

Capitalization

Unless boilerplate or generated text, you are responsible for the capitalization of your document’s text. Table 6 lists the various capitalization rules and when you follow them.

Table 6. Capitalization Rules

Rule	Follow for...
<p>Headline style. In this style, you capitalize the first letter of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The first and last word in the phrase ■ All nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs ■ All subordinating conjunctions (if, because, as, that) <p>Unless the first or last word in the phrase, you do not capitalize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any articles (a, an, the) ■ Coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, for) ■ Prepositions (by, of, in) 	<p>Box titles, captions, group captions, group titles, titles, document titles, figure captions, figure titles, first-level division titles, third-level division titles, list headings, list titles, side titles, table headings, and table titles</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Company and Support Tools</p> <p>Minimum Tool Drivers</p>
<p>Sentence style. In this style, you capitalize the first letter of the first word in the phrase. Do not capitalize any other words unless a proper noun or acronym.</p> <p>Do not include the period after the phrase unless the phrase is a sentence.</p>	<p>Descriptions, group descriptions, figure descriptions, footnotes, in-text notes, and list items</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Tool Generation and Support devices</p> <p>Ideal for tool generation or tool distribution software</p>
<p>All capitals</p>	<p>Second-level division titles</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>TOOL DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>SOURCES OF TOOL SKEW</p>
<p>Author-determined. In other words, capitalize what makes sense in the context of the text. Whichever capitalization rule you follow, make sure you follow it consistently within the division.</p>	<p>Legends and tables</p>

Captions

Captions appear below another element and identify the contents of that element. There are regular captions and figure captions. The composition system prefaces figure captions with the word “Figure” followed by a sequential number, a period, and a space.

For more information, see “[Captions](#)” and “[Figure Captions](#).”

Cautions

Cautions are a type of in-text note. For more information, see “[In-Text Notes](#).”

Code Listings

Basically, code listings are blocks of software code in a document. Use code listings to include a computer program, a code fragment, or pseudo-code in a document. Code listings typically show examples of process routines in your datasheets and application notes.

The rest of this topic:

- Summarizes the SGML elements used to create code listings
- Explains the composition rules and guidelines for code listings
- Provides an example of a code listing

Code Listing Element Summary

Table 7 summarizes the SGML elements used to create code listings. This table is included only to provide context for the following two sections of this topic. For complete SGML details, refer to the appropriate DTD.

Table 7. Code Listing Elements

Element Name	Description
<CODE.LISTING>	The container for all other code listing elements.
<CODE.TITLE>	The code listing’s title. You can optionally insert a title after the code listing’s start tag. The composition system understands a title is for a code listing as long as the title’s start and end tags exist between the code listing’s start and end tags.
<CODE.LINE>	A line in the code listing. You insert lines after the code listing’s start tag or the title’s end tag.

Code Listing Composition Rules and Guidelines

This section contains the rules and guidelines you follow to ensure your code listings are formatted correctly. Information is broken down into the following categories:

- Code listing language
- Code listing titles
- Code listing lines
- A warning about graphics

Code Listing Language

You can optionally specify the computer language for a code listing. This language does not instruct the composition system to do anything. In the future, it will be useful to ABC's customers when viewing electronic versions of documents. Set this language through the CODE.LANGUAGE attribute of the <CODE.LISTING> element.

Code Listing Titles

Code listing titles are optional and appear above the code listing lines. You type the text for a code listing title following headline style capitalization rules. The composition system formats the title in Courier 7 point bold with left alignment.

Code listing titles are either page wide or column wide. Set this width through the PGWIDE attribute of the <TITLE> element.

Code Listing Lines

Code listing lines are the individual lines in a computer program, a code fragment, or pseudo-code. The composition system formats these lines in Courier 7 point text with left alignment.

For best results, we recommend you maintain the content of your code listings outside the SGML system. This is because the SGML editors do not allow you to type multiple spaces next to each other. When you're ready to include the code in your SGML document, cut and paste it into the document. Then, apply the code listing tags as necessary. Also, be sure to replace any non-alphanumeric characters with the associated special character entities.

When applying code listing tags:

- Do not use the Tab key on the keyboard to indent the line; use spaces. The Tab key inserts an operating system-dependent character that the composition system does not recognize and, therefore, yields unpredictable results. Insert the spaces required for indentation before pasting the text into the document.
- Do surround each line of code with the <CODE.LINE> and </CODE.LINE> start and end tags. This preserves the integrity of software code lines when you publish the code in multiple formats. If you print a document, the element forces a new line. If you electronically distribute a document, the element delineates discrete lines of code for reuse.

A Warning about Graphics

We recommend that you always use the <CODE.LISTING> element to include code listings. Avoid using a graphic. Graphics prohibit reuse of code in other applications. In addition, the process of creating graphics from printed material often yields poor quality images for print and production.

Copyright Statement

The ABC copyright statement is part of the boilerplate text the composition system automatically includes. For more information, see [“Boilerplate.”](#)

Cross-References

Cross-references appear in all document types. Use internal cross-references to cite other parts of the same document. Use external cross-references to cite parts of different documents. The rest of this topic describes internal, then external, cross-references.

Internal Cross-References

There are various types of internal cross-references. Table 8 describes each of these types.

Table 8. Types of Internal Cross-References

This Cross-Reference Type...	Cites...
Footnote	A footnote in a document’s note block.
Bibliography	An item in a document’s bibliography.
Division	A section in a document.
Equation	A numbered equation in a document.
Figure	A figure in a document.
Step	A step in a document’s ordered list.
Table	A table in a document.

The rest of this section:

- Summarizes the SGML elements used to create internal cross-references
- Explains the composition rules and guidelines for internal cross-references
- Provides examples of internal cross-references

Internal Cross-Reference Element Summary

Table 9 summarizes the SGML elements used to create internal cross-references. This table is included only to provide context for the following two sections of this topic. For complete SGML details, refer to the appropriate DTD.

Table 9. Internal Cross-Reference Elements

Element Name/Attribute	Description
<FOOTNOTE.REF>	A footnote cross-reference.
<XREF>/BIBLIO	A bibliography cross-reference.
<XREF>/DIV	A division cross-reference.
<XREF>/MATH	An equation cross-reference.
<XREF>/FIG	A figure cross-reference.
<XREF>/STEP	A step cross-reference.
<XREF>/TABLE	A table cross-reference.

Internal Cross-Reference Composition Rules and Guidelines

You handle all internal cross-references similarly. To create an internal cross-reference, simply:

1. Insert the <FOOTNOTE.REF> or <XREF> element where you want the cross-reference to appear.
2. If you inserted the <XREF> element, specify the cross-reference's type through the element's attribute.
3. Specify the element in the document to which the cross-reference points.

For more information on creating and inserting cross-references, see your SGML editor's user guide.

The composition system does the rest of the work. Specifically, the composition system:

1. Inserts the cross-reference's identifier.
 - For a footnote cross-reference, this identifier is Note.
 - For a bibliography cross-reference, this identifier is Reference.
 - For an equation cross-reference, this identifier is Equation.
 - For a figure cross-reference, this identifier is Figure.
 - For a step cross-reference, this identifier is Step.
 - For a table cross-reference, this identifier is Table.
2. Inserts a space.
3. Inserts an automatically resolved reference.
 - For a footnote cross-reference, this reference is the footnote's number.
 - For a bibliography cross-reference, this reference is the bibliography item's number.
 - For an equation cross-reference, this reference is the equation's number.
 - For a division cross-reference, this reference is the title of the division. If you turn on division numbering for the document, this reference also includes the division's number.
 - For a figure cross-reference, this reference is the figure's number.
 - For a step cross-reference, this reference is the step's number.
 - For a table cross-reference, this reference is the table's number.
4. Formats the entire cross-reference in Helvetica 5.5 italics. The alignment is the same as the paragraph in which you insert the cross-reference.

If multiple cross-references are next to each other in the document, the composition system:

- Automatically separates each cross-reference with a comma.
- Includes the identifier once, and makes the identifier plural.

NOTE: For appropriate formatting to occur, multiple cross-references of the same type must have no character data or spaces between the end tag of one reference and the start tag of the next reference.

Examples of Internal Cross-References

This section contains various examples of internal cross-references to help you understand the composition rules and guidelines provided in the previous section. Examples are organized by cross-reference type and contained in tables. There is one table for each type.

Table 10. Footnote Cross-Reference Examples

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <footnote.ref idref="abc10">	see (Note 1)
see <footnote.ref idref="ns10"> <footnote.ref idref="abc15">	see (Notes 1, 2)
see <footnote.ref idref="abc10"> <footnote.ref idref="abc15"> and <footnote.ref idref="abc25">	see (Notes 1, 2) and (Note 3)
see <footnote.ref idref="abc10"> or <footnote.ref idref="abc25">	see (Note 1) or (Note 2)
<footnote.ref idref="abc10">	(Note 1)

Table 11. Bibliography Cross-Reference Examples

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="biblio">	see Reference 1
see <xref idref=" abc10" elem.type="biblio"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="biblio">	see References 1, 2
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="biblio"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="biblio"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="biblio">	see References 1, 2 and Reference 3
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="biblio"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="biblio">	see Reference 1 or Reference 2
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="biblio">)	(Reference 1)

Table 12. Division Cross-Reference Examples, Division Numbering On

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div">	see <i>Section 1.0 Tool Buffers and Inverters</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="div">	see <i>Sections 1.0 Tool Buffers and Inverters, 2.0 Tool Generators</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="div"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="div">	see <i>Sections 1.0 Tool Buffers and Inverters, 2.0 Tool Generators, and Section 3.0 Video Tool Generator</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="div">	see <i>Section 1.0 Tool Buffers and Inverters or Section 2.0 Tool Generators</i>
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div">)	(<i>Section 1.0 Tool Buffers and Inverters</i>)

Table 13. Division Cross-Reference Examples, Division Numbering Off

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div">	see <i>Tool Buffers and Inverters</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="div">	see <i>Tool Buffers and Inverters, Tool Generators</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="div"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="div">	see <i>Tool Buffers and Inverters, Tool Generators, and Video Tool Generator</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="div">	see <i>Tool Buffers and Inverters or Tool Generators</i>
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="div">)	(<i>Tool Buffers and Inverters</i>)

Table 14. Equation Cross-Reference Examples

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="equation">	see <i>Equation 1</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="equation"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="equation">	see <i>Equations 1, 2</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="equation"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="equation"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="equation">	see <i>Equations 1, 2 and Equation 3</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="equation"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="equation">	see <i>Equation 1 or Equation 2</i>
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="equation">)	(<i>Equation 1</i>)

Table 15. Figure Cross-Reference Examples

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="fig">	see <i>Figure 1</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="fig"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="fig">	see <i>Figures 1, 2</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="fig"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="fig"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="fig">	see <i>Figures 1, 2 and Figure 3</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="fig"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="fig">	see <i>Figure 1 or Figure 2</i>
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="fig">)	(<i>Figure 1</i>)

Table 16. Step Cross-Reference Examples

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="step">	see <i>Step 1</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="step"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="step">	see <i>Steps 1, 2</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="step"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="step"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="step">	see <i>Steps 1, 2 and Step 3</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="step"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="step">	see <i>Step 1 or Step 2</i>
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="step">)	(<i>Step 1</i>)

Table 17. Table Cross-Reference Examples

This SGML Code...	Creates Output Like This...
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="table">	see <i>Table 1</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="table"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="table">	see <i>Tables 1, 2</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="table"> <xref idref="abc15" elem.type="table"> and <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="table">	see <i>Tables 1, 2 and Table 3</i>
see <xref idref="abc10" elem.type="table"> or <xref idref="abc25" elem.type="table">	see <i>Table 1 or Table 2</i>
(<xref idref="abc10" elem.type="table">)	(<i>Table 1</i>)