

Dell EMC VMax (mainbooktitle)

User's Guide (booktitlealt)

Notes, cautions, and warnings

 **NOTE:** A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your product.

 **CAUTION:** A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

 **WARNING:** A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

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General DITA, Reuse, Tasks and Illustrations

Introducing this range of topics.

Topics:

- [Common DITA testing](#)
- [Reuse and task testing](#)
- [Illustration and video testing](#)

Common DITA testing

This chapter contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [General text tests](#)
- [Paragraph elements \(first-level heading\)](#)
- [Common inline elements](#)
- [Unordered list element](#)
- [Ordered list element](#)
- [Definition list element](#)
- [Simple list element](#)
- [Programming elements](#)
- [Software elements](#)
- [User interface elements](#)

General text tests

This section tests the following DITA elements:

- Paragraphs
- Titles (at various levels)
- Section titles
- Admonitions
- Footnotes (in regular text)

Paragraph elements (first-level heading)

A paragraph element (<p>) is a block of text containing a single main idea.

The oldest classical Greek and Latin writing had little or no spaces between words or other ones, and could be written in boustrophedon (alternating directions). Over time, text direction (left to right) became standardized, and word dividers and terminal punctuation became common. The first way to divide sentences into groups was the original paragraphos, similar to an underscore at the beginning of the new group. The Greek paragraphos evolved into the pilcrow, which in English manuscripts in the Middle Ages can be seen inserted inline between sentences. The hedera leaf has also been used in the same way.

In ancient manuscripts, another means to divide sentences in into paragraphs was a line break (newline) followed by an initial at the beginning of the next paragraph. An initial is an oversize capital letter, sometimes outdented beyond the margin of text. This style can be seen, for example, in the original Old English manuscript of Beowulf. Outdenting is still used in English typography, though not commonly. Modern English typography usually indicates a new paragraph by indenting the first line. This style can be seen in the (handwritten) United States Constitution from 1787. For additional ornamentation, a hedera leaf or other symbol can be added to the inter-paragraph whitespace, or put in the indentation space.

A second common modern English style is to use no indenting, but add vertical whitespace to create "block paragraphs." On a typewriter, a double carriage return produces a blank line for this purpose; professional typesetters (or word processing software) may put in an arbitrary vertical space by adjusting leading. This style is very common in electronic formats, such as on the World Wide Web and email.

Special Characters - Section title (under first-level heading)

Here is a list of special characters, used to test character-encoding when it was inappropriately changed to Windows 1252 from UTF-16. Each character in the next paragraph is separated by a space.

Note element and admonitions (second-level heading)

A <note> element contains information, differentiated from the main text, which expands on or calls attention to a particular point. Variant types of note (tip, caution, danger, warning, etc.) can be indicated through values selected on the type attribute.

In United States safety standards, precautionary statements are sentences providing information on potential hazards, and proper procedures.

- NOTE:** A note identifies information that is incidental, but not essential, to the topic. Notes can provide explanation, a comment, reinforcement of a point in the text, or just a related point. (the following unordered list is included in this note.)
 - Use notes sparingly. Too many notes on a page often indicate an organizational problem, clutter a page, and confuse the reader.
 - Keep notes short and relevant. Usually, notes don't contain things like **UIControls** (but this one does)
 - Do not confuse notes with other types of admonitions. Never use a note to cite safety information.

Deprecated admonition types - section title (under second-level heading)

- WARNING:** Warning statements are a description of a potentially hazardous situation which if not avoided could result in minor personal injury or serious injury or death.
- CAUTION:** Caution statements are a description of a potentially hazardous situation which if not avoided could result in minor personal injury or serious injury or death.

There are other types on notes available in DITA but not supported by Dell. These note types should appear as standard "Note" notes.

- NOTE:** Danger statements are a deprecated description of an imminent hazard that will result in severe injury or death if not avoided and should be limited to the most extreme situations.
- NOTE:** Notice statements are a deprecated type formerly used to notify people on hazards that could result in things other than personal injury, like property damage.
- NOTE:** This is an "Important" note.
- NOTE:** This is a "Tip" note.
- NOTE:** This is an "Attention" note.
- NOTE:** This is a "Fastpath" note.
- NOTE:** This is a "Remember" note.
- NOTE:** This is a "Restriction" note.
- NOTE:** This is an "Other" note with "Something Else" for the othertype attribute.

Example elements (third-level heading)

The <example> element is a section with the specific role of containing examples that illustrate or support the current topic.

The first example provides a sample of an example that omits the title.

The following configuration permits all packets (both fragmented and non-fragmented) with destination IP 10.1.1.1. The second rule does not get hit at all.

```
Dell(conf)#ip access-list extended ABC
Dell(conf-ext-nacl)#permit ip any 10.1.1.1/32
```

```
Dell(conf-ext-nacl)#deny ip any 10.1.1.1/32 fragments
Dell(conf-ext-nacl)
```

To deny the second/subsequent fragments, use the same rules in a different order. These ACLs deny all second and subsequent fragments with destination IP 10.1.1.1 but permit the first fragment and non-fragmented packets with destination IP 10.1.1.1.

Example of Denying Second and Subsequent Fragments

```
Dell(conf)#ip access-list extended ABC
Dell(conf-ext-nacl)#deny ip any 10.1.1.1/32 fragments
Dell(conf-ext-nacl)#permit ip any 10.1.1.1/32
Dell(conf-ext-nacl)
```

Section title (under a third-level heading)

The second example is an example element that includes a title.

Examples of Configuring PIM-Sparse Mode

The following example shows how to enable PIM multicast routing on the VLT node globally.

```
VLT_Peer1(conf)#ip multicast-routing
```

The following example shows how to enable PIM on the VLT port VLANs.

```
VLT_Peer1(conf)#interface vlan 4001
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#ip address 140.0.0.1/24
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#ip pim sparse-mode
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#tagged port-channel 101
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#tagged port-channel 102
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#no shutdown
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#exit
```

The following example shows how to configure the VLTi port as a static multicast router port for the VLAN.

```
VLT_Peer1(conf)#interface vlan 4001
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#ip igmp snooping mrouter interface port-channel 128
VLT_Peer1(conf-if-vl-4001)#exit
VLT_Peer1(conf)#end
```

The following example shows how to repeat these steps on VLT Peer Node 2.

```
VLT_Peer2(conf)#ip multicast-routing

VLT_Peer2(conf)#interface vlan 4001
VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#ip address 140.0.0.2/24
VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#ip pim sparse-mode
VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#tagged port-channel 101
VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#tagged port-channel 102
VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#no shutdown

VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#ip igmp snooping mrouter interface port-channel 128
VLT_Peer2(conf-if-vl-4001)#exit
VLT_Peer2(conf)#end
```

Lines, quote and other elements (fourth-level heading)

The <lines> element can be used to represent dialogs or text fragments where line breaks are significant. The <lines> element is similar to <pre> in that hard line breaks should be preserved, but the font style is not set to monospace, and extra spaces inside the lines are not preserved.

This is a sample of my favorite sonnet.

```
Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
and summer's lease hath all too short a date:
```

Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

One reviewer of Shakespeare's poem helps us demonstrate the <q> element, he provides this analysis of the poem. "Attempts to justify the [speaker](#)'s beloved's beauty by comparing it to a summer's day, and comes to the conclusion that his beloved is better after listing some of the summer's negative qualities."

A few other text-based elements - section title under fourth-level heading

Here are a few other text elements that you might encounter:

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States, he provides a long quote (in the form of the <lq> element) for instance

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Lincoln served from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865.

You might see a draft comment below (between this paragraph and the next), if draft-comments are turned on ...

This content is located inside a <sectiondiv> element, which allows logical grouping of content within a section. There is no additional meaning associated with a sectiondiv element, aside from its function as a container for other content. sectiondiv

Common inline elements

Inline elements are important because they help the user distinguish between normal text and special text.

Cite

The online article *Specialization in the Darwin Information Typing Architecture* provides a detailed explanation of how to define new topic types.

Footnote

Use the footnote¹ element to annotate text² with notes that are inappropriate for inline inclusion or to indicate the source for facts or other material used in the text.

Keyword

This is a keyword element. The keyword element identifies a keyword or token², such as a single value from an enumerated list, the name of a command or parameter, product name, or a lookup key for a message.

Phrase

This is a phrase element. This element is used to organize content for reuse or conditional processing.²

¹ This is a single-use footnote

² This is a multi-use footnote

Superscript and subscript

The power produced by the hydroelectric dam was 10¹⁰ more than the older electric plant. The difference was H₂O.

Term

The *term* element identifies words that might have or require an extended definition or explanation. The reference implementation of DITA represents the standard, fallback behaviors intended for DITA elements.

Trademarked term

This is a trademarked term: EMC™.

This is a a registered trademark: Starbucks®

Inline quote: <q>

"This is an inline quote." This element indicates content quoted from another source. This element is used for short quotes which are displayed inline.

Unordered list element

In an unordered list (), the order of the list items is not significant. List items are typically styled on output with a "bullet" character, depending on nesting level.

This is a paragraph with some text before the unordered list.

- This is the first list item.
- This another list item with several levels of nested sub items.
 - Second level item 1
 - Second level item 2
 - Third level item 1
 - Third level item 2
 - Fourth level item 1
 - Fourth level item 2
 - Fourth level item 3
 - Third level item 3
 - Second level item 3
- This list item has a lot of information and requires multiple paragraphs to fully describe everything that is trying to be expressed.

The second paragraph of a long unordered list item.

This paragraph contains additional information in a paragraph after the list.

Ordered list element

In an ordered list (), the order of the list items is significant. List items are typically styled on output with a "numeric or alpha" character, depending on nesting level.

This is a paragraph with some text before the ordered list.

1. This is the first list item.
2. This another list item with several levels of nested sub items.
 - a. Second level item 1

- b. Second level item 2
 - i. Third level item 1
 - ii. Third level item 2
 - i. Fourth level item 1
 - ii. Fourth level item 2
 - iii. Fourth level item 3
 - iii. Third level item 3
 - c. Second level item 3
3. This list item has a lot of information and requires multiple paragraphs to fully describe everything that is trying to be expressed.

The second paragraph of a long ordered list item.

This paragraph contains additional information in a paragraph after the list.

Definition list element

A definition list (<dl>) is a list of terms and corresponding definitions.

A sailboat or sailing boat is a boat propelled partly or entirely by sails smaller than a sailing ship.

Sloop	The most common modern sailboat is the sloop, which features one mast and two sails, typically a Bermuda rigged main, and a headsail. A fractional rigged sloop has its forestay attached at a point below the top of the mast, allowing the mainsail to be flattened to improve performance by raking the upper part of the mast aft by tensioning the backstay.
Cutter	The cutter is similar to a sloop with a single mast and mainsail, but generally carries the mast further aft to allow for a jib and staysail to be attached to the head stay and inner forestay, respectively.
Multi-mast sailboats	Sailboats with two or more masts are multi-mast boats.
Ketch	Ketches are similar to a sloop, but there is a second shorter mast astern of the mainmast, but forward of the rudder post.
Historical ketch rigs	The square-rigged ketch was largely supplanted by the brig, which differs from the ketch by having a forward mast smaller (or occasionally similar in size) than the after mast, and by the hoy, which was fore-and-aft rigged.
Barquentine	A Barquentine (also spelled barkentine) is a sailing vessel with three or more masts; with a square-rigged foremast and fore-and-aft rigged main, mizzen, and any other masts.
Brigantine	A Brigantine is a vessel with two masts, only the forward of which is square-rigged.
Experiment	The Experiment of Newburyport weighed 114 tons and was built in Amesbury in 1803.
Columbia	The steamship Columbia was an example of a late 19th century auxilliary brigantine rig vessel.
Modern ketch rigs	On a ketch, the principal purpose of the mizzen sail is to help propel the vessel, while on a yawl, the smaller mizzen mainly serves the purposes of trim and balance.

Yawl

A yawl is similar to a ketch, with a shorter mizzen mast carried astern the rudderpost more for balancing the helm than propulsion.

Distinctions in what constitutes a sailing boat and ship vary by region and maritime culture.

Simple list element

The `<sl>` element contains a simple list of items of short, phrase-like content, such as a list of materials in a kit or package. Simple list output should have no bullets, on the assumption that each item is short enough to fit on one line, and needs no additional differentiation from its neighbors.

Messages from the `ags_open` module are identical with messages from:

```
ags_read
ags_write
ags_close
```

This paragraph contains additional information after the list.

Programming elements

These elements represent the programming domain.

Here is an example of an `apiname` element.

Here is an example of the `option` element.

Here is an example of the `keyword` element.

Here is an example of the `varname` element

Here is an example of the `parmname` element

Here is an example of the `synph` element

Here is an example of the ...

Parameter term `<pt>` in a `<parml>`

Parameter definition`<pd>` in a `<parml>`

...element.

Here is an example of a syntax diagram ...

CopyFile

Some random paragraph of text before a codeblock.

```
var fibonacci_series = function (n) {
  if (n===1) {
    return [0, 1];
  }
  else {
    var s = fibonacci_series(n - 1);
    s.push(s[s.length - 1] + s[s.length - 2]);
    return s;
  }
};
```

The following codeblock contains some long lines and has the `outputclass` attribute set to "pagewide".

```
<xsl:template match="*[contains(@class,' sw-d/varname ')]">
  <fo:inline xsl:use-attribute-sets="varname">
    <xsl:call-template name="commonattributes"/>
    <xsl:choose>
      <xsl:when test="parent::*[contains(@class,' ui-d/uicontrol ') or
contains(@class,' pr-d/var ')]">
        <xsl:apply-templates/>
      </xsl:when>
    </xsl:choose>
  </fo:inline>
</xsl:template>
```

```

    <xsl:otherwise>
      <xsl:call-template name="insertVariable">
        <xsl:with-param name="theVariableID" select="'start-quote'"/>
      </xsl:call-template>
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
      <xsl:call-template name="insertVariable">
        <xsl:with-param name="theVariableID" select="'end-quote'"/>
      </xsl:call-template>
    </xsl:otherwise>
  </xsl:choose>
</fo:inline>
</xsl:template>

```

More random paragraph text after the codeblock

Software elements

Software elements include `varname`, `msgph`, `cmdname`, `filepath`, `userinput`, and `systemoutput`.

Software elements

This is a `varname` element. The variable name `varname` element defines a variable that must be supplied to a software application. The variable name element is very similar to the variable (`var`) element, but variable name is used outside of syntax diagrams.

Msgph

This is a `msgph` element. The message phrase (`<msgph>`) element contains the text content of a message produced by an application or program. It can also contain the variable name (`varname`) element to illustrate where variable text content can occur in the message.

Cmdname

This is a `cmdname` element. The `command` name element specifies the name of a command when it is part of a software discussion.

Filepath

This is a `filepath` element. The `filepath` element indicates the name and optionally the location of a referenced file by specifying the directory containing the file, and other directories that may precede it in the system hierarchy.

Userinput

This is a `userinput` element. The `user input` element represents the text a user should input in response to a program or system prompt.

Systemoutput

This is a `systemoutput` element. The `system output` `systemoutput` element represents computer output or responses to a command or situation. A generalized element, it represents any kind of output from the computer, so the author may wish to choose more specific markup, such as `msgph`, for messages from the application.

User interface elements

A reference to the various user interface elements available in DITA.

Menucascade with uicontrols

Here's an example of a menucascade with a uicontrol or two embedded in it.

1. To open a new file, navigate to **File > Open**
2. Select the correct file from the file list and click **Ok**

Wintitle

Here's an example of wintitle used in context.

1. To create a content reference, choose **SDL Tridion Docs > Conref > Insert conref...**
2. The **Insert Conref** window displays

Shortcut

Here's an example of the shortcut element used in context.

1. To copy and paste, navigate to the source location and highlight the source text.
2. Click **Copy (Ctrl+C)** to copy and **Paste (Ctrl+V)** to paste.

Screen

Here's an example of a text based screen. Rarely used these days. The example is a git bash log.

```
tdill@USENTDILL5C MINGW64 /c/views/MERGED_DITA_OT (tridionProduction)
$ git log -4
commit 1073d6cba58f03bd01fd4282c6e490bd677c5f85 (HEAD -> tridionProduction)
Merge: 3f9d819a ba3134ea
Author: Veda Phani Swaroop.Hari <veda.phani.swaroop.hari@dell.com>
Date: Thu Jul 2 18:52:55 2020 +0530

Merge Irina's changes from 'xhtml_idpl-11835_idpl-11836-reltables' into
tridionProduction

commit 3f9d819a9b66b9ef9937c222a4a253b2cd82d700
Merge: f6eee6dc e859419c
Author: Veda Phani Swaroop.Hari <veda.phani.swaroop.hari@dell.com>
Date: Thu Jul 2 18:41:41 2020 +0530

Merge Irina's changes from 'webhelp-idpl-11834-reltables' into tridionProduction

commit f6eee6dca1bf710c3dc5dc7715072d05bc646316
Merge: 8a117ad0 7be1df2a
Author: Tom Dill <tom.dill@dell.com>
Date: Wed Jul 1 18:00:03 2020 -0400

Merge Irina's changes from 'pdf-idpl-11479-reltables' into tridionProduction

commit 8a117ad026b12c2cb050d319ffdc7da87a6ab4a
Merge: de317cb3 1e47911d
Author: Tom Dill <tom.dill@dell.com>
Date: Wed Jul 1 17:54:44 2020 -0400
```

Reuse and task testing

This chapter contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [Conref testing](#)
- [Keyref and conkeyref testing](#)
- [More about Dell EMC VMax features](#)
- [Repairs ... using variables for reuse](#)

Conref testing

a content reference or conref is a mechanism designed to allow reuse between various topics. This topic with some of the other topics in this chapter, demonstrate the proper use of conrefs.

This topic tests how conrefs work in a document.

Follow these steps before you work on any equipment:

- Turn off the system and all attached peripherals.
- Disconnect the system and all attached peripherals from AC power, and then remove the battery.
- Disconnect all network cables, telephone or telecommunications lines from the system.
- Use a wrist grounding strap and mat when working inside any computer system to avoid electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage.
- After removing a system component, carefully place the removed component on an anti-static mat.
- Wear shoes with non-conductive rubber soles to help reduce the risk of being shocked or seriously injured in an electrical accident.

The following illustration shows you how to bond yourself properly, to reduce damage that might occur from static electricity.

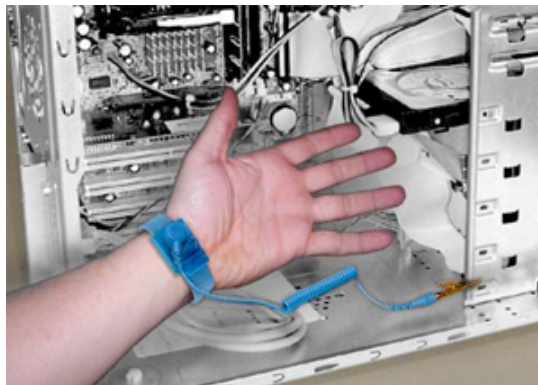


Figure 2. Bonding Properly

Other key precautions include:

Electrostatic Discharge Protection

ESD is a major concern when you handle electronic components, especially sensitive components such as expansion cards, processors, memory DIMMs, and system boards. Very slight charges can damage circuits in ways that may not be obvious, such as intermittent problems or a shortened product life span. As the industry pushes for lower power requirements and increased density, ESD protection is an increasing concern.

Due to the increased density of semiconductors used in recent Dell products, the sensitivity to static damage is now higher than in earlier Dell products. For this reason some previously approved methods of handling parts are no longer applicable.

There are two recognized types of ESD damage: catastrophic and intermittent failures.

- **Catastrophic** —The damage causes an immediate and complete loss of device functionality. An example of catastrophic failure is a memory DIMM that has received a static shock and immediately generates a "No POST/No Video" symptom with a beep code emitted for missing or nonfunctional memory.
NOTE: Catastrophic failures represent approximately 20 percent of ESD-related failures.
- **Intermittent** —The DIMM receives a static shock, but the tracing is merely weakened and does not immediately produce outward symptoms related to the damage. The weakened trace may take weeks or months to melt, and in the meantime may cause degradation of memory integrity, intermittent memory errors, etc.
NOTE: Intermittent failures represent approximately 80 percent of ESD-related failures. The high rate of intermittent failures means that most of the time when damage occurs, it is not immediately recognizable.

The more difficult type of damage to recognize and troubleshoot is the intermittent (also called latent or "walking wounded") failure. The following image shows an example of intermittent damage to a memory DIMM trace. Although the damage is done, the symptoms may not become an issue or cause permanent failure symptoms for some time after the damage occurs.

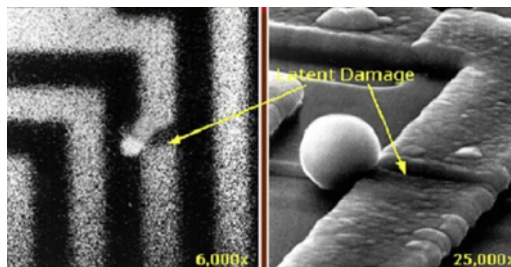


Figure 3. Intermittent (Latent) Damage to a Wiring Trace

Do the following to prevent ESD damage:

- Use a wired ESD wrist strap that is properly grounded.

The use of wireless anti-static straps is no longer allowed; they do not provide adequate protection.

Touching the chassis before handling parts does not ensure adequate ESD protection on parts with increased sensitivity to ESD damage.

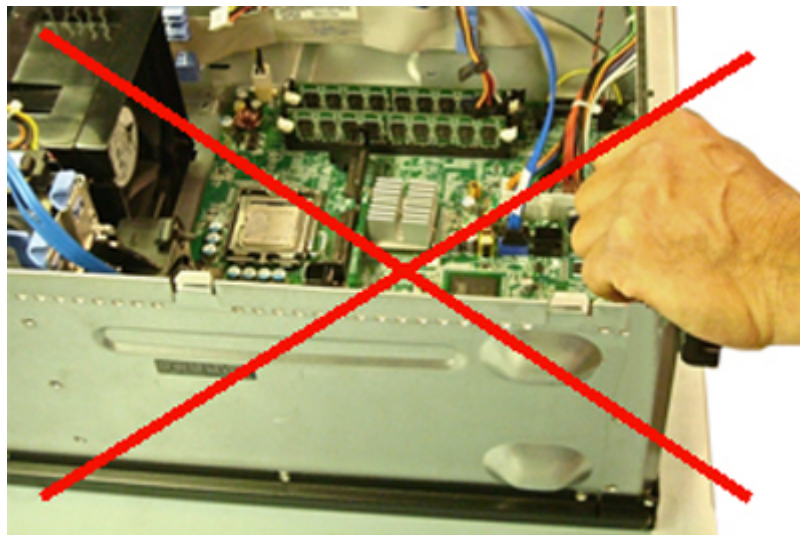


Figure 4. Chassis "Bare Metal" Grounding (Unacceptable)

- Handle all static-sensitive components in a static-safe area. If possible, use anti-static floor pads and workbench pads.
- When handling static-sensitive components, grasp them by the sides, not the top. Avoid touching pins and circuit boards.

- When unpacking a static-sensitive component from its shipping carton, do not remove the component from the anti-static packing material until you are ready to install the component. Before unwrapping the anti-static packaging, be sure to discharge static electricity from your body.
- Before transporting a static-sensitive component, place it in an anti-static container or packaging.

More information

for more refer to the following Getting Started Guide available at www.dell.com/poweredge manuals

Accessing the latest release notes

Here we use conref ranges to access a set of steps from several sets in a conref file.

About this task

To access the latest Release Notes for this version of iDRAC:

Steps

1. Go to <https://www.dell.com/idracmanuals>
2. Click the link for the generation and then click the version of iDRAC.
3. Click **Manuals & documents**.

Results

This takes you to the release notes page for iDRAC.


Accessing documents by selecting your product

You can access documents by selecting your product from the support website. Here's how.

Prerequisites

In order to know how to access documents this way, you must know your products name and category.

Steps


1. Go to <https://www.dell.com/support>.
2. Click **Browse all products**.
3. Click the desired product category, such as Servers, Software, Storage, and so on.
4. Click the desired product then click the desired version if applicable.
 **NOTE:** For some products, you may need to navigate through the subcategories.
5. Click **Manuals & documents**.

Results

This area contains all of the manuals and documents associated with your product.

Keyref and conkeyref testing

A keyref is a mechanism that allows short text- or link-based content to be abstracted from a particular topic and added to a replaceable map, which allows quick replacement of that topic's content and hrefs based on which map is included in the DITA structure. Conkeyref is a conref that is based on a key stored in a map that manages dynamically what the source of the conref will be. The next few topics illustrate the use of keyrefs and conkeyrefs for adding text replacements, href links and image replacements.

-  **NOTE:** The keyrefs used in this document are located in the map file named "qa_m_test_bed_dell_emc_keydef"

The Dell EMC VMax Engineering team has used their expertise to solve the CIO challenge of embracing a modernized flash-centric datacenter for mission-critical applications while simultaneously simplifying, automating, and consolidating IT operations. The benefits of the VMax include the following:



- Broadwell CPUs yielding 48 cores per engine
- Up to 64 FE ports per system
- Up to 1 PBe capacity per system
- Open Systems and/or mainframe support

The image above is based on a keyref that manages what image will display, from the map.

Dell EMC works together with these sister companies to achieve maximum benefit for our customers:

- Dell
- Secureworks
- Virtustream
- VMware

More about Dell EMC VMax features

The features of the VMax work together to achieve our goal, which is to solve the CIO challenge of embracing a modernized flash-centric datacenter for mission-critical applications while simultaneously simplifying, automating, and consolidating IT operations. The sections below are added using conkeyrefs.

Broadwell CPUs yielding 48 cores per engine

The brick engine uses a core pooling mechanism which can dynamically load balance the cores by distributing them to the front end, back end, and data services running on the engine (such as SRDF, eNAS, and embedded management). The core pools can be dynamically tuned to shift the bias of the pools at any time to front-end heavy or back-end heavy workloads to further optimize the solution for a specific use case.

Up to 64 FE ports per system

Up to 64 ports of front end (FE) connectivity for the VMAX.

Up to 1 PBe capacity per system

Dell EMC uses PBU (and TBU) to define usable storage capacity in the absence of compression, referring to the amount of usable physical storage in the box. Dell EMC uses PBe (and TBe) to define effective storage capacity in the presence of compression. For example, if a customer has 50 TBU of physical storage, and it is compressible on a 2:1 basis, then the customer has 100 TBe (effective storage).


Open Systems and/or mainframe support

Achieve massive consolidation with support for mixed open, mainframe, IBM i, and file storage on the same system simplifying management and significantly lowering overall TCO.

Repairs ... using variables for reuse

This topic illustrates the use of variables to insert text in various locations.

Prerequisites

 **CAUTION:** Many repairs may only be done by a certified service technician. You should only perform troubleshooting and simple repairs as authorized in your product documentation, or as directed by the online or telephone service and support team. Damage due to servicing that is not authorized by Dell is not covered by your warranty. Read and follow the safety instructions that came with the product.

1. Turn off the system and attached peripherals, and disconnect the system from the electrical outlet.
2. Remove the system cover.

About this task

Ensure the voltage selector switch on the power supply is set correctly. The voltage selector switch is available only on non-EPA power supplies.

Steps

1. Remove the following components from the system:
 - hard drives
 - hard-drive backplane
 - USB memory key
 - hard-drive tray
 - cooling shroud
 - expansion-card risers (if present)
 - expansion cards
 - power supply unit(s)
 - cooling-fan assembly (if present)
 - cooling fans
 - processor(s) and heat sink(s)
 - memory modules
2. Let the system dry thoroughly for at least 24 hours.
3. Reinstall the components you removed in step 3.
4. Install the system cover.
5. Turn on the system and attached peripherals.
If the system does not start properly, try, try again.
6. If the system starts properly, shut down the system, and reinstall all the expansion cards that you removed.
7. Run the appropriate diagnostic test.

Next steps

If the tests fail, try some more.

Illustration and video testing

This chapter contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [Vector graphics in figures](#)
- [Low-resolution screenshots in a task](#)
- [High- and low-resolution figures and images \(inline and in a simpletable\)](#)
- [Video streaming examples](#)

Vector graphics in figures

In this part of the test bed, various illustrations that have both low (png) and high resolution vector graphics (svg's) are added to test the capability of our outputs with regard to illustrations. These illustrations tend to display one per page.

The following illustrations outline the process:

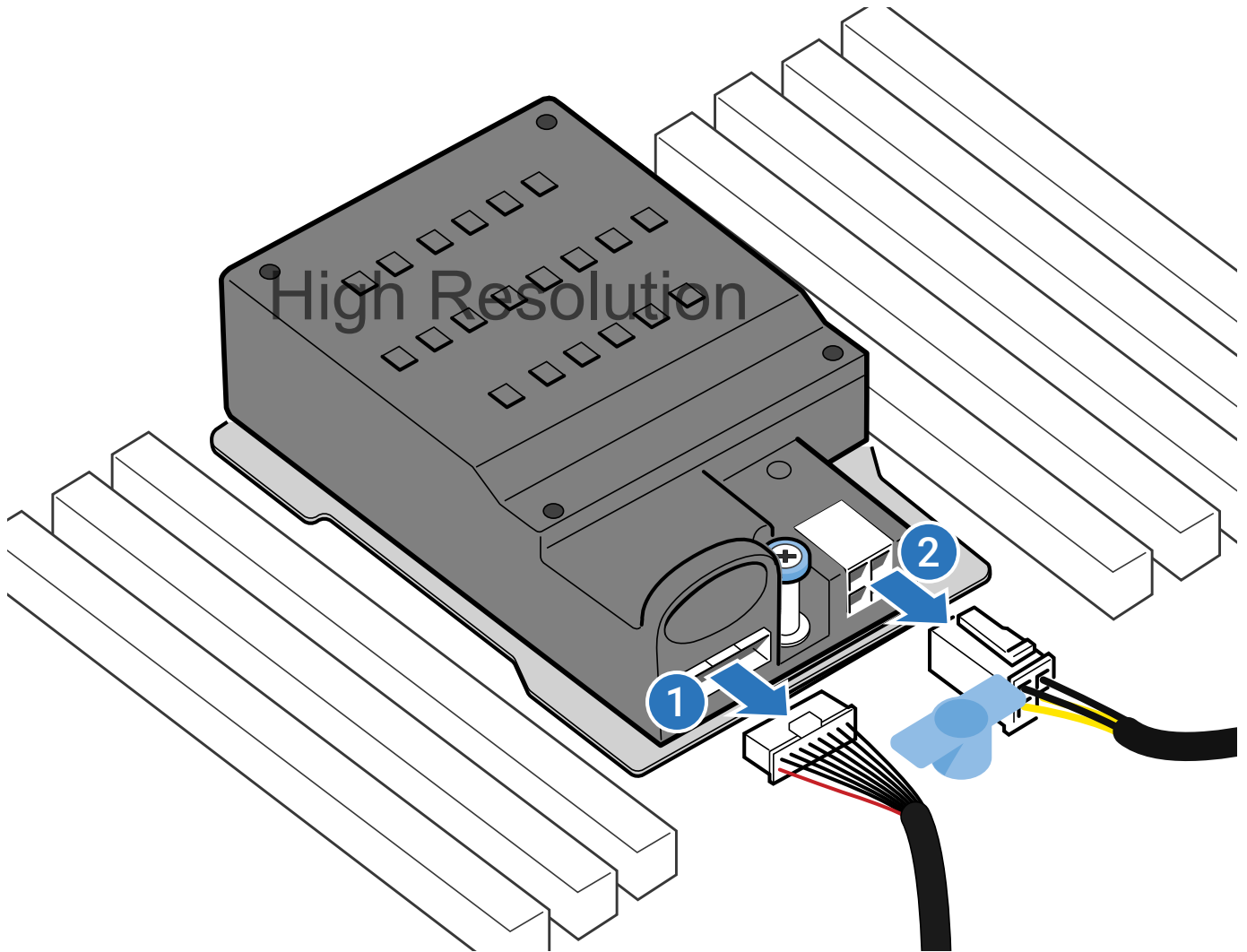
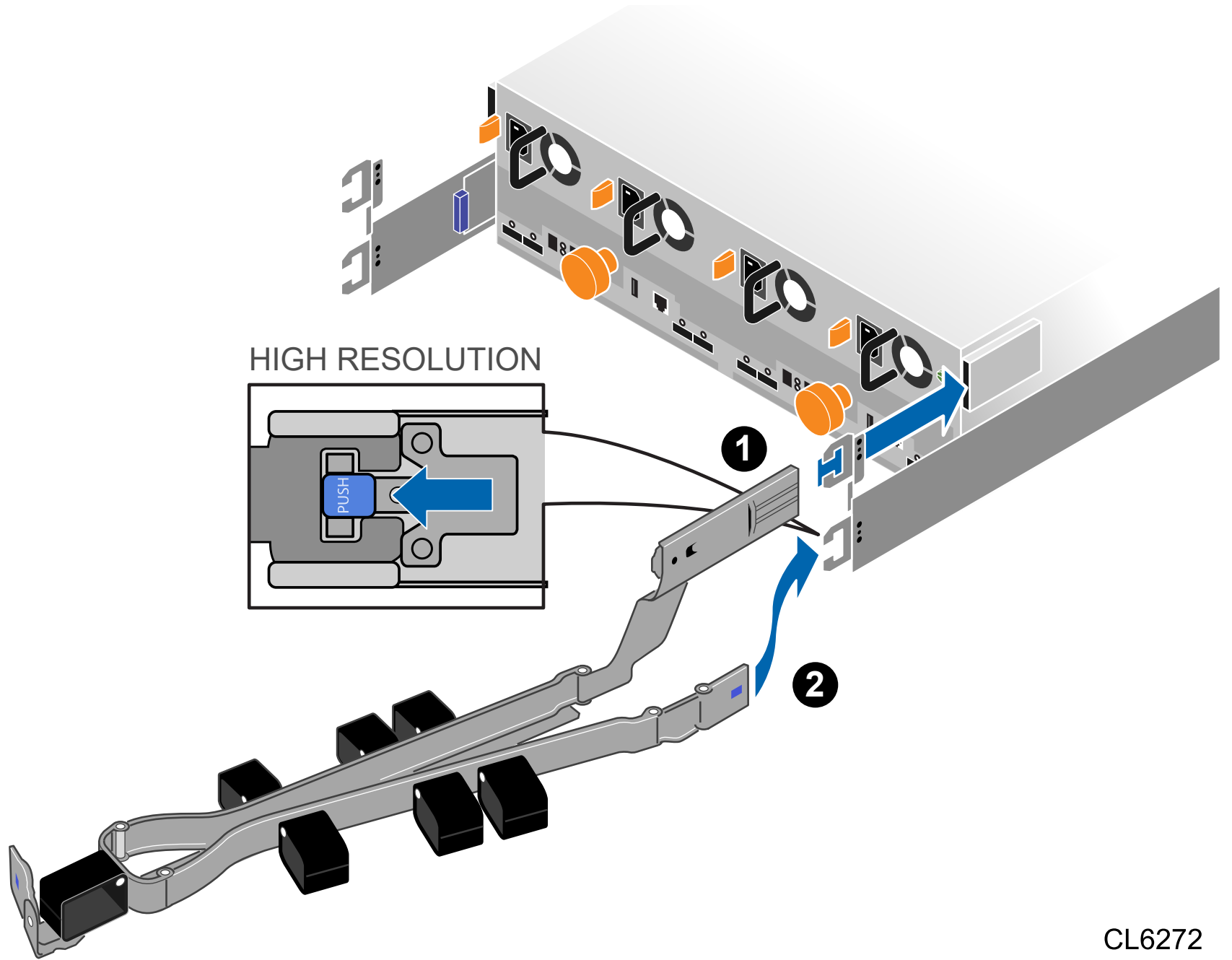


Figure 5. Here's how to properly disconnect the cables



CL6272

Figure 6. Here's how to properly connect the rails (Landscape)

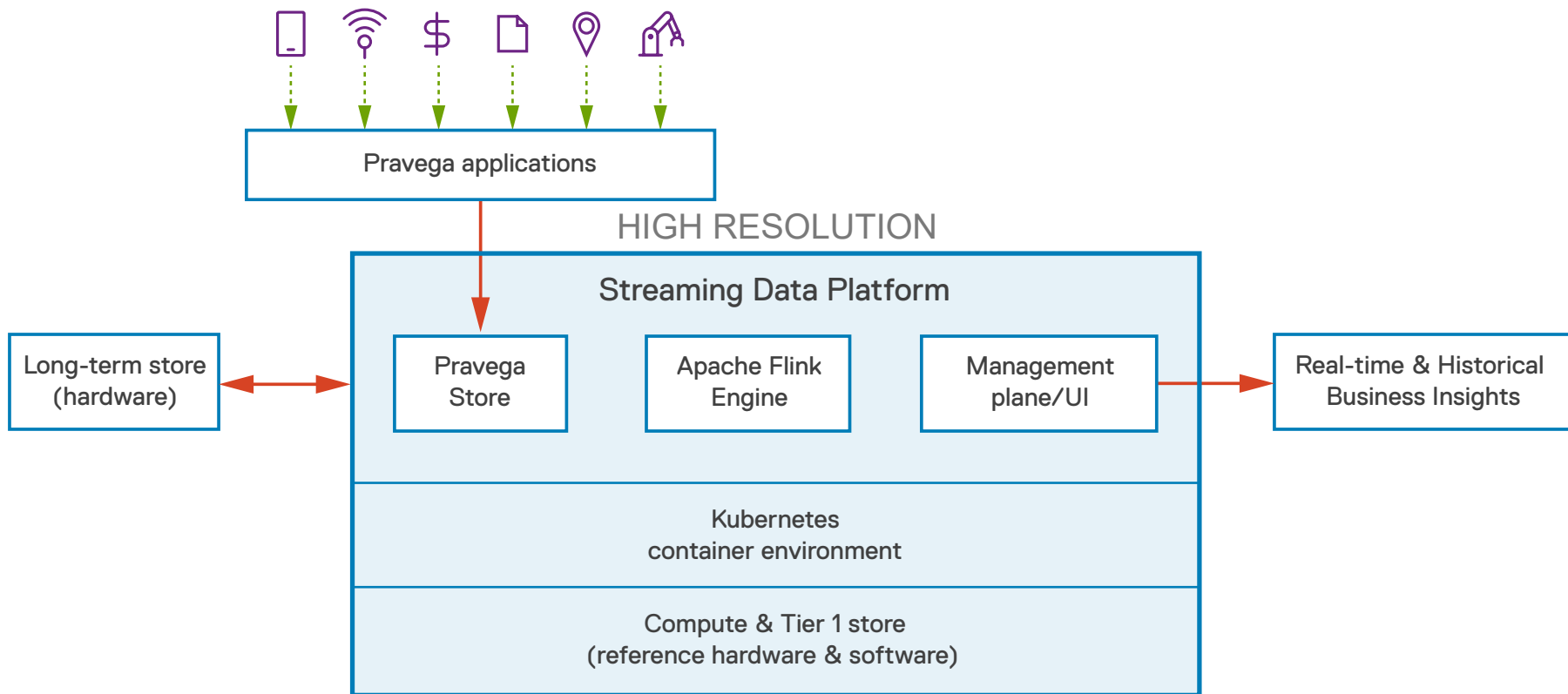
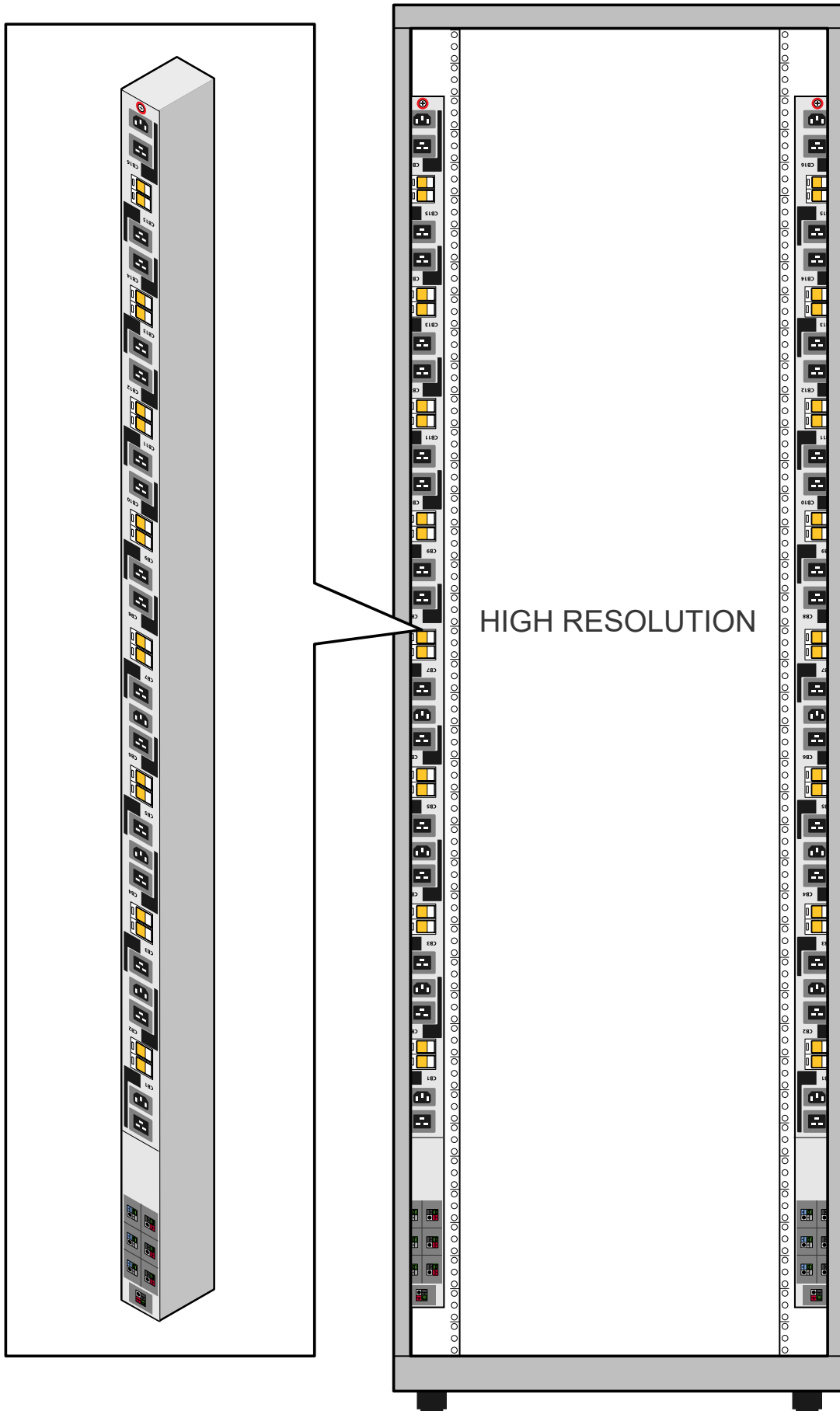


Figure 7. Flowchart for streaming data (landscape)



CL6453

Figure 8. PDU Gen 44 rack power strips

Low-resolution screenshots in a task

This topic tests the use of mostly low resolution graphic screenshots inside a task topic. Placing the images in various parts of the task.

Prerequisites

Before you can review your virtual environment using vCloud Director, you must first complete the configuration and setup tasks.

About this task

vCloud Director provides a dashboard with multiple screens for viewing the status of many aspects of your virtual datacenter.

Steps

Accessing vCloud Director Dashboard

1. Enter the URL provided for your vCloud Director and click the **vCloud Director logo** in the upper left of the screen to access the dashboard.

The dashboard displays.

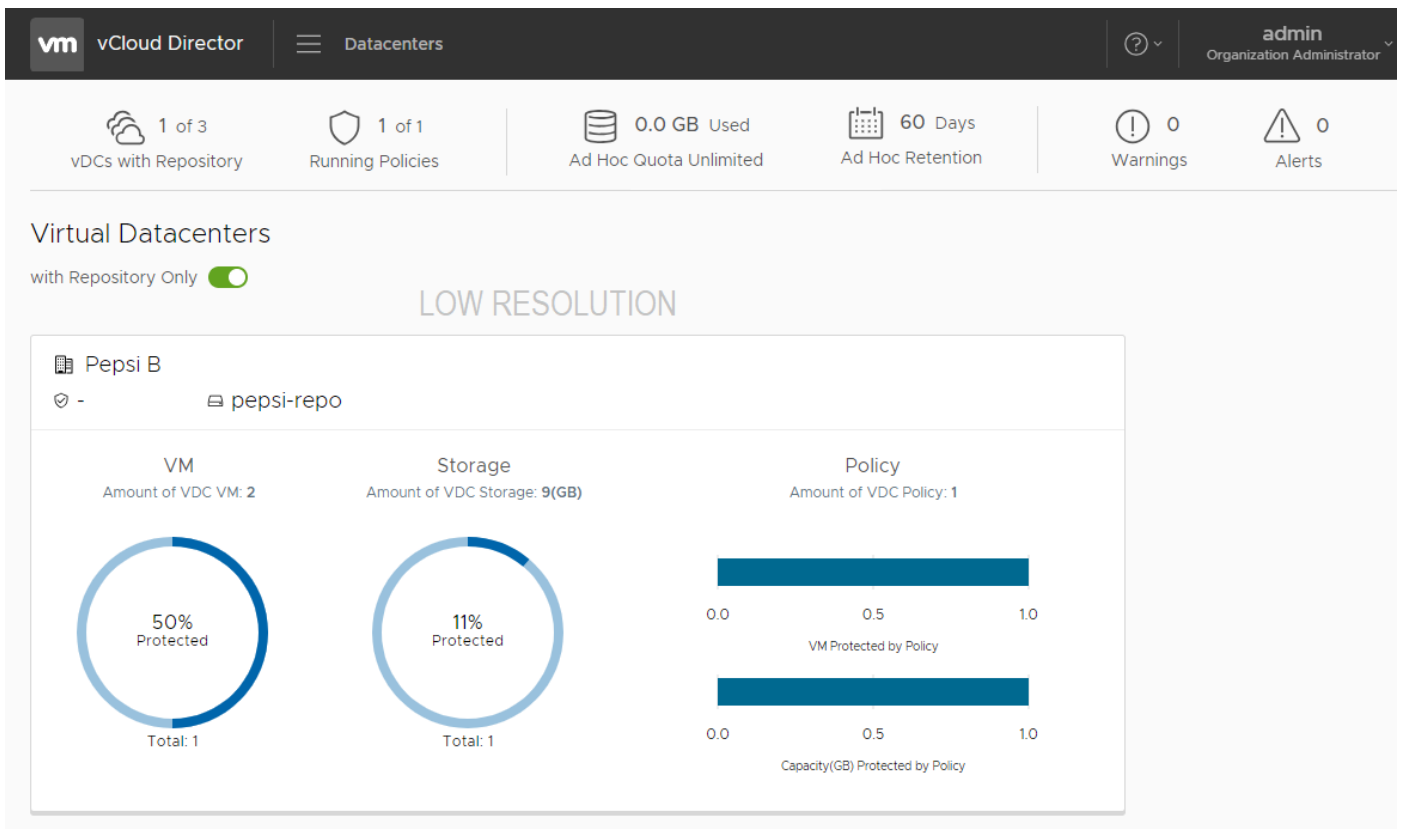


Figure 9. vCloud Director dashboard

2. Choose the hamburger menu and select Datacenters to see the Virtual Datacenter screen

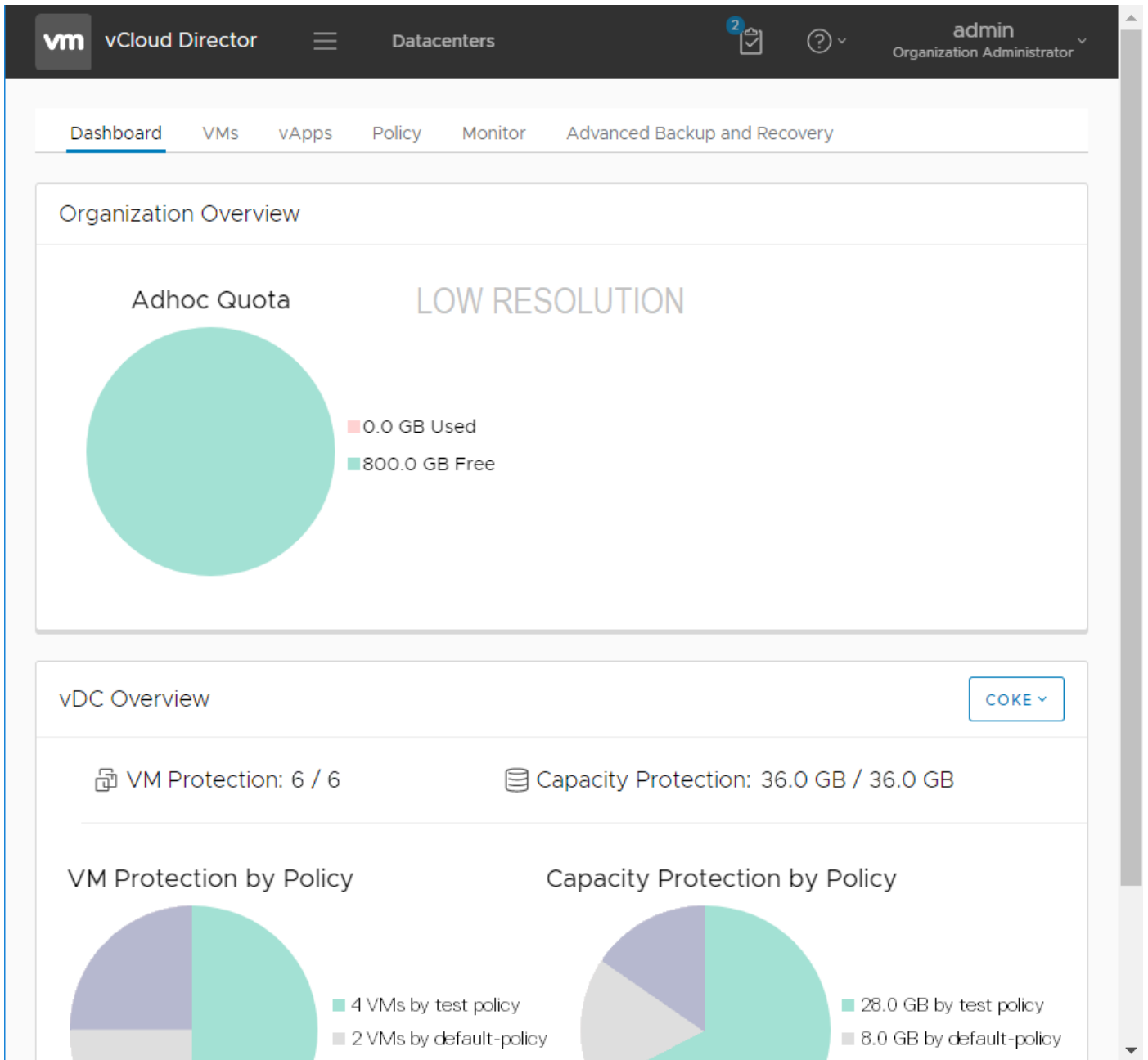


Figure 10. Virtual Datacenter screen

This screen shows the resources, applications, CPU, memory and storage particulars of this application.

3. Click any item to drilldown and see more information.

Option	Description
CPU	Provides CPU specifics
Memory	Gives detail of memory usage
Storage	Provides storage usage and policy information

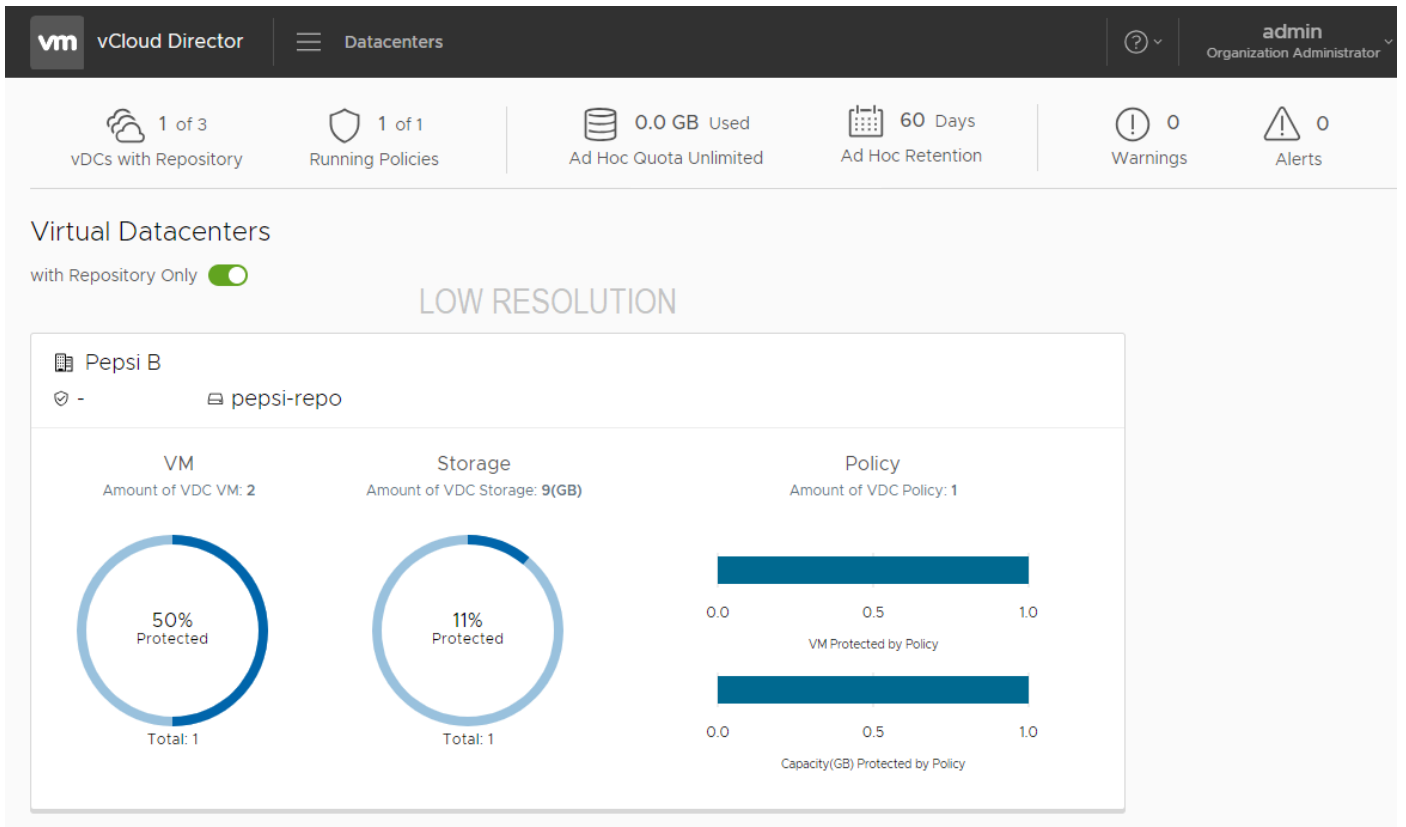


Figure 11. Datacenter storage details

Results

This interface provides detailed information on every level.

Next steps

Return to the vCloud Director dashboard.


High- and low-resolution figures and images (inline and in a simpletable)

This tests images of various sizes, inline and in figures, and also in tables

Smaller images inline with text

Here is some samples of various sized images inline with text.

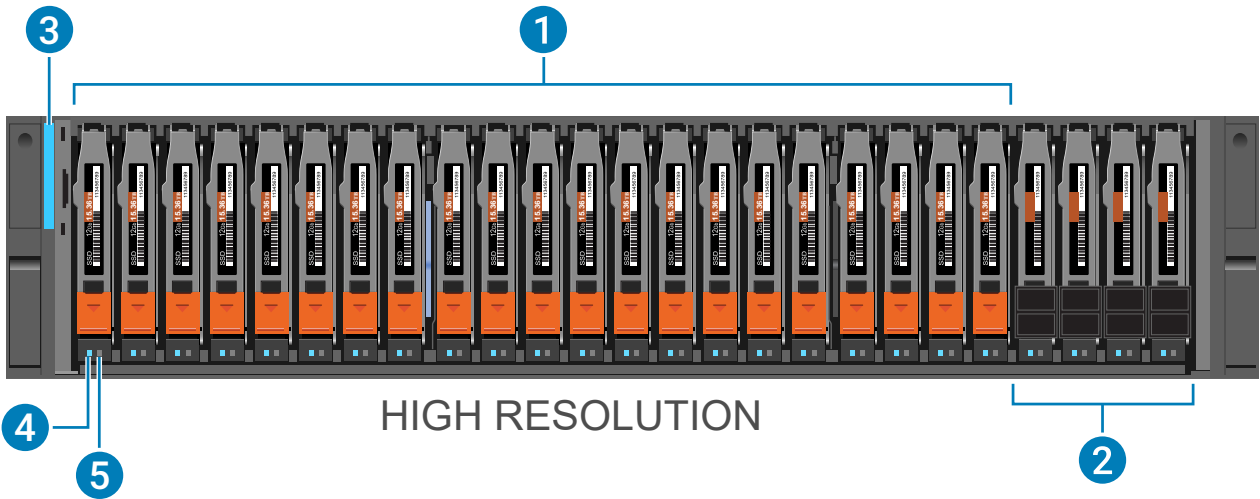
This is a small icon  inline with this text.

This is a bit larger button  inline with the text.





This is an even larger icon  inline with the text.


Larger images (not in figures)

This is a larger image (not inline)



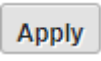


Some smaller images in a simpletable:

Inflorescence types	Description of types of inflorescence	Examples of various inflorescence in images
Solitary	Flowers (or heads) borne singly on isolated stems or arising individually from leaf axils. Not part of a larger group. (images shown in column two are JPGs)	
Raceme	A simple, indeterminate inflorescence consisting of stalked flowers attached to a central stem and forming a more or less elongated cluster. The stalk of a flower is termed a pedicle and pedicled flowers are implied by the term raceme when used alone in the specific sense.	
Spike	An indeterminate inflorescence consisting of stalkless flowers attached to a central stem, generally forming a highly elongated cluster. A raceme of stalkless flowers.	
Corymb	An indeterminate inflorescence forming a convex or flat-topped cluster, essentially a contracted raceme. Typically flowers arise from a central axis on stalks (pedicles) of different lengths that bring them all to near the same height. The term is also applied to racemes of similar shape with branching pedicles. The outermost flowers generally open first.	

Inflorescence types	Description of types of inflorescence	Examples of various inflorescence in images
Umbel	An branched inflorescence forming a convex or flat-topped cluster in which all the pedicles are nearly the same length, and appear to originate near a single point (like the spokes of an umbrella). Many umbels are actually highly contracted racemes, though the term is frequently used with determinate forms as well. Umbels can be compound, that is an umbel of umbels. The form is characteristic of the parsley family (apiaceae), which was formerly known as umbelliferae.	

Images in a regular table

The following standard DITA CALS tables contain images to show what happens when images are added to a standard table.

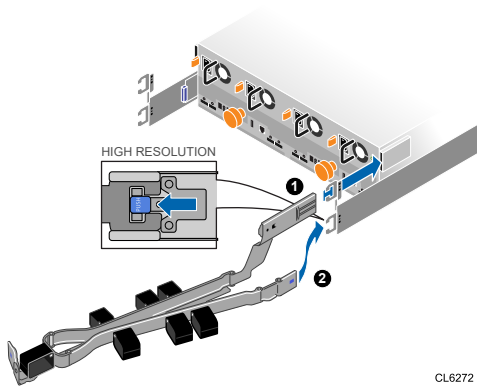
	This is an Apply button that applies changes made in the application.
	This is an Add button that allows you to add new objects in the application.
	This is a file folder icon that denotes a location in the storage where objects can be located.

This table shows large images in a table:

Object (these images are sized down to ... 300 px)

Description

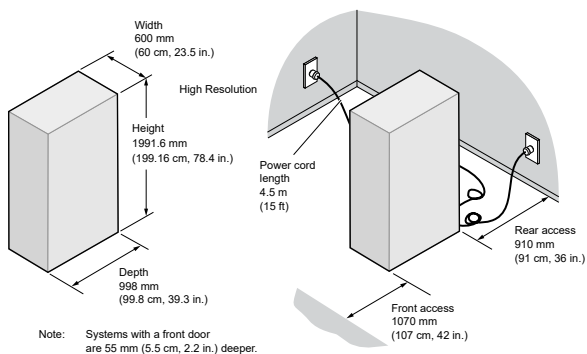
Connecting rails to a rack appliance



Object (these images are sized down to ... 300 px)

Description

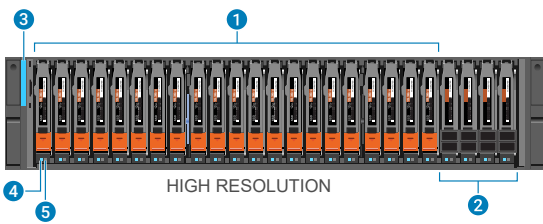
Titan rack setup



Object (these images are sized down to ... 300 px)

Description

Warnado server front-view



Video streaming examples


Shows how video streaming to Brightcove and YouTube works.

YouTube video streaming

The following video is an example of streaming YouTube content from within a DITA topic using the <object> element.

YouTube Video

[PowerEdge Video](#)

 **NOTE:** YouTube video streaming is no longer the recommended method and is deprecated in favor of Brightcove.

BrightCove video streaming

The following video is an example of streaming from Brightcove within a DITA topic using the <object> element

Brightcove Video

[PowerEdge Video](#)



Linking and Tables

Introducing linking and tables.

Topics:

- [Linking testing](#)
- [Tables testing](#)

Linking testing

This chapter contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [Testing static cross-references \(xref elements\) external links and related-links](#)
- [About three-column relationship tables](#)
- [About two-column relationship tables](#)
- [Types of link relationships](#)

Testing static cross-references (xref elements) external links and related-links

This topic tests static cross-reference links

- Link to a <fig> element [Three-column links produced](#) on page 40
- Link to a <table> element [Linking values available](#) on page 49
- Link to a particular <step> element in a list of steps [2](#) on page 43
- Link to a topic directly (not choosing a bookmark) [About two-column relationship tables](#) on page 44

These are external link examples

- Link to an external website like <https://www.dell.com/support/home/en-us>
- Link to an external website using an alternate text reference [Dell Support website](#)
- Link to a mailto reference [Email the Information Architect](#)

Related information

[About three-column relationship tables](#) on page 38
[About two-column relationship tables](#) on page 44

About three-column relationship tables


These topics are here to test three-column relationship tables (notice the links that are segregated into Related Tasks, Related Concepts and Related References sections.)

Test what kind of link works

To provide links between topics, DITA instead has a feature called relationship tables (also known as reltables). Simply put, you specify links between topics in special tables that appear in a ditamap. When you generate output, the links for each topic appear in a titled subsection at the end of the topic.

Relationship tables cause links to appear at the end of referenced topics in the following outputs:

- PDF A4 Online
- HTML5 Web Help
- HTML5 Single File
- Simple XHTML
- Support Site Posting

 **NOTE:** To explicitly prevent relationship tables from showing links in PDF, add the `print="no"` attribute to the `<reltable>` element.

Three-column relationship tables look like this:

type=Concept	type=Reference	type=Task
What is mortuary management?	Mortuary management best practices	Talking the customer into more spending Charging hidden fees
	LOW RESOLUTION	Charging hidden fees* <topicgroup collection-type="family"> Talking the customer into more spending Feigning concern Weeping on demand </topicgroup>

Figure 12. Example three-column relationship table

When this relationship table is rendered, it produces links in three separate related link sections, as shown in (a hardcoded link like this one should not be used in regular practice. This is added to illustrate and test hardcoded links) [Three-column links produced](#) on page 40

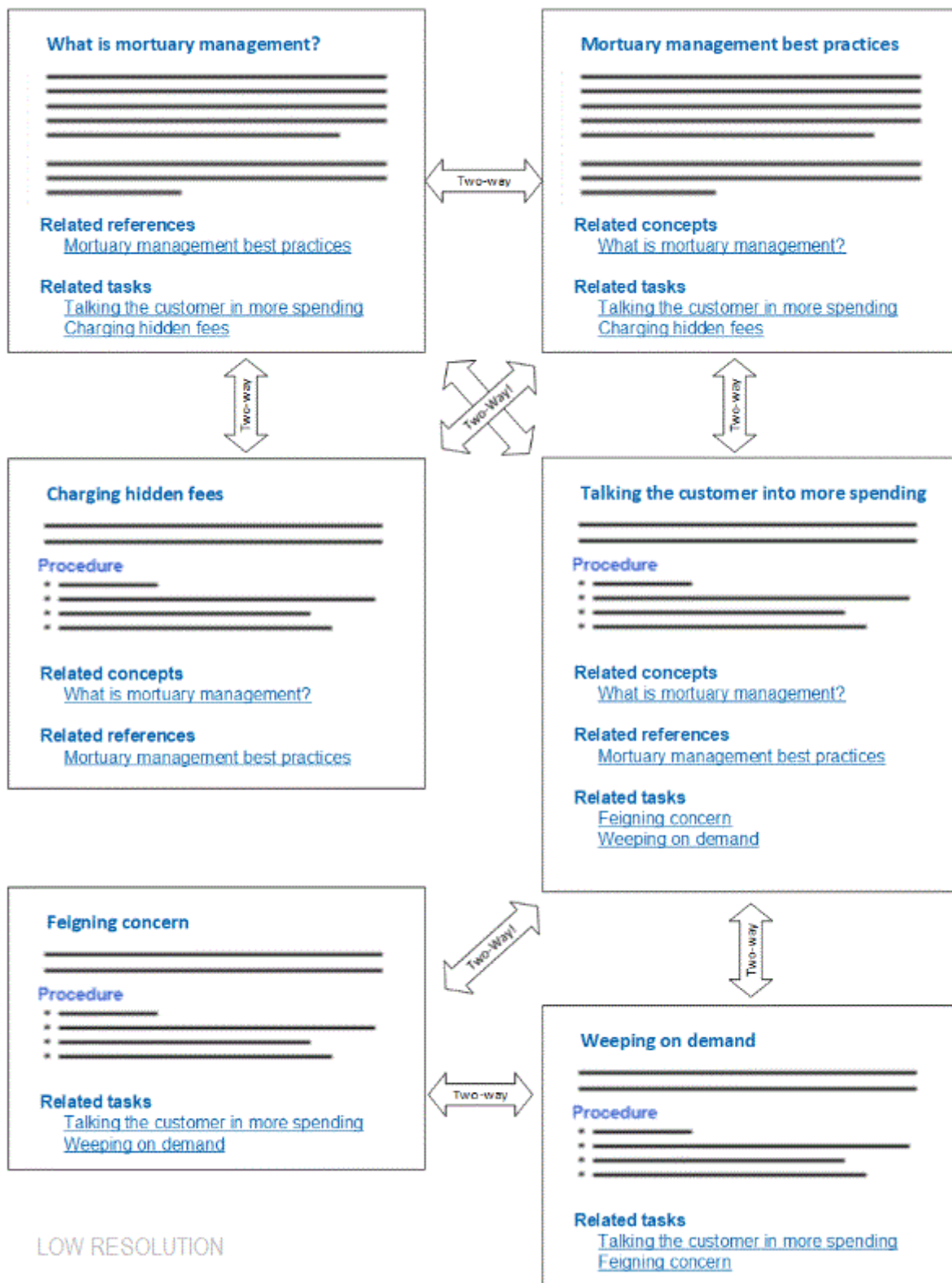


Figure 13. Three-column links produced

The related links shown below are a result of a three column relationship table added to a map in this publication.

i NOTE: The topicref for this topic in the relationship table has a linking attribute set to sourceonly, so while it links to other topics, no topics with link back to it from the relationship table.

Related concepts

[Understanding collection-type attributes](#) on page 44

Related references

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

Related tasks

[Populating a three-column relationship table](#) on page 43

[Configuring a three-column relationship table](#) on page 42

[Adding a three-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 41

Adding a three-column relationship table using XMetaL

These topics show how three-column reltables work.

Prerequisites

First, determine what links you want to occur between topics and create a new ditamap to hold your relationship table. If you do not currently have a ditamap in your publication, create a new (blank) ditamap and use drag and drop in Tridion Docs Publication Manager to add the blank ditamap to your publication. This is typically added in the first chapter, but can reside in any chapter or appendix within your publication.

About this task

You can create or edit three-column relationship tables in ditamaps using XMetaL. Relationship tables create links between topics

Steps

1. In the Publication Manager **Content** tab, right click the ditamap that either currently has the relationship table in it, or to which you want to add a relationship table, and choose **Check Out with...** and choose **XMetaL Author** from the list. The ditamap will be checked out to XMetaL for editing.
2. If you are adding a new relationship table, click into the body of the map (after the title element if one exists) and choose **Table > Insert Relationship Table**. The **Insert Relationship Table** dialog box displays.

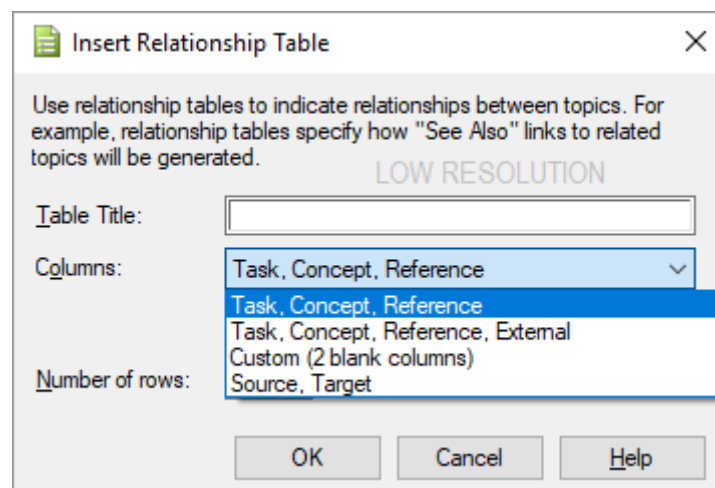


Figure 14. Insert Relationship Table dialog box

3. Optionally add a title, then choose an option from the **Columns** drop down. To add a three-column relationship table, choose **Task, Concept, Reference**.
4. Enter a number of rows, depending upon the number of separate relationships you intend to add. This defaults to 10, but you can change the default.
5. Click **Ok** to add the relationship file. This will add a blank three-column relationship table like the following.

Type = "task"	Type = "concept"	Type = "reference"

Figure 15. Blank three-column relationship table with appropriate colspec type attributes

Next steps

The links below are added as a result of a three-column relationship table added in a map in your publication.

Related concepts

[Understanding collection-type attributes](#) on page 44

Related references

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

Related tasks

[Populating a three-column relationship table](#) on page 43

[Configuring a three-column relationship table](#) on page 42

[Adding a three-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 41

Configuring a three-column relationship table

These topics help illustrate relationship table linking

About this task

Once you create your three-column relationship table, you must decide if you want links between topicrefs, in any particular cell, to reciprocally link between other topicrefs in the same cell. If so, you must add a topic group with a collection-type set to family. Here's how

Steps

1. In the Publication Manager **Content** tab, right click the relation in the relationship table (such as **Relation task**) and select **Add Within > Topic Group**.
2. Enter a navigation title, set **Collection type** to **Family**, and click **OK**.

Example

Add topics to the family, right-click the new topic group and select **Add Within > Topic Ref**. Browse to the topic and insert it.

The links shown below are added to this topic by a three-column relationship table added to the publication

Related concepts

[Understanding collection-type attributes](#) on page 44

Related references

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

Related tasks

[Populating a three-column relationship table](#) on page 43

[Adding a three-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 41

[Configuring a three-column relationship table](#) on page 42

Populating a three-column relationship table

These topics help to illustrate relationship table linking.


Prerequisites

Before you can populate your relationship table it must have been created.

About this task

To populate your relationship table, you can easily copy and paste existing topicrefs from other parts of your publication in Publication Manager. Here's how.

Steps

1. Open your publication, that contains a ditamap with a relationship table, in Publication Manager.
2. Expand the bookmap chapters and navigate to the topicrefs for the various topics you wish to add to certain cells of your relationship table.
 **NOTE:** By default, a relationship table creates reciprocal links between topics that are linked to in the same row, but different columns of the relationship table.
3. Click on the topicref you want to copy to a cell of the reltable. Right-click and choose **Copy**.
4. Click into the appropriate cell of the reltable (under **Relation task**, **Relation reference** or **Relation concept**, depending upon what type of topic you are adding to the cell).
5. Right-click and choose **Paste**.

Results

The topicref will be added to the relationship table and appropriate links will be added automatically.

Next steps

This is a great way to add topicrefs because it helps ensure that the copied topicrefs actually exist in the publication. While the transforms will ignore topicrefs in a relationship table that do not exist in the publication, that situation will cause background errors in Publication Manager that can prevent you from releasing an output or freezing the baseline.

Related concepts

[Understanding collection-type attributes](#) on page 44

Related references

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

Related tasks

[Configuring a three-column relationship table](#) on page 42

[Adding a three-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 41

[Populating a three-column relationship table](#) on page 43

Understanding collection-type attributes

These topics are here to show how relationship tables work, this topic is also added to the publication twice (using a copy-to topicref) to show how copy-to attributes can be used to create two copies of the same topic in different parts of a publication and manage linking to the appropriate version in the navigation.

There are several collection-type attributes that can be used. Here is a table that outlines what each might be used for (and whether the particular collection-type attribute is supported at Dell).

Collection-type attribute	What it does (and whether it is supported at Dell)
family	If the collection-type attribute is set to 'family' then reciprocal links are created among all topicrefs that reside inside the element to which the collection-type is applied. Typically collection-type is applied to a topic group. This is supported in a wide range of outputs at Dell.
sequence	If the collection-type attribute is set to 'sequence' then previous and next links are created for all topicrefs that reside inside the element to which the collection-type is applied. Typically collection type is applied to topic group. This is only supported for simple XHTML outputs. It makes no sense for PDF, HTML5 Single file because they are already continuous outputs. As for HTML5 Web Help, there are previous and next navigation included by default.
tree	Not supported at Dell
choice	Not supported at Dell
unordered	Not supported at Dell

Related references

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

Related tasks

[Populating a three-column relationship table](#) on page 43

[Configuring a three-column relationship table](#) on page 42

[Adding a three-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 41

About two-column relationship tables

These topics are here to test two-column relationship tables (notice the links that are combined into a Related Information section)

Two-column relationship tables look like this:

type=topic	type=topic
<pre><topicgroup collection-type="family"> Creating a file system on a storage array Mounting the NFS export (linking=sourceonly) </topicgroup></pre>	Creating an NFS export on a storage array LOW RESOLUTION
Mounting the NFS export	Unmounting the NFS export
Unmounting the NFS export (linking = sourceonly)	Creating a file system on a storage array (linking=targetonly)

Figure 16. Example two-column relationship table

When this relationship table is rendered, it produces links in one Related information section at the end of each topic.

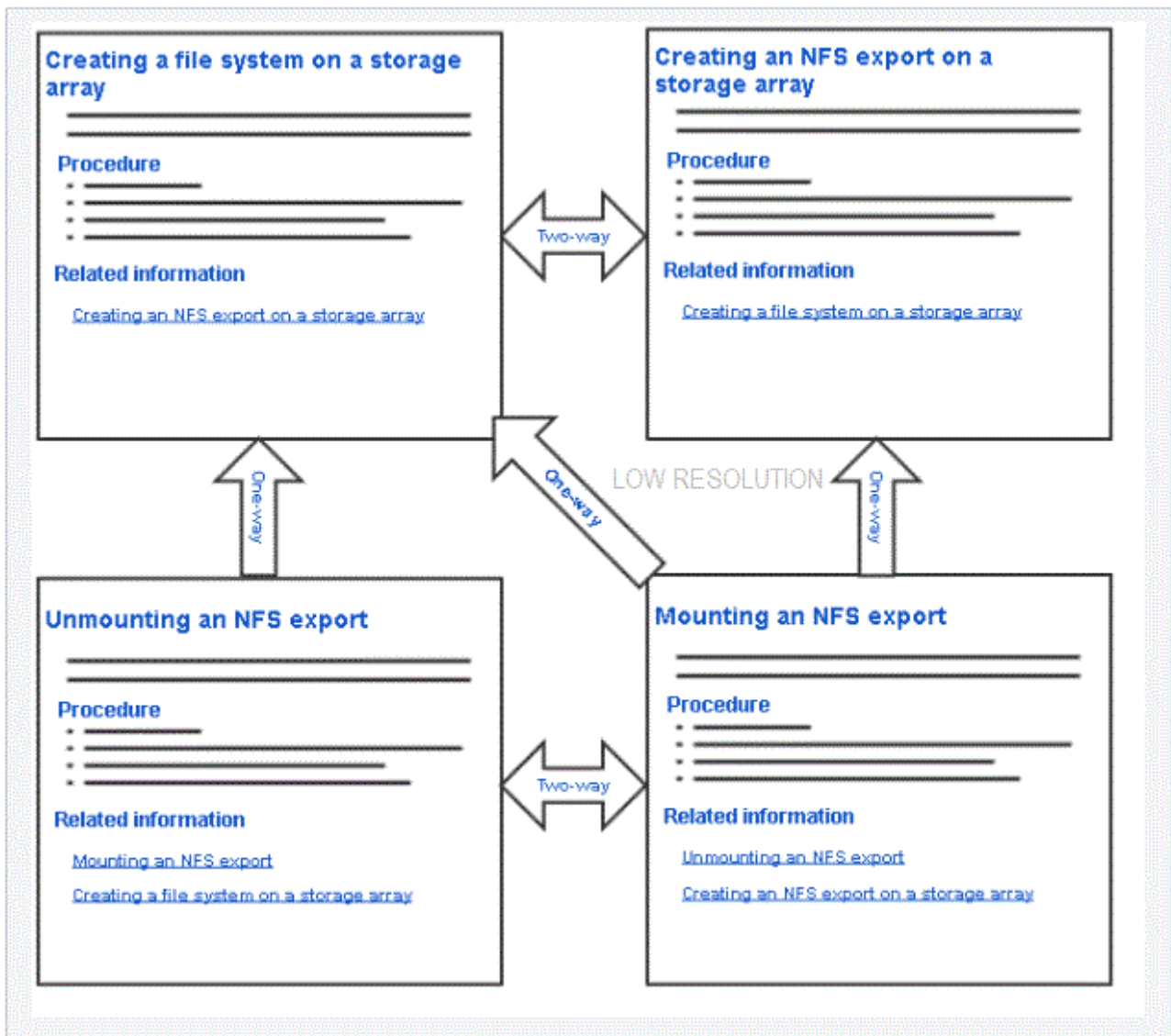


Figure 17. Two-column links produced

The related links shown below are a result of a two-column relationship table added to a map in this publication.

Related information

- [Adding a two-column relationship table using XMetal on page 45](#)
- [Configuring a two-column relationship table on page 47](#)
- [Populating a two-column relationship table on page 47](#)
- [Types of link relationships on page 49](#)

Adding a two-column relationship table using XMetal

These topics show how two-column reltables work.

Prerequisites

First, determine what links you want to occur between topics and create a new ditamap to hold your relationship table. If you do not currently have a ditamap in your publication, create a new (blank) ditamap and use drag and drop in Tridion Docs Publication Manager to add the blank ditamap to your publication. This is typically added in the first chapter, but can reside in any chapter or appendix within your publication.

About this task

You can create or edit two-column relationship tables in ditamaps using XMetaL. Relationship tables create links between topics

Steps

1. In the Publication Manager **Content** tab, right click the ditamap that either currently has the relationship table in it, or to which you want to add a relationship table, and choose **Check Out with...** and choose **XMetaL Author** from the list. The ditamap will be checked out to XMetaL for editing.
2. If you are adding a new relationship table, click into the body of the map (after the title element if one exists) and choose **Table > Insert Relationship Table**. The **Insert Relationship Table** dialog box displays.

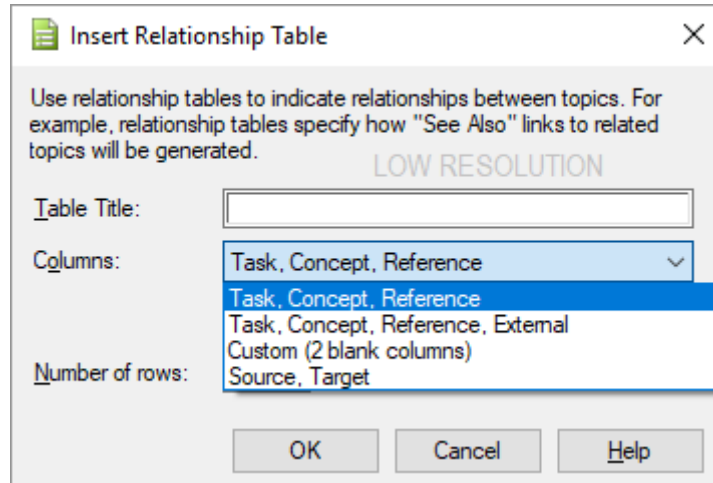


Figure 18. Insert Relationship Table dialog box

3. Optionally add a title, then choose an option from the **Columns** drop down. To add a two-column relationship table, choose **Custom (2 blank columns)**.
4. Enter a number of rows, depending upon the number of separate relationships you intend to add.
5. Click **Ok** to add the relationship file.
An empty relationship table will be created with two columns. the table will be added with two columns, but the type attribute will not be automatically set in the header rows.
6. Set the type attribute by clicking in each of the header rows, place your cursor in the type attribute of the attribute inspector and type the word **topic**
This will add a blank two-column relationship table like the following.

Type = "topic"	Type = "topic"

Figure 19. Blank two-column relationship table with appropriate colspec type attributes

Next steps

The links below are added as a result of a two-column relationship table added in a map in your publication.

Related information

[Adding a two-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 45

[Configuring a two-column relationship table](#) on page 47

[Populating a two-column relationship table](#) on page 47

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

[About two-column relationship tables](#) on page 44

[Understanding collection-type attributes](#) on page 48

Configuring a two-column relationship table

These topics help illustrate relationship table linking

About this task

Once you create your two-column relationship table, you must decide if you want links between topicrefs, in any particular cell, to reciprocally link between other topicrefs in the same cell. If so, you must add a topic group with a collection-type set to family. Here's how

Steps

1. In the Publication Manager **Content** tab, right click the relation in the relationship table (such as **Relation topic**) and select **Add Within > Topic Group**.
2. Enter a navigation title, set **Collection type** to **Family**, and click **OK**.

Example

Add topics to the family, right-click the new topic group and select **Add Within > Topic Ref**. Browse to the topic and insert it.

The links shown below are added to this topic by a two-column relationship table added to the publication

Related information

[Adding a two-column relationship table using XMetaL](#) on page 45

[Configuring a two-column relationship table](#) on page 47

[Populating a two-column relationship table](#) on page 47

[Types of link relationships](#) on page 49

[About two-column relationship tables](#) on page 44

[Understanding collection-type attributes](#) on page 48

Populating a two-column relationship table

These topics help to illustrate relationship table linking.

Prerequisites

Before you can populate your relationship table it must have been created.

About this task

To populate your relationship table, you can easily copy and paste existing topicrefs from other parts of your publication in Publication Manager. Here's how.

Steps

1. Open your publication, that contains a ditamap with a relationship table, in Publication Manager.
2. Expand the bookmap chapters and navigate to the topicrefs for the various topics you wish to add to certain cells of your relationship table.



NOTE: By default, a relationship table creates reciprocal links between topics that are linked to in the same row, but different columns of the relationship table.

3. Click on the topicref you want to copy to a cell of the reltable. Right-click and choose **Copy**.
4. Click into the appropriate cell of the reltable (under **Relation topic**).
5. Right-click and choose **Paste**.

Results

The topicref will be added to the relationship table and appropriate links will be added automatically.

Next steps

This is a great way to add topicrefs because it helps ensure that the copied topicrefs actually exist in the publication. While the transforms will ignore topicrefs in a relationship table that do not exist in the publication, that situation will cause background errors in Publication Manager that can prevent you from releasing an output or freezing the baseline.

Related information

- [Adding a two-column relationship table using XMetaL on page 45](#)
- [Configuring a two-column relationship table on page 47](#)
- [Populating a two-column relationship table on page 47](#)
- [Types of link relationships on page 49](#)
- [About two-column relationship tables on page 44](#)
- [Understanding collection-type attributes on page 48](#)

Understanding collection-type attributes

These topics are here to show how relationship tables work, this topic is also added to the publication twice (using a copy-to topicref) to show how copy-to attributes can be used to create two copies of the same topic in different parts of a publication and manage linking to the appropriate version in the navigation.

There are several collection-type attributes that can be used. Here is a table that outlines what each might be used for (and whether the particular collection-type attribute is supported at Dell).

Collection-type attribute	What it does (and whether it is supported at Dell)
family	If the collection-type attribute is set to 'family' then reciprocal links are created among all topicrefs that reside inside the element to which the collection-type is applied. Typically collection-type is applied to a topic group. This is supported in a wide range of outputs at Dell.
sequence	If the collection-type attribute is set to 'sequence' then previous and next links are created for all topicrefs that reside inside the element to which the collection-type is applied. Typically collection type is applied to topic group. This is only supported for simple XHTML outputs. It makes no sense for PDF, HTML5 Single file because they are already continuous outputs. As for HTML5 Web Help, there are previous and next navigation included by default.
tree	Not supported at Dell
choice	Not supported at Dell
unordered	Not supported at Dell

Related information

- [Adding a two-column relationship table using XMetaL on page 45](#)
- [Configuring a two-column relationship table on page 47](#)
- [Populating a two-column relationship table on page 47](#)
- [Types of link relationships on page 49](#)


Types of link relationships

These topics help illustrate relationship table linking.

Topicrefs added to relationship tables can have an attribute called 'linking' added to them. The linking attribute can limit or change how links created by that relationship table work. Here's a table that describes each possible linking attribute and how it affects the links.

Table 1. Linking values available

linking value	How it affects linking to or from that topic
normal	You do not have to set linking to normal. This is the default value and it creates a reciprocal link to and from the two related topics.
targetonly	A topic can only be linked to and cannot link to other topics.
sourceonly	A topic cannot be linked to but can link to other topics.
none	A topic cannot be linked to or link to other topics. Better to just omit the topic from the relationship table rather than setting this option.

 **NOTE:** The topicref to this topic in the relationship tables has the linking attribute set to targetonly, so you should NOT see links below this note generated by a relationship table, even though you can link to this topic from other topics.

Tables testing

This chapter contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [Simple table element](#)
- [Table element](#)
- [Properties table element](#)
- [Totally tabular \(abbreviated\)](#)

Simple table element

The <simpletable> element is used for tables that are regular in structure and do not need a caption.

Extension	Definition
.xml	eXtensible Markup Language
.html	Hyper Text Markup Lanaguage
.jpeg	Joint Photographic Experts Group
.png	Portable network graphic
.rtf	Rich Text Format

The following simple table has `keycol="1"` set on it, which should cause the items in the first column to appear bold.

Term	Categorization	Definition
Widget	Noun	Thing that is used for something.
Drop	Verb	What you do when you try to move the widget.
Frustration	Noun	What you feel when you drop the widget.

Table element

The <table> element organizes arbitrarily complex relationships of tabular information. The first example also illustrates footnotes, and footnote cross-references.

Table 2. Investment client roster

ID	Name	Email	Investments
231	Albert Master	albert.master@gmail.com	Bonds
210	Alfred Alan ^a	aalan@gmail.com	Stocks
256	Alison Smart	asmart@biztalk.com	Real estate
211	Ally Emery	allye@easymail.org	Stocks
235	Benson Stewart ^a	benstew@mycorp.com	Bonds, real estate
226	Angus Robins ^a	angus.robins@hotmail.com	Stocks, bonds

a. Managing partner of Dewey, Cheatem, and Howe.

The following table is exactly the same with the outputclass attribute set to "pagewide".

Table 3. Investment client roster (pagewide)

ID	Name	Email	Investments
231	Albert Master	albert.master@gmail.com	Bonds
210	Alfred Alan	aalan@gmail.com	Stocks
256	Alison Smart	asmart@biztalk.com	Real estate
211	Ally Emery	allye@easymail.org	Stocks
235	Benson Stewart	benstew@mycorp.com	Bonds, real estate
226	Angus Robins	angus.robins@hotmail.com	Stocks, bonds

Properties table element

The <properties> element gives a list of properties for the subject of the current topic, for example whether a class is public or protected.

Type	Value	Description
RGB	0, 0, 0	Specify color using a red, green, and blue color model.
CMYK	0, 0, 0, 0	Specify color using cyan, magenta, yellow, and black color model.
HSB	0, 0, 0	Specify color using hue, saturation, and brightness color model.

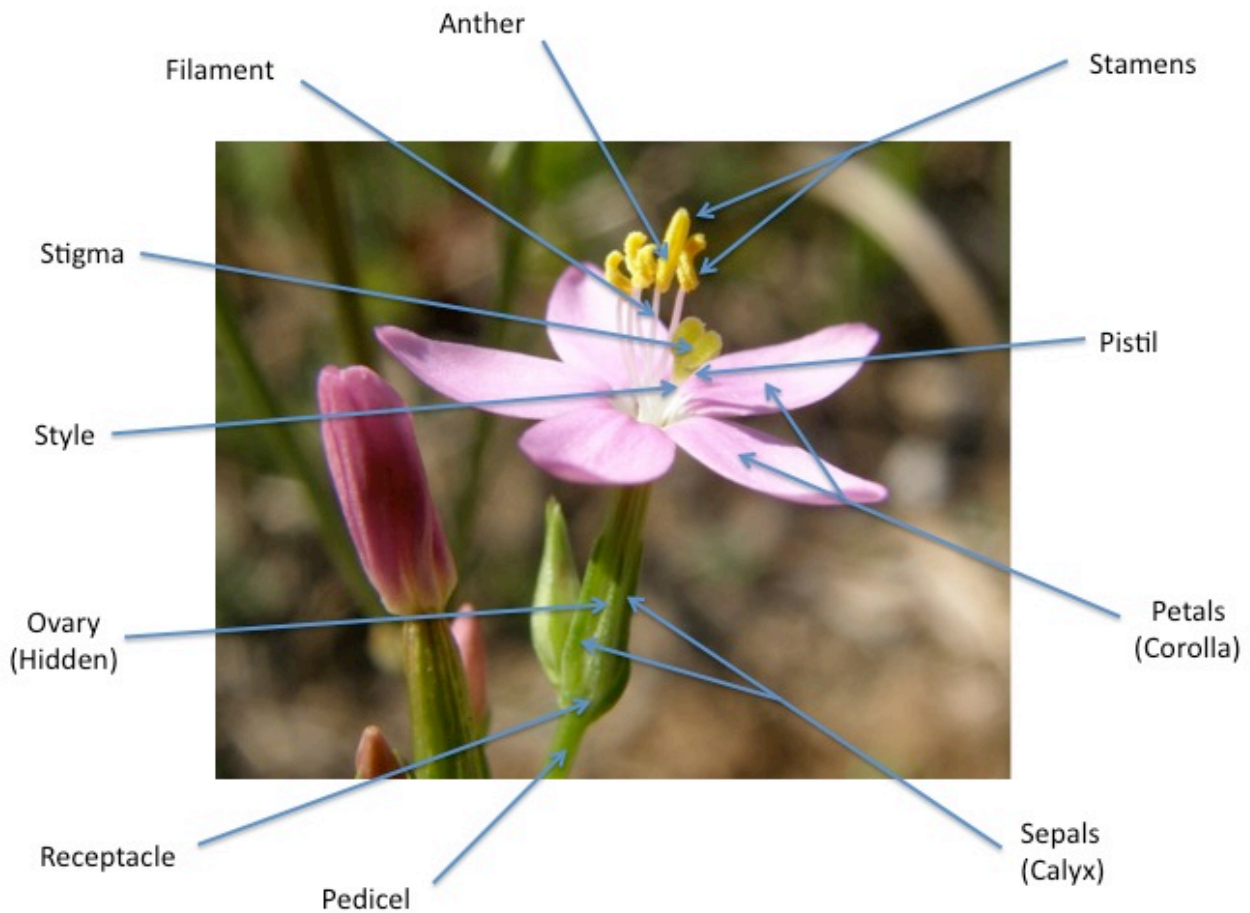
Another example of a properties table.

Property	Type	Description
id	string	Provides the system ID for the zone. In a POST request, this value is the ID that refers to the item in the collection item resource path.
all_auth_providers	Boolean	Enables all authentication providers that are available.
all_smb_shares	Boolean	Enables all SMB shares that are available.
alternate_system_provider	string	Provides an alternate system provider.
auth_providers	array	Provides the list of authentication providers used on this zone.
cache_size	integer	Specifies the maximum size of zone in-memory cache.
home_directory_umask	integer	Provides the permissions set on automatically created user home directories.
local_provider	Boolean	Enables the local provider.
map_untrusted	string	Maps untrusted domains to the NetBIOS domain during authentication.
name	string	Provides the zone name.
netbios_name	string	Provides the NetBIOS name.
skeleton_directory	string	Provides the skeleton directory that is used for user home directories.
smb_shares	array	Provides the list of SMB share names available within this zone.
system	Boolean	Indicates whether the zone is built-in.
system_provider	string	Provides the system provider for the zone.
user_mapping_rules	array	Provides the current ID mapping rules.
zone_id	integer	Provides the zone ID on the system.

Totally tabular (abbreviated)

Testing tables requires comprehensive testing of many attribute settings. This topic tests a wide range of table-based settings, as described before each of the following tables.

Prerequisites



Testing a table in the Pre-requisite section of a task. This table has these characteristics:

- All borders explicitly turned on
- Horizontal alignment in cols set to Left
- No col width set
- Heading row
- Title

Table 4. Flower anatomy

Anatomy element	Description	Etymology
Anther	The pollen-bearing body of the stamen, usually relatively compact, and supported at the end of the narrow filament.	French meaning "medicine extracted from the flower"
Filament	A thin element that supports the Anther.	Latin for "thread"

Table 4. Flower anatomy (continued)

Anatomy element	Description	Etymology
Stigma	The outer perianth of a flower representing the female reproductive part.	Greek for "mark made by pointed object"
Pedicel	The stalk of an individual flower	Latin for "small foot"
Sepals (Calyx)	Usually green, sepals typically function as protection for the flower in bud, and often support for the petals when in bloom.	Greek for "husk or wrapping"
Petals (Corolla)	Modified leaves that surround the reproductive parts of a flower.	Latin for "foot"
Pistil	Expanded basal portion of the stigma.	French for "seed bearing organ"
Stamens	Combined filament and anther is called the stamen	Latin for "thread"

About this task

Testing a table in a Context section of a task. This table has these characteristics:

Testing a table in the Pre-requisite section of a task. This table has these characteristics:

- Frame set to all, all other colsep / rowsep set to 0
- col width set proportionally as follows: col1 - 1*; col2 - 4*
- Heading row
- Title

Table 5. Nautical Instruments

Instrument Name	Purpose
Compass	Uses the magnetic poles of the earth to find magnetic north.
Sand glass	Primitive timepiece used to measure the time (usually 30 seconds at a time) on a voyage
Cross staff	Early sextant, consists of a wooden rod with a sliding crosspiece used for measuring the altitude of a star
Lead line	Measuring tool designed to assess the depth of the water and take a sample of the ocean floor
Nocturnal	Device used to tell time by sighting Polaris and determining its relation to other stars
Quadrant	Instrument for measuring altitude of celestial bodies, consisting of a 90° graduated arc with a movable radius for measuring angles
Astrolabe	Inclinometer used to determine the latitude of a ship at sea by measuring the sun's noon altitude (declination)

Steps

1. The first step is to create a table, perhaps it contains some poetry

Testing table in an <info> element of a step. This table has these characteristics

- Frame set to topbot
- colwidth set proportionally col1 - 2*; col2 - 1*; col3 - 1*
- No heading row
- No title

so much depends upon a red wheel barrow	William Carlos Williams	The Red Wheelbarrow
--	-------------------------	---------------------

glazed with rain water beside the white chickens		
April is the cruellest month, breeding Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing Memory and desire, stirring Dull roots with spring rain. ...	T.S. Eliot	The Waste Land
Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth; ...	Robert Frost	The Road Not Taken

2. Next, try a table with just a outer border, maybe to surround some outer limits of the imagination ...

Testing table in an <stepresult> element of a step. This table has these characteristics

- Frame set to all
- No inner borders turned on
- No heading row
- Title

Table 6. Outer limits

From the perspective of an Earthling, outer space is a zone that occurs about 100 kilometers (60 miles) above the planet, where there is no appreciable air to breathe or to scatter light. In that area, blue gives way to black because oxygen molecules are not in enough abundance to make the sky blue.	No one knows exactly how big space is.
--	--

DITA reference

This appendix contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [Choosing a topic type](#)
- [Favorite elements](#)
- [Finding comprehensive DITA information](#)

Choosing a topic type

DITA has different topic types, here's how to choose between them.

Three main types

DITA includes three main topic types: Task, Concept and Reference.

Tasks	Used to describe how to perform a procedure
Concepts	Present descriptive information so the reader can understand the background and context of a subject
Reference	Provides detailed facts, often in a table

The DITA standard defines how each topic type is structured. Every one contains some common elements, like Title, Prolog (for metadata like audience, category, keywords), Short Description, as well as some that are unique. Tasks, for instance, consist of a series of <step>s contained inside a <taskbody> element, which also contains tags to define prerequisite, context and result. Reference has <refbody>, for presenting information in a table.

Favorite elements

Often used DITA elements and the details.

Periodic table of DITA elements

Element	Description
<title>	The <title> element contains a heading or label for the main parts of a topic: the topic as a whole, sections, examples, and labelled content such as figures and tables. The element also can be used to provide a title for a map or a relationship table; when used in a relationship table, the title typically is used as a authoring convenience and is not rendered for display to an end user.
<shortdesc>	Occurs between the topic title and the topic body, as the initial paragraph-like content of a topic. The short description, which represents the purpose or theme of the topic, is intended to be used as a link preview and for searching.
<body>, <conbody>, <taskbody> or <refbody>	Container for the main content of a topic.
<section>	Represents an organizational division in a topic. Sections are used to organize subsets of information that are directly related to the topic.

Element	Description
<example>	A section with the specific role of containing examples that illustrate or support the current topic.
<related-links>	A special section following the body of the topic. After a topic is processed into its final output form, the related links are displayed at the end of the topic.
<task>	Tasks are the main building blocks for task-oriented user assistance. They generally provide step-by-step instructions that will enable a user to perform a task.
<prereq>	Section that documents things the user needs to know or do before starting the current task.
<postreq>	Section that documents things the user needs to know or do after finishing the current task.
<result>	For a task, this is the expected outcome for the task as a whole.
<context>	Provides background information for the task.
<steps>	provides the main content of the task topic. ...

Finding comprehensive DITA information

How to find comprehensive DITA information

To find a complete reference for DITA information, you can check out these critical online resources:

Table 7. DITA Reference Information

What is DITA article	An introduction to the OASIS DITA standard, by one of the creators and foremost practitioners.	
What is DITA and why should I care?	This article provides the answer some readers are surely asking, Can you give me a taste of the "why" behind DITA?	
DITA 1.3 Specification	The Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) 1.3 specification defines a set of document types for authoring and organizing topic-oriented information, as well as a set of mechanisms for combining, extending, and constraining document types.	
DITA 1.2 Specification	The Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) 1.2 specification defines a set of document types for authoring and organizing topic-oriented information, as well as a set of mechanisms for combining, extending, and constraining document types.	

SDL reference

This appendix contains the following sections:

Topics:

- [Finding comprehensive information about Tridion Docs](#)

Finding comprehensive information about Tridion Docs

How to find comprehensive information about using Tridion Docs

To find a complete reference for Tridion Docs information, you can check out these critical online resources:

SDL Tridion Documentation	The Tridion Docs documentation portal contains information on how to install, upgrade, implement, troubleshoot and use Tridion Docs.
IDD Knowledge Base	This resource shows information about how we use SDL Tridion Docs, XMetaL Author Enterprise and DITA to develop documentation at Dell Technologies.
Inside Dell Structured Content Knowledge Base	This is an interactive site where users can join in the community and ask and answer questions about Tridion Docs, XMetaL Author Enterprise, DITA and other aspects of structured content.
Structured Content How-To Videos (older) IDD Content Operations Video Gallery	How-To videos can help users better grasp how things are handled.
SDL Tridion Docs Ideas page	This place is where you can suggest, discuss, and vote on ideas. If you want to create an idea for an other related product choose the appropriate group.

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A

admonition

An act or action of admonishing; providing authoritative counsel or warning. In DITA the term refers to Notes, cautions and warnings added to the text to ensure important information is heeded.

C

collection-type

There are five collection types in DITA:

unordered	A collection of topics where links are generated from parent to children, and from children to parent
family	A collection of topics where links are generated from parent to children, from children to parent, and from sibling to sibling (supported at Dell)
sequence	A collection of topics where links are generated from parent to children, from children to parent, and from child to previous sibling (if applicable) and next sibling (if applicable) (somewhat supported at Dell)
choice	Not commonly used, but is intended for situations where the reader needs to select one child topic to proceed. This might be useful when the output document is an interactive decision-support application
Tree	Tree is not supported

conkeyref

A content reference that uses a key instead of a file path.

NOTE: As described in the Introduction to reuse in DITA course, a content reference to an element in another file might look like this:

```
<ul conref=domestic_duck_warehouse.xml#domestic_duck_warehouse/nesting_materials">  
<li/> </ul>
```

content reference (conref)

Used to reference content that can be reused. It allows reuse of DITA elements, including topic or map level elements. The value of the @conref attribute must be a URI reference to a DITA element.

content reference (conref)

D

Darwin Information Typing Architecture

An XML data model for authoring and publishing. It is an open standard that is defined and maintained by the OASIS DITA Technical Committee.

See also XML DITA

K

keyref

An indirect, late-bound reference to topics, to collections of topics (database), to maps, to referenceable portions of maps, to non-DITA documents, to external URLs, or to XML content contained within a key definition (keydef) topic reference.

R

raster graphic

Most images you see on your computer screen are raster graphics. Pictures found on the Web and photos you import from your digital camera are raster graphics. They are made up of a grid of pixels, commonly referred to as a bitmap. The larger the image, the more disk space the image file will take up.

relationship table (reltable)

Table that specifies relationships among topics, based on the familiar table model of rows (<relrow>), columns (<relheader>), and cells (<relcell>). ... When used in this manner, relationship tables make it easy to determine where related information is missing or undefined. Relationship tables can be abstracted from the topics to enhance reuse by reducing dependencies.

relationship table (reltable)

V

vector graphic

Unlike JPEGs, GIFs, and BMP images, vector graphics are not made up of a grid of pixels. Instead, vector graphics are comprised of paths, which are defined by a start and end point, along with other points, curves, and angles along the way. A path can be a line, a square, a triangle, or a curvy shape. These paths can be used to create simple drawings or complex diagrams.