent Chapter or Appendix element.

B. The Seq attribute in the parent Graphic element.

If the Graphic element contains multiple Sheet elements, a suffix rule uses the values of the following additional attributes in the Sheet titles, in the sequence listed:

C. The Sheetnbr attribute in parent element Sheet, preceded by the word "Sheet".

D. The Sheetcnt attribute in parent element Graphic, preceded by the word "of".

An example of a multi-sheet graphic appears below.

Figure 1-1: Graphic Title



Figure 1-1: Sheet Title
Sheet 1 of 2

This is an optional graphic description element (Gdesc) which describes the graphic. Typically, Gdesc provides a legend, using the Numlist element (with the Numtype attribute set to LBL), to identify each item number indicated within the graphic. The Graphic title, as well as the Sheet titles, are all optional. The titles, as well as the anchored frames, span all columns and sideheads.

Note also that this graphic element (and its Sheet children) appears as the last child of element Pgbk.



Figure 1-1: Sheet Title
Sheet 2 of 2

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1-2.2 Autonumbering is used for Lists

The Item element in all types of lists has applied to it the applicable FrameMaker autonumber specification. These autonumbering specifications are defined in EDD Format Change lists. EDD format rules specify the applicable Format Change List based on the context of each Item element.

Standard Lists

NOTE  Standard lists at any level can contain Notes, Cautions, Warnings, Tables, Graphics, and numbered (Numlist) and unnumbered (Unlist) sublists.

Standard lists (elements List1-List7) have up to 7 level of numbering, as shown below

1. List1 item
 - A. List2 item
 - (1) List3 item
 - (a) List4 item
 - 1 List5 item
 - 2 List5 item
 - a List6 item
 - i List7 item
 - ii List7 item in the same instance of List7

Elements List1 thru List5 have a Cont attribute. When this attribute is set to a value of 1, a second instance of the same list continues the numbering from the last item number in the previous instance of that list, as shown below:

- 3 This is the first item in a second instance of List5 with the Cont attribute set to a value of 1. Observe that the numbering continues from the last item in the previous instance of List5 above.

Elements L1item thru L7item have an Alt attribute. When this attribute is set to a value of 1, a suffix is added to the item number, as shown below:

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1. List1 item
- 1A. List1 item with the Alt attribute set to 1
 - A. List2 item
 - A1. List2 item with the Alt attribute set to 1

When both the Cont and Alt attributes are set to 1. the numbering continues from the previous instance of the same list, as shown below.

- A2. This is a second instance of List2 in which the Cont and Alt attributes for the first item in the list are both set to 1.

Numbered Lists
(element Numlist)

Numbered lists have a single level. However, multiple instances of Numlist can create a multi-level indented list similar to standard lists. An Indent Attribute allows the lists to be indented to any of 9 levels, and a Numtype attribute is used to specify the type of numbering at each level.

1. Numlist with Numtype set to NNP (the default value), and the indent level set to 0.
2. This is a second item in the same Numlist instance as item 1 above.
 - A. Numlist with Numtype set to AUP, and the indent level set to 1.
 - (1) Numlist with Numtype set to NNB and indent level set to 2.
 - (a) Numlist with Numtype set to ALB and indent level set to 3.
 - 1 Numlist with Numtype set to NNS and indent level set to 4.
 - a Numlist with Numtype set to ALS and indent level set to 5
 - I. Numlist with Numtype set to RUP and indent level set to 6.
 - i. Numlist with Numtype set to RLP and indent level set to 7.
 - I) Numlist with Numtype set to RUR and indent level set to 8 (the maximum indent)

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- i) Numlist with Numtype set to RLR and indent level set to 8.
- 1) Numlist with Numtype set to NNR and indent level set to 8.
- A) Numlist with Numtype set to AUR and indent level set to 8.
- a) Numlist with Numtype set to ALR and indent level set to 8.

1.1.3 Numlist with Numtype set to LBL, indent level set to 1, and Label attribute in element Numlitem set to a value of 1.1.3. The LBL value of the Numtype attribute is typically used in Gdesc elements under graphics to provide a legend identifying item numbers which appear in the graphic.

Un-numbered Lists (element Unlist)

Un-numbered lists have a single level. However, multiple instances of Unlist can create a multi-level indented list similar to standard lists. An Indent Attribute allows the lists to be indented to any of 9 levels (default value is 0), and a Bulltype attribute is used to specify the bullet symbol type in each instance of Unlist.

- Unlist with Bulltype SYSTEM (the default), indent 0.
- This is a second item under the same Unlist instance.
 - Unlist instance, with Bulltype BULLET, indent 1.
 - Unlist instance, with Bulltype NDASH, indent 2.
 - Unlist instance, with Bulltype MDASH, indent 3.
 - ◆ Unlist instance, Bulltype DIAMOND, indent 4.
 - * Unlist instance, Bulltype ASTERISK, indent 5.
 - Δ Unlist instance, Bulltype DELTA, indent 6.
 - Unlist instance, Bulltype SQUARE, indent7.

Another Unlist instance, with Bulltype set to NONE, and indent level set to 2. Note that this setting of the Bulltype attribute allows multiple paragraphs of ordinary text to be positioned at any of 9 possible indent levels (0-8).

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1-3 Procbook Running Headers and Footers

All data in the master page running headers and footers are produced by variables.

1-3.1 The Footer Block has the Following Components:

1. Section Number, centered in large characters (Running Header/Footer2 variable)

The number is derived from the following attribute values:

- A. The Chapnbr attribute in the current Chapter or Appendix element
- B. The Secnbr attribute in the first Section element on the page, or the most recent Section element on a preceding page.

NOTE



If you opt to turn off chapter and/or section numbering, as described in [1-2.1 EDD Prefix and Suffix Rules Produce Title Numbers](#), the text frame containing Running Header Footer 2 should be removed from the footer on the Left and Right master pages.

-
2. Effectivity Information in the box at the left side of the footer (Running Header/Footer1 variable)

This information (identifying applicable configurations, model numbers, version numbers, etc.) is derived from the value of the Effect attribute in the first element which contains that attribute on the page, or the most recent element containing that attribute on a preceding page.

3. The Title of the Section or Pgbk (Running Header/Footer 4 variable)

This information, appearing as the top-most line in the right side of the footer, contains the text (without the number) of the Title element in the first Section or Pgbk element appearing on the page, or in the most recent Section or Pgbk element on a preceding page.

4. The Page Number

This information, derived from the Chapnum and CurrentPage# variables, appears in the middle line in the right side of the footer.

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5. The Document Number and Revision Date (Running Header/ Footer 3 variable)

This information, appearing in the bottom line in the right side of the footer, is derived from the values of the Docnbr and Revdate attribute in the first element on the page which contains those attributes, or the most recent element on a preceding page which contains those attributes.

NOTE



The Docnbr attribute is only provided in the Procbook, TitlePage, Chapter, and Appendix elements.

6. Disclaimer text.

This information, at the very bottom of the footer, is produced by the user-defined variable named Disclaimer.

1-3.2 The Header Block has the Following Components:

1. Company Name, produced by user-defined variable CompanyName
2. Manual Title, produced by user-defined variable ManualTitle

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1-4 Miscellaneous Features of Procbook

1-4.1 Special Attributes

Most of the attributes described here are choice-type attributes with default values.

The Break Attribute

The Break attribute, which appears in the following elements, provides a means of forcing page or column breaks:

1. Title
2. Item (provides the item number in all list types)
3. AlertLine (the sideheaded word Note, Caution, or Warning)
4. Table (provides the empty anchoring paragraph for tables)
5. GrphcAnchor (provides the empty anchoring paragraph for graphic anchored frames)
6. EqnAnchor (provides the empty anchoring paragraph for equation anchored frames).
7. Elements PubData and NoticeTitle, which appear under the TitlePage element.
8. Element CodePara (produces lines of code).

The Break attribute has three choices:

1. NoBreak (the default value)
2. ColumnBreak (produces a column break in multi-column page layouts)
3. PageBreak (produces a page break)

NOTE



An important function of the Break attribute is to optionally force a page break at each Section or Pgbk title. In addition, the Break attribute can be used at each point where there is a change in the value of the Revdate or Effect attribute in any element, so as to assure that the footer reflects any of these transitions. Also, applying a page or column break to AlertLine elements assures that Notes, Cautions, and Warnings near the bottom of a page are kept with the following text to which they pertain.

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| | |
|---|--|
| The Orient Attribute | <p>The Orient attribute appears in the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Table (provides the anchoring paragraph for tables)2. GrphcAnchor (The empty anchoring paragraph for graphic anchored frames)3. EqnAnchor (The empty anchoring paragraph for equation anchored frames) <p>The Orient attribute has two choices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Port</u> (the default value, which selects paragraph tag AnchorPort)2. <u>Land</u> (specifies paragraph tag AnchorLand) <p>FrameScripts are available which can use these two paragraph tags to switch between portrait and landscaped master pages for wide tables and graphics. A built-in capability for accomplishing the same thing is supposed to be available in FrameMaker 7.0.</p> |
| The Import Attribute in Element Picture | <p>The Import attribute (required) is provided in element Picture. This attribute has two choices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Yes</u> - Insertion of element Picture (the anchored frame) opens the Import File dialog so as to select the graphic file to be imported.2. <u>No</u> - Insertion of element Picture creates an empty anchored frame. |
| The Entname Attribute in Elements Picture and Equ | <p>This is a string-type attribute. Its purpose is to create an unique entity name for the graphic or equation in each instance of element Picture or Equ. In the Procbook DTD, the Entname attribute is declared to be of type Entity. If an Entity Catalog File (see Chapter 4 of the FM+SGML Developer's Guide) that equates each value of Entname to the corresponding graphic storage location is created and specified in the Application Definition file, no entity declarations are written out in the internal DTD subset when a Procbook instance is exported to SGML. On import of such a Procbook SGML instance, the value of the Entname attribute in each instance of the Picture or Equ element is used to locate the associated entity declaration contained in the Entity Catalog File, and thereby imports the correct graphic or equation into each instance of element Picture or Equ.</p> <p>If used as described above, Entname avoids one of the more irritating behaviors of FM+SGML (and presumably FrameMaker 7.0). Namely, the arbitrary and capricious way it writes out entity names in entity declarations to the internal DTD subset on export to SGML.</p> |

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Special Attributes in
Tables

1. The Alignment Attribute in Element Table

This attribute determines initial selection of the table format (LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER) to be used when inserting a table. The attribute has three choices:

NOTE 

The initial selection of the table format to be used can be overridden at the time of table insertion, or at any subsequent time.

A. Center (the default value) selects the CENTER table format, which centers the table in the text frame.

B. Left selects the LEFT table format, which aligns the left edge of the table with the left edge of the text frame.

C. Right selects the RIGHT table format, which aligns the right edge of the table with the right edge of the text frame.

2. The Valign attribute in element Entry

This attribute determines the vertical alignment of Para element text within table cells. The attribute has three choices:

A. middle (the default value) centers the text vertically in the table cell.

B. top places the text at the top of the table cell.

C. bottom places the text at the bottom of the table cell.

3. The Align attribute in element Entry

This attribute determines the horizontal alignment of Para element text within table cells. The attribute has three choices:

A. left (the default value) places the text at the left side of the table cell.

B. center places the text at the center of the table cell.

C. right places the text at the right side of the table cell.

The Indent Attribute in
elements Unlist,
Numlist and CodePara

This attribute, which has values between 0 (the default value) and 8 controls the indentation of the text appearing in CodePara elements and numbered/un-numbered lists. An example of lines of code in three separate CodePara elements is shown below:

```
CodePara TEXT AT INDENT LEVEL 0
```

```
CodePara TEXT AT INDENT LEVEL 1
```

```
CodePara TEXT AT INDENT LEVEL 2
```

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Special Attributes in Alerts (Notes, Cautions and Warnings)

1. The Indent Attribute

This attribute determines the horizontal positioning of alert text. The attribute has 10 choices:

- A. Auto (the default value) automatically indents the text horizontally according to its context.
- B. Indent levels 0-8 indent the alert text horizontally to the specified indent level.

2. The KeepWith Attribute

This attribute determines whether the text of the alert is kept on the same page as the text preceding or following the alert. the attribute has three choices:

- A. Next (the default value) keeps the alert text with the text that follows it.

NOTE 

The Break attribute in element AlertLine provides an alternative way to keep the alert text with the text that follows.

- B. Previous keeps the alert text with the text that precedes it.

- C. Both attempts to keep the alert text with the text that precedes and follows it.

Miscellaneous Attributes

1. Element Procbook has the following optional, string-type attributes:

- A. Spl - available for any special-purpose book level description. The default value is TBD
- B. Model - Identifies the model number(s) that are the subject of the book. The default value is TBD
- C. Cusname - Identifies the name of the customer for whom the document was produced.
- D. Docnbr - Identifies the number assigned to the document.

2. The Chg optional string-type attribute

This attribute, used to identify the document change number or change status, is provided in the Procbook, Chapter, Section, Pgbk, Task, Subtask, Graphic, and Table elements

3. The Pgbkname optional, string-type attribute in element Pgbk

This attribute can be used to provide a descriptive (and presumably unique) name for a Pgbk and its children.

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Special Attributes

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4. The Blknbr optional, string-type attribute in element Pgbk
This attribute can provide additional identification of a Pgbk and its children.
5. The Func optional, string-type attribute in element Task
This attribute can be used to describe a task function or category of information contained in a Task and its children.
6. The EquSize attribute in element Equ
This choice-type attribute specifies the initial equation size. Choices are Small, Medium (the default value) and Large.
7. The Keyword optional, strings-type attribute
This attribute allows multiple keywords (each in its own separate string) to be associated with the content of an element. By placing a list of keywords in this attribute, their relevance is elevated. Not only that, but (obviously) the listed keywords need not actually appear in the associated text in order to be found, and the search can be optionally be restricted to a particular element name. As a result, attribute keyword searches are far more effective than a textual search, because all "hits" during such a search should be relevant.

For example, open the Find/Change dialog, and select Element in the Find menu. In the Find Element dialog, leave the Element slot blank, enter "Keywords" in the Attribute slot, and enter "cross" in the Attribute Value slot. Then click Set. You can now find all instances within this document where cross-references are mentioned.
8. The Type attribute in elements PubData and NoticeTitle
This attribute specifies the prefix or title text for various types of publication data and notices which commonly appear in front matter contained under the TitlePage element.
9. The Chgbar, Chgno, and Chgdate attributes in elements Title, Item, AlertLine, AlertLineTbl, Para, CodePara and Footnote
The choice-type Chgbar attribute has values of On and Off (Off is the default value). Setting the value of this attribute to On produces a change bar in the left margin for the entire paragraph, as is the case here for both the Item and Para elements. Strings-type attributes Chgno and Chgdate allow the applicable change number(s) and change date(s) to be recorded. In this example, the change date (9/15/02) is in a machine-readable form. See also the Chgbar element, as described in [Chgbar](#) under Text Inclusions.

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10. The Tabstop attribute in element Money

Element Money can be used only in the body rows of tables. The Tabstop attribute specifies the position of a decimal-aligned tab stop, allowing monetary values to be properly aligned on the decimal point. An example is provided below, where each line is contained in a Para element child of element Money:

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Assets..... | \$10,597.60 |
| Liabilities..... | 150.00 |

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1-4.2 Element Inclusions

Inclusion elements can be inserted in the text of the following elements:

1. Title
2. AlertLineTbl
3. Item
4. Para
5. Footnote¹

Link-Type Inclusions

Link-type inclusions include the following elements:

1. FmXref

This is a true FrameMaker cross-reference element that references either a Title or Item element, both of which have the read-only unique ID attribute Crid, which is automatically assigned a value by FrameMaker when a cross-reference element is created. An example is provided here:

See [1-4 Miscellaneous Features of Procbook](#). You will note that the Crid attribute in the Title element referenced in this cross-reference has been assigned an unique ID number.

2. Hotlink

This empty element is used to create a hypertext-like link that will work in some SGML browsers. It has the following two attributes:

- A. Targetid

This attribute specifies the unique name of the target node (i.e., the hypertext destination)

- B. Targetrefid

This attribute specifies the unique name of a node which can be specified as the target node in the Targetid attribute of another Hotlink element.

Note that a single Hotlink element can specify values in both of these attributes, in which case the Hotlink element provides a hypertext link to another target node, as well as representing a named destination that can be specified in the Targetid attribute of other Hotlink elements.

1. The Footnote element is an inclusion, but can also contain inclusions.

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3. FmNewlink

This element produces a FrameMaker newlink hypertext marker which specifies the unique name of a destination node which can be referenced in FmGotolink marker elements.

4. FmGotolink

This element produces a FrameMaker gotolink hypertext marker which specifies a named destination contained in an FmNewlink marker. It is an inclusion only in elements Refint and Refext, which provide the anchor text for all hypertext links.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that, for a hypertext link to work in both SGML and FrameMaker, the following requirements must be met:

- A. Each target node must have an FmNewlink element and a Hotlink element, both of which specify the unique name assigned to that target node.
- B. Each Refint or Refext element must contain both an FmGotolink element and a Hotlink element, both of which must specify the unique name assigned to the target node. To clearly indicate that the Refint and Refext elements contain anchor text for hypertext links, the text inside these two elements is made blue. A Refint element containing active FmGotolink and Hotlink elements is shown here: [See Link-Type Inclusions.](#)

NOTE



By examining the structure view for the Item element in Numlist item B above, you will note that the FmGotolink marker element must be placed at the beginning of the Refint or Refext element's text, and the Hotlink element (if any) must be placed at the end of the Refint or Refext element's text, otherwise the FmGotolink marker will not be activatable. Also, note that the target Title element (on page 21) containing the text "Link-Type Inclusions" has FmNewlink and Hotlink elements that specify the unique name ("LinkTypes") of the target node. Both the FmNewlink and Hotlink elements in the target Title element must be placed at the end of the text, otherwise the text of the target Title element will be omitted from PDF bookmarks.

5. Refint and Refext

These two elements (described above) wrap the [anchor text](#) for a hypertext link. The wrapped text becomes blue.

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Text Inclusions

Text inclusion elements are used for a variety of purposes, as described and exemplified below:

1. Underline
Underlines the wrapped text.
2. Bold
Bolds the wrapped text.
3. Code
Changes the font to one that is appropriate for representing CODE.
4. Emphasis
Emphasizes the wrapped text.
Two or more of the above four elements can be combined to produce, for instance, ***bold, underlined, emphasized, code*** text.
5. Strikethru
~~Strikes through~~ the wrapped text.
6. Chgbar
Wraps text within a paragraph that has been changed. Produces a change bar at the edge of the page. This element has two optional, string-type attributes: Strings-type attribute Chgno can be used to reference change number(s) (e.g., change orders), and strings-type attribute Chgdate can be used to record date(s) the change(s) were made. Using Find, in which element Chgbar is specified, and a value is specified for the Chgno attribute, all changes made as a result of a particular change order number can be found.

NOTE




Change bars can also be turned on at the paragraph level, as described in [Item 9](#) under Miscellaneous Attributes.

7. Footnote
Inserts a footnote number¹ at the point of insertion, and places the footnote text at the bottom of the page, or, in the case of a footnote inserted in table text, the footnote text appears below the table.
8. Index
This element inserts a FrameMaker marker of type Index.

1. Footnote text

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9. Picture
This element inserts an in-line graphic 
10. Equ
This element inserts an in-line equation $E = mc^2$.
11. Pnr
Wraps a part number.
12. Conname
Wraps the name of a consumable material item.
13. Connbr
Wraps the identifying number of a consumable material item.
14. Toolname
Wraps the name of a standard tool or equipment.item.
15. Toolnbr
Wraps the identifying number of a standard tool or equipment item.

Note that, for items 110 thru 15 above, no special formatting is produced. The purpose of these elements is to mark critical information which can then be easily found/listed using the FrameMaker Find or generated list capabilities, or (when a document is in the form of an SGML instance) by utilizing database query mechanisms.

Context Labels are
Used as Facilitators

The EDD specifies context labels for Title and Item elements in all possible contexts. These context labels appear in the Cross Reference dialog, as well as in dialogs used to select titles or list items for inclusion in PDF bookmarks or generated lists.

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Element Inclusions

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCBOOK EDD

1-5 Template Formatting

This section describes the formatting contained in the template (file ProcTemplate.fm)

1-5.1 **Fonts and Font Sizes**

The Truetype Arial font is used throughout (the only exceptions are the CodePara paragraph tag and the Code character tag, where the Truetype CourierNew font is used). The Arial and Courier New fonts were chosen because they are installed on most platforms. Font size is 11 pt, with the following exceptions:

1. Master Pages

Paragraph tags used in Master Pages are used nowhere else. Master Page paragraph tags having sizes other than 11 pt. include:

- A. The large section number in the footer is 24 pt.
- B. The disclaimer text at the bottom of the footer is 7 pt.
- C. The company name in the header is 18 pt.

2. The Title element in element TitlePage is 22 pt.

3. Chapter titles are 14 pt.

4. Tables

All text in body and footing rows is 10 pt.

5. Footnotes

Text in footnotes is 10 pt.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCBOOK EDD

1-5.2 Paragraph Tags Specified in the EDD

The names of paragraph tags specified in the EDD may not be changed. Some of these tags are used in many different contexts, in which format rules and format change lists modify the base formatting of the paragraph. Paragraph tags defined in the EDD include:

1. AnchorPort and AnchorLand

Used only as the empty anchoring paragraph for elements Tgroup, Eqn and Picture in portrait and landscaped page layouts.

NOTE



AnchorPort and AnchorLand are set up in the template so that tables and the anchored frames for graphics and equations span all columns and sideheads.

2. Body

Used in all Para and Item elements when these elements do not appear within Tables.

3. CellBody

Used in all Para, Item, and AlertLineTbl elements that appear within body rows of Tables.

4. CellHeading

Used in all Para elements that appear within heading rows of Tables.

5. CellFooting

Used in all Para, Item, and AlertLineTbl elements that appear within footing rows of Tables

6. Footnote

Used in all non-table footnotes.

7. TableFootnote

Used in all table footnotes

8. Title

Used in all instances of the Title element.

9. Delimiter

Produces the optional delimiter line below the text of a Note, Caution, or Warning, and below the text in an Fmrefgrp element.

10. NoticeTitle

Used only in the TitlePage element to produce titles for Notices.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCBOOK EDD

WARNING



The icons for Warning, Caution and Note elements are contained on the reference page named "Alerts". This allows you to customize these icons to fit your specific requirements.

11. Warning_Icon

Produces the warning icon, as shown above.

12. Caution_Icon

Creates the caution icon, as shown lower down on this page.

13. Note_Icon

Creates the note icon, as shown on the next page.

14. Alert_Spacer

Produces an empty spacer paragraph in the normal text column above the first Para, Unlist, or Numlist in a Note, Caution, or Warning. This spacer aligns top edge of the text in the normal text column with the top edge of the alert icon.

15. CodePara

This paragraph, used only in the CodePara element, has a font appropriate for representing lines of code. The Indent attribute in element CodePara allows each code line to be indented to any of 9 different indent levels (0-8). An example is shown below:

```
THIS IS A LINE OF CODE WITH THE INDENT ATTRIBUTE  
SET TO A VALUE OF 1
```

1-5.3 Modifying EDD-Specified Paragraph Tags

CAUTION



Changing the default font size of EDD-defined paragraph tags is inadvisable because it may invalidate EDD-specified tab stops, indent settings and Space Above/Below settings.

As mentioned in 1.5.2, the names of these paragraph tags may not be changed. However, none of the EDD's format rules and format change lists modify the paragraph tag formatting parameters listed below, and any may be globally modified and updated in a document or template:

1. Font Family
2. Line spacing
3. Language
4. Pair Kern
5. Widow/Orphan Lines

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Modifying EDD-Specified Paragraph Tags

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCBOOK EDD

6. Hyphenation
7. Word Spacing
8. Automatic Letter Spacing
9. Table Cell Margins

NOTE



After making format changes, re-import the document's element definitions back into itself with Remove Format Overrides set to On.

1-5.4 Character Tags

Character Tags
Specified in the EDD

The names and formatting of character tags specified in the EDD may not be changed. They include:

1. Big
Used in some Numlist numbering formats.
2. ChangeBar
Formats the change bar in Chgbar elements.
3. FmJumpTo
Formats the blue text in [Refint](#), [Refext](#), and FmXref elements.
4. Narrow
Used in some List and Unlist numbering formats.
5. NoUnderline
Used in some List numbering formats.
6. Symbol
Used in some Unlist numbering formats.
7. System
Used in some Unlist numbering formats.
8. Underline
Used in the [Underline](#) element.
9. Wingdings
Used in some Unlist numbering formats.
10. Code
Changes the font to one appropriate for representing code that is wrapped within a Code element.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCBOOK EDD

Special-Purpose Character Tags

The names and formatting of special-purpose character tags may not be changed. They include:

1. FmDenominator and FmNominator

These two tags are used in the variable definitions for fractions.

2. FmSuperscript and FmSymbol

On import of SGML instances to FrameMaker, these two tags are used in translating some SGML character entity references to the corresponding character in FrameMaker.

1-5.5 Miscellaneous Formatting

Table Formats Specified in the EDD

The names of table formats defined in the EDD may not be changed.

1. CENTER

Creates a centered table.

2. LEFT

Creates a left-aligned table.

3. RIGHT

Creates a right-aligned table.

Variable Definitions for Fractions

Names and definitions of the user-defined variables for producing fractions may not be changed. They include:

1. FmFrac12 produces the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$

2. FmFrac13 produces the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$

3. FmFrac14 produces the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$

4. FmFrac15 produces the fraction $\frac{1}{5}$

5. FmFrac16 produces the fraction $\frac{1}{6}$

6. FmFrac18 produces the fraction $\frac{1}{8}$

7. FmFrac23 produces the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$

8. FmFrac25 produces the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$

9. FmFrac34 produces the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$

10. FmFrac35 produces the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$

11. FmFrac38 produces the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$

12. FmFrac45 produces the fraction $\frac{4}{5}$

13. FmFrac56 produces the fraction $\frac{5}{6}$

14. FmFrac58 produces the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$

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15. FmFrac78 produces the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$

16. FmCare-of produces ‰

On export to SGML, these variables are converted to their corresponding SGML character entity references. On import from SGML, those same character entity references are converted back to their corresponding variables.

Cross-Reference
Formats Specified in
the EDD

The Heading cross-reference format is specified in the EDD as the initial format for cross-references. Its name may not be changed.

1-6 Template Page Layout

Headers and Footers

The header/footer design is quite similar to that used in ATA documents. The footer design, in particular, is intended to provide, on each page, all of the information needed by users, even when a single page is extracted from a document. All of the footer information is derived from variables. It was particularly challenging to produce all of the attribute-derived information using only the four running header/footer variables available in pre-7.0 versions of FrameMaker.

Body Text Frame

The 6.5"-wide by 8" high body text frame design, with its 1.6" sidehead column and 4.9" normal text column provides optimum readability. The sidehead column serves as a scanning column for titles and Note, Caution, and Warning icons, allowing users to quickly find the particular information they are seeking.

Left/Right Margins

The inside (binding-edge) margin is 1.125", and the outside margin is 0.875".

Master Pages

The following master pages are included:

1. Default Left and Right pages, whose layout is described above

2. TitlePage

This master page is used only in the TitlePage element, which contains the document title.

3. Blank, a right-hand page which indicates that it is intentionally left blank.

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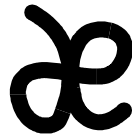


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