Adobe[®]Using DITA XML for Instructional Documentation

Andrew Thomas

08/10/2005



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Publishing & localization at Adobe

- Direct localization of software, documentation, marketing materials, and web site into 14 languages
- Simultaneous announce and 2-week delta between English and French, German, and Japanese (T1) ship for <u>most</u> releases
- Simultaneous ship of English and T1 for <u>some</u> releases



Pre-DITA: Content sharing issues

- Single-sourced Help, and PDF documentation since 1995
 - FrameMaker and in-house scripts and plug-ins
- Management of shared content across products
 - Manual process resulted in minimal sharing of only very large blocks (e.g., entire chapters)
 - Content inevitably rewritten in editing and review process for each new context
 - Higher development and localization costs, longer lead times, and lower overall quality and usability



Business drivers

- Introduction of product suites
 - Precluded multiple writers, reviewers on shared content
 - Integrated UI and user experience critical to success of suites
- Need to share content authored by different groups (documentation, support, training)
- Need for customized help systems for different target audiences



Other challenges

- Manual localization handoffs
 - Handoffs had to be entire docs or large portions
- Print DTP added approximately two weeks to schedules
 - Handoffs had to be almost final and changes made in multiple places
 - Required early completion of English content



Why DITA XML?

- Open standard and built-in with OpenTopic
- Very specific schema
 - Helps clarify documentation
 - Easy to understand semantics
- Modular content creation
 - Topic-based, not book-based
 - Facilitates re-use of content
 - Allows content to be shared across products



Conversion from Unstructured FrameMaker to DITA

- Mapped Frame paragraph styles and character formats to XML Elements
 - FrameMaker has a conversion mechanism that allows this mapping to be specified
- Although Frame's conversion mechanism is powerful, it did not get us all the way
 - Concepts and references were easier than tasks
 - Post-processed the files using XSLT scripts to get the final output
- Files had to be extensively edited
 - remove overrides and apply correct paragraph styles and character formats in all cases
 - ensure editorial guidelines were followed
- Marks such as [Reference], [Task], [Concept] were inserted to provide information to the XSLT scripts how the topics should be converted.
- A lot of iterations were made until the conversion was about 90% accurate
- After conversion, minor fixes had to be made manually to the files
- FrameMaker conditions were mapped to attributes
 - Very complex to convert conditions automatically
 - Resorted to marking the content with square brackets where conditions existed, and re-inserting after conversion



DITA Usage

- Conversion to DITA from unstructured FrameMaker files
- Core DITA DTDs left alone, except for ditabase.dtd
- Modified EDD to apply further constraints for authors to follow specific structure guidelines
 - For example, for elements that allowed <TEXT> as well as , we removed <TEXT>
- Just 1 map file per product used to group chapter topics
- Nested topics to preserve hierarchy
- Metadata stored within topics (such as help and print outputs)
- Created Adobe domain for Adobe specific specializations



DITA Challenges

- Conditionality
 - Try to enforce conditionality at the topic level
 - For more granular conditionality, specialize <ph> tag
 - Try to avoid conditionality using select attributes limited set
- Translation
 - xml:lang only allows specification of single languages
 - Sort order for index and glossary elements missing



Process/management challenges

- Training and acceptance
- Information architecture: defining structure and scope
- Shared content requirements management
- Customization management
- Need for Japanese-specific changes (adaptations)

Successful Strategies

- Previous doc structure maintained to enable gradual transition
 - Review, localization handoffs in chapter units
- No modifications to shared topics (100% common at topic level)
- Evangelists identified from each functional team
 - Piloted system and features
 - Wrote and managed specs for functional team (editorial, design, production, localization)
- System/new features adopted by larger team <u>only</u> when they resulted in no significant slow-down



Authoring advantages using CMS with DITA

- XML files accessed through GEP Explorer
- Easy management of structural files
 - DTDs, EDD, etc.
 - Content validated
- Cross References / Content References
 - Can be placed to any topic in the repository
 - Referential integrity can be verified
- Previews can be generated on any file



Localization advantages using WorldServer with DITA

- Localization process fully integrated with domestic authoring process
- Segmentation filter allows us to leverage DITA translate attribute
- Translators have the same access to PDF generation as domestic team (great linguistic context)



Benefits for future releases

Schedule flexibility

- Smaller, more frequent handoffs
- More time for writers/content developers
- Improved quality/user experience
 - 100% shared content: learn once
 - Reinforcement of cross-product workflows

 Enablement of future content reuse/sharing scenarios (customized Help, training, support, etc.)



Where we want to go with DITA

Maps, maps, maps

- More re-use of topics
- Metadata at map level (instead of current topic level)
- Flexible loc handoffs
- Iterative authoring process (to integrate better with more iterative software dev. cycle)
- Implement reltables
 - More re-use (especially with shared content)
- Better conditionality
 - Implement DITA val attributes
 - Adding attributes without breaking DITA (looking for enhanced standard)
- Conreffing software strings directly with documentation





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