Documentation Goals and Techniques

FOR KDE AND OPEN SOURCE

Thiago Masato Costa Sueto



About Me

- → Studied Brazilian Portuguese and German Language and Literature
- → Translator by profession
- → Technical Writer for KDE
- → Furry, but that doesn't matter
- Jack of all trades:
- → User Support on r/kde → Wikis → Promo → r/kde mod → Websites → Bug Triage →
 Development → Documentation

What is a Technical Writer?

- → Also called a Documentarian
- → Also called a Technical Communicator
- → "Technical Writers, first and foremost, are testers and researchers. [Their] job is to know what people want to achieve and precisely how to achieve it. Communicating that knowledge is the last step of the process and it shouldn't take 10% of [their] time." [1]

What a Technical Writer does

- → Improves existing documentation
- → Translates technical knowledge for its users
- → Formats content to be accessible
- → Creates new content (text, images, UIs)
- → Makes it easy for readers to fulfill their tasks

What **steps** to take

- → Plan
- → Structure
- → Write
- → Review
- → Publish

The ultimate **goal** of a Technical Writer

→ Allow the user to complete their tasks in a seamless, accessible way

When does a Technical Writer fail?

- → When the user cannot understand the documentation
- → When the user gives up on reading the documentation
- → When the user cannot scan the documentation for what they seek
- → When the documentation lies
- → When the documentation is broken
- When the user cannot achieve a task

The **four types** of documentation used in KDE

- → Wikis
- → Tutorials
- → Application Manuals
- → API Documentation

Wikis

- → Volatile
- → Easy access
- → Easy onboarding
- → No review process
- → Few guidelines
- → MediaWiki formatting

Tutorials

- → Relatively static
- → Requires gitlab/invent account
- → Easy onboarding
- → Has a review process
- → Some guidelines
- → Markdown formatting

Application Manuals

- → Quite static
- → Requires gitlab/invent account or email
- → Difficult onboarding
- → Can have a review process
- → Some guidelines
- → Docbook XML formatting

API Documentation

- → Quite static
- → Requires gitlab/invent account
- → Difficult onboarding
- → Has a review process
- → Several guidelines
- → Doxygen formatting

The most important things

- Audience
- → Navigation
- → Accessibility
- → Formatting
- Language
- → Information Disclosure
- → Levels of Edit
- → Documentation is part of your product/software

Audience

- → Different from Persona
- → User, Admin, Developer?
- → Level of experience?
- → Minimum expectations?
- → Product use cases?
- → The tasks they want to accomplish?
- The audience is everything
- → Always think like your audience

Navigation

- "One-stop information lookup and retrieval"[2]
- → Headings, sections, titles, pages
- → Links, links everywhere
- Cross-references
- → Keywords
- The audience only needs to leave the website for third party information

Accessibility

- → Is it readable? (language and viewing)
- → Is it linkable? (linking to relevant parts)
- → Is it exposed? (flat vs deep hierarchy)
- Does the audience know it exists?

Formatting

- Abbreviations
- → Use of bold/italics
- → Capitalization
- → Parallel Constructions/Lists
- → Highlights
- Monospaced text

Language

- → Style Guides
- → Formal Grammar
- → Audience-based Language
- → Contextual Language
- → Consistency
- → Typos/Spelling
- → Clarity
- Accuracy

Information Disclosure

- → Is it a single story or multiple stories?
- → How many new elements are introduced per paragraph/section?
- → Will the audience understand it only with what you wrote?
- → Is the text too dense for your audience?
- → Have you introduced your audience to unfamiliar terms?

Levels of Edit

- → "Categorical scheme for editing text"
- → Better than what I summarized here!
- → 1976 stuff
- → Think of it as: the possible ways you can contribute to documentation
- Do only one or a few at a time!
- Don't overwhelm yourself!

Accurate Descriptions > Buzzwords

- → Lesson from KDE Promo
- → Don't buzzword or attempt to convince, use merit and actual benefits
- You audience wants clarity and accuracy to accomplish a goal

Knowing it exists > How to use it

- Your audience is not dumb
- → If they know about a thing, they can search for it (think: keywords)
- → If they know how to use it, but not what it is or why to use it, it is useless

Never document the future

- → Golden rule
- → Never make promises, document only what is currently there*
- → Documentation is not the place for announcing new features

The Curse of Knowledge

* "As experts, it is easy to forget that novices don't know what you already know."[3]

No overlap or duplication*

- → If possible, link to existing explanations
- → If not possible, make short summaries
- → Create content such that it can be linked later by someone else
- → *Duplication is fine if it helps to clarify

Topics Vs Procedures

Procedures

- → Step-by-step instructions: How?
- Action focused

Topics

- → Answers to specific questions: Who? What? When? Where? Why?
- → Explain-y is fine

Teamwork

How to address problems

- → There are global problems and local problems
- → Prioritize and fix global problems
- → If a problem occurs frequently, propose a guideline
- Global problems are addressed once
- → Local problems are addressed individually

Teamwork

The review process

- → No red ink! (lesson learned)
- Guidelines, style guides are not strict rules
- → You should be guided by reality and practicality
- → Clarify which changes are optional

Teamwork

Future contributors

- → Document your lessons learned
- → Prioritize onboarding
- You are not the owner of the docs
- → Technical debt is also a thing in docs: future-proof

No time to explain :(

- → Agile
- Managerial aspects
- → Reader feedback
- → Measuring quality
- Additional tech
- → Formatting itself

- → Modern Technical Writing: super short read, super introductory, worth how inexpensive it is (4 bucks)
- → (Dys)functional Documentation: explains levels of edit, focus on standardization/guidelines, highly detailed on technical writing techniques and recommendations/best practices, must read

- → The Product is Docs: mentions Agile, extremely comprehensive and the go-to recommendation, a tad too corporate focused
- → Technical Writing Process: focuses on the managerial aspect of technical writing and contact with other team members, large corporate focus

- → Docs For Developers: high level details of all aspects of technical writing, focus on API docs
- → Write The Docs: a global community with many resources to learn about documentation, including an extensive guide and book recommendations
- → Daniel Beck's blog: a blog I found to approach interesting docs topics

- → The Elements of Style (4th edition): a foundational book on good writing
- → Chicago Manual of Style (17th edition): the de-facto style guide on formal English grammar, expensive but definitely worth it even if you import it

