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AIR FORCE



HUMAN

RESOURCES

CONTENT DATA MODEL: TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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SUMMARY

Due to the increasing complexity and number of modern weapon systems, the Air Force faces an ever growing number of paper-based technical orders. The Air Force Human Resources Laboratory has conducted research and development of automated technical information systems. This research investigated technologies for the storage, distribution, and presentation of technical information. Benefits of this research will include improvement of performance of maintenance personnel and reduction in cost of maintaining Air Force technical information.

One of the products of this research includes a technology which provides the Air Force with an economical way of storing and presenting technical data. The Content Data Model (CDM) is a specification for a data base which is intended to store all of the technical information for a weapon system. At this time, the CDM stores only maintenance and operational information. The CDM will facilitate the interchange of technical information between contractors and the government.

This paper presents:

- A description of the work involved in the development of the CDM.
- A detailed description of the CDM.
- Efforts to demonstrate and validate the CDM.
- The development of a draft specification for the preparation and delivery of technical data in CDM format.

PREFACE

The work described in this paper was performed in support of the Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support initiative of the Air Force Systems Command. This work is consistent with the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, (AFHRL) Logistics and Human Factors Division's Mission to improve the combat maintenance capability and readiness of the Air Force.

The work described in this paper was performed by the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, RJO Enterprises, Inc., and Datalogics, Inc. The RJO effort was conducted under contract #F09603-87-G-0659/SG02; the Datalogic's work was performed under subcontract to RJO. Captain Mark J. Earl, AFHRL Combat Logistics Branch (LRC), served as the laboratory technical monitor and the contracting officer's technical representative (COTR) for the effort. Major contributors to this effort included Mr. David Gunning (AFHRL) and Major Paul Condit Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC).

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THE CONTENT DATA MODEL: TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently a number of separate technical manuals are required to support a system or subsystem. Each manual is designed to support specific maintenance functions and contains the information required to accomplish those actions. Examination of the manuals for typical system reveals that, in many instances, a given piece of information occurs in more than one manual and sometimes several times in the same manual. For example, a warning may apply to several maintenance actions and appear in several manuals or several times in the same manual (see Figure 1). This redundancy is inevitable in a paper based system. However, the use of a fully digital technical data system will provide a means of eliminating this unnecessary redundancy and greatly reduce storage requirements, simplify the update process, and insure more up to date technical data. The use of a fully integrated data base that contains all of the technical information required to maintain a system will make this possible. The integrated data base will store each piece of information once. Then, when a procedure is called which uses that information, the information is extracted from the data base and combined with other elements of information to construct the exact information (e.g., a step-by-step procedure) for presentation on a computer display or for printing on paper as needed. This paper describes a research effort conducted by the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory to develop and test a model of an integrated data base to accomplish this objective. The model developed is known as the Content Data Model (CDM). The development and validation of the CDM is described in the following sections.

Objective

The basic objective of this effort was to develop and validate a model of an integrated data base to maintain technical data to support maintenance operations. Specific objectives of the effort were to:

1. Design and develop the integrated data base model (the CDM).
2. Analyze technical data requirements and compare the results of the analysis with the CDM to insure that the CDM adequately supports all technical information requirements.
3. Compare the CDM with exiting technical information systems and standards to insure compatibility.
4. Develop a specification defining requirements for technical data developed for use with the CDM.
5. Validate the CDM specification by designing and building a data base, populating the data base with sample data, and extracting the data for presentation in different formats on different media.

II. BACKGROUND

In order to support the CALS initiative, several organizations within the DoD and industry conducted efforts to develop technical information development and delivery systems. These groups included AFHRL, the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC), the

Navy, the Army, and, Northrop Corporation, the prime contractor for the B-2 bomber. This section highlights the efforts undertaken by AFHRL and provides a background to the development of the CDM. Also examined are three relevant forerunners of the CDM: Automated Technical Order System (ATOS), Improved Technical Data System (ITDS), and MIL-M-28001.

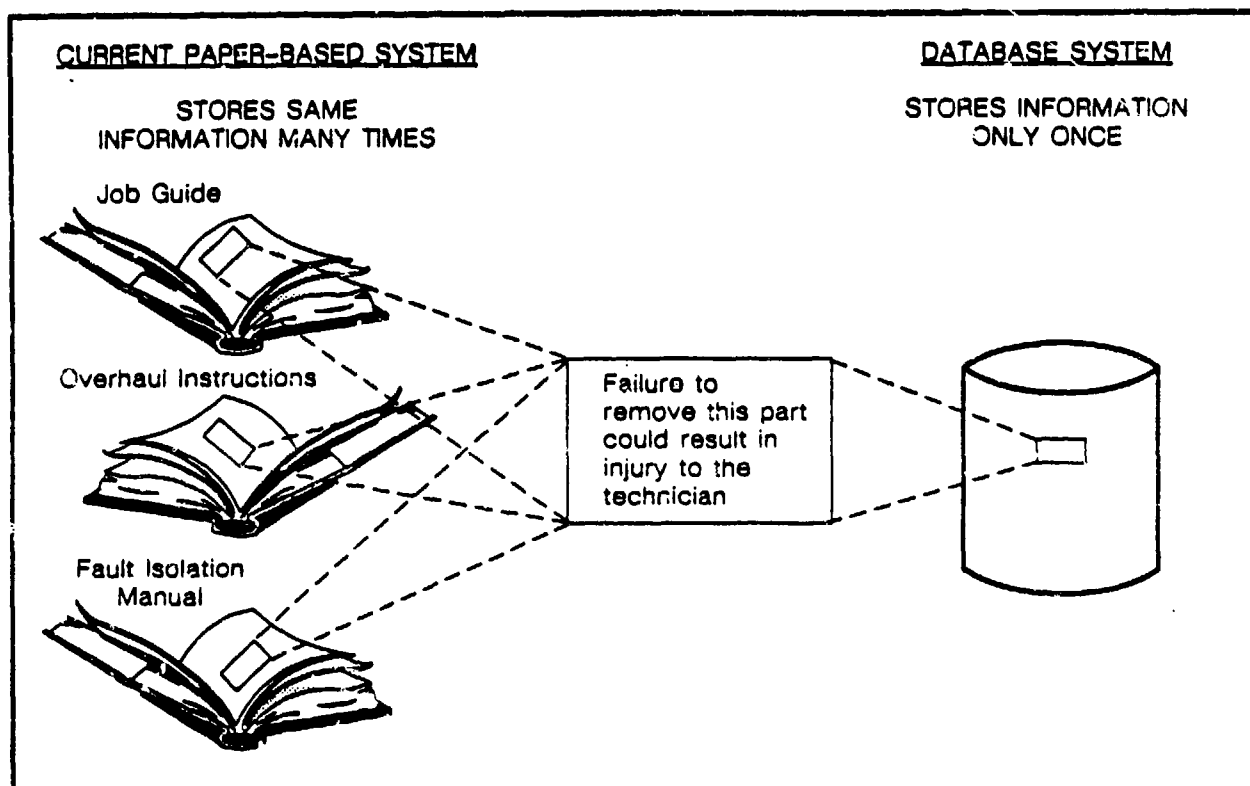


Figure 1. Reduction of Storage Requirements.

AFHRL Activities

In 1976, AFHRL began conducting research and development (R&D) of automated technical information systems to support aircraft maintenance technicians. This R&D investigated technologies for the storage, distribution and presentation of technical information using automated systems. The research was done to improve the performance and productivity of maintenance personnel and to reduce the cost of maintaining Air Force technical information. The research has progressed through four increments (see Figure 2):

1. Computer-Based Maintenance Aiding System, which tested information presentation and human-computer interaction techniques.
2. Authoring and Presentation System, which refined the definition of data elements as well as providing a means for authoring and presenting technical information.
3. Integrated Data Base, which was designed to store all of the information for a particular weapon system.

4. Content Data Model, which facilitates the interchange of technical information and provides a structure for the storage of technical information.

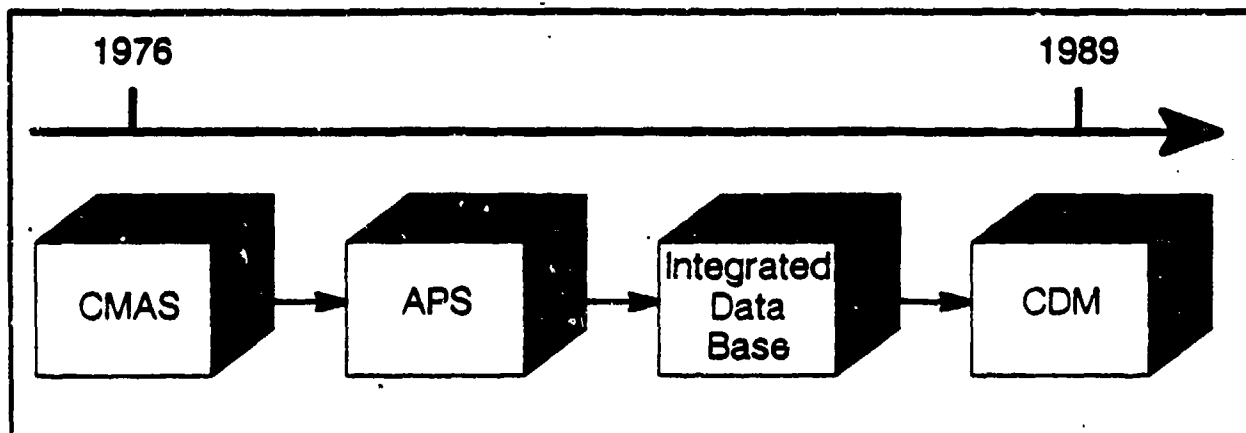


Figure 2. Related AFHRL Activities.

Computer-Based Maintenance Aiding System

AFHRL developed the Computer-Based Maintenance Aiding System (CMAS) to evaluate integrated information presentation and human/computer interface techniques for technical information. The CMAS systems also allowed investigation into the use of digital technical information under controlled field conditions. Specific concepts evaluated included multiple levels of detail, various facilities for accessing technical manual data, presentation of diagrams larger than the screen, function key utility, human/computer interaction, and presentation of troubleshooting procedures.

Two prototype systems for intermediate level maintenance were developed under the CMAS program. Among the many lessons learned from the project was that a more efficient means of developing the technical data to be presented on an automated system was required. The process of developing technical information for the prototypes required the use of complex codes to control the retrieval and presentation of the data. Technical data authors were required to input these complex codes by hand with only limited assistance from authoring aids. The result was that the creation of the data was expensive, and the data contained many system control code errors. Also, the technical data and technical data presentation software developed for CMAS was operational on only one computer system. This highlighted the necessity of designing a data base which would not be limited to use on one system. These observations, along with similar concerns expressed by AFHRL personnel working in support of the AFLC Automated Technical Order System (ATOS), led to a decision to investigate the storage of technical information in a data base.

A contract with Rockwell was modified to include a requirement to conduct an analysis of the data base requirements and to develop a coding scheme for preparing data for storage in a "neutral" data base. Neutral data is designed so that it can be presented on any computer. The preliminary study performed by Rockwell included a detailed analysis of the Air Force specifications for intermediate level technical data. The analysis of the data identified each element of data and the characteristics of each element. The characteristics (or attributes) were then categorized according to elements with common attributes. These categories provided the necessary source information for the development of a preliminary data base design. The design (or coding scheme) was

developed under subcontract by Datalogics, Inc. It was based upon the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) which was also being used in the ATOS program. SGML was selected as a starting point to ensure data base compatibility with ATOS. The SGML coding scheme labels each element of data (e.g., a paragraph, part number, or title) with an identifier specifying the type of information and relationships to other data elements. For example, a paragraph may have codes specifying the chapter it belongs to, the preceding paragraph, or an illustration which accompanies the paragraph.

Once the technical information, with its corresponding codes, is developed and stored, it can be formatted for printing or for display on a computer monitor. Special software formats the data according to the characteristics of the specific display device and predefined formatting rules. For example, if a data element is a header element, presentation (or printing) of the data will occur in the location on the display (or page) specified by the formatting rules and display (or page) characteristics. This approach makes it possible to display technical data on a variety of systems without modification to the data base. It also makes it possible to print the data, if desired, or use it in other ways without modifying the data base.

Authoring and Presentation System

The results of the analysis and coding specification provided the starting point for an AFHRL in-house effort to develop an efficient means of developing data in a neutral format for presentation on a variety of systems. The primary objectives of this new effort were to extend and refine the set of identified data elements and to develop software for a system to author and present technical data using a neutral data base. The Authoring and Presentation System (APS) effort developed a neutral data base which could be presented on various displays and printed according to specified formats without requiring changes in the data base (See Figure 3).

The Authoring and Presentation System effort developed software to provide an efficient means of creating the data with the requirement for the neutral data base and software to present the data on various computer systems.

The design of the APS data bases was initially based on paper technical data. Instead of duplicating the structure of the current technical order system, a data design and data base approach designed primarily for use by electronic applications was developed.

The authoring portion of the system allowed a technical manual author to create data as if the writer were using a standard word processing system. Using this part of the system, the author could

1. create or modify data.
2. attach attributes (e.g., this is a paragraph).
3. link supporting information to the data.

Document variations and configuration control were also maintained. This allowed the author to maintain many versions of a document from within the same data base. The presentation portion of APS displayed only the information needed by a particular maintenance technician for the particular aircraft and the specific task on which the technician was working.

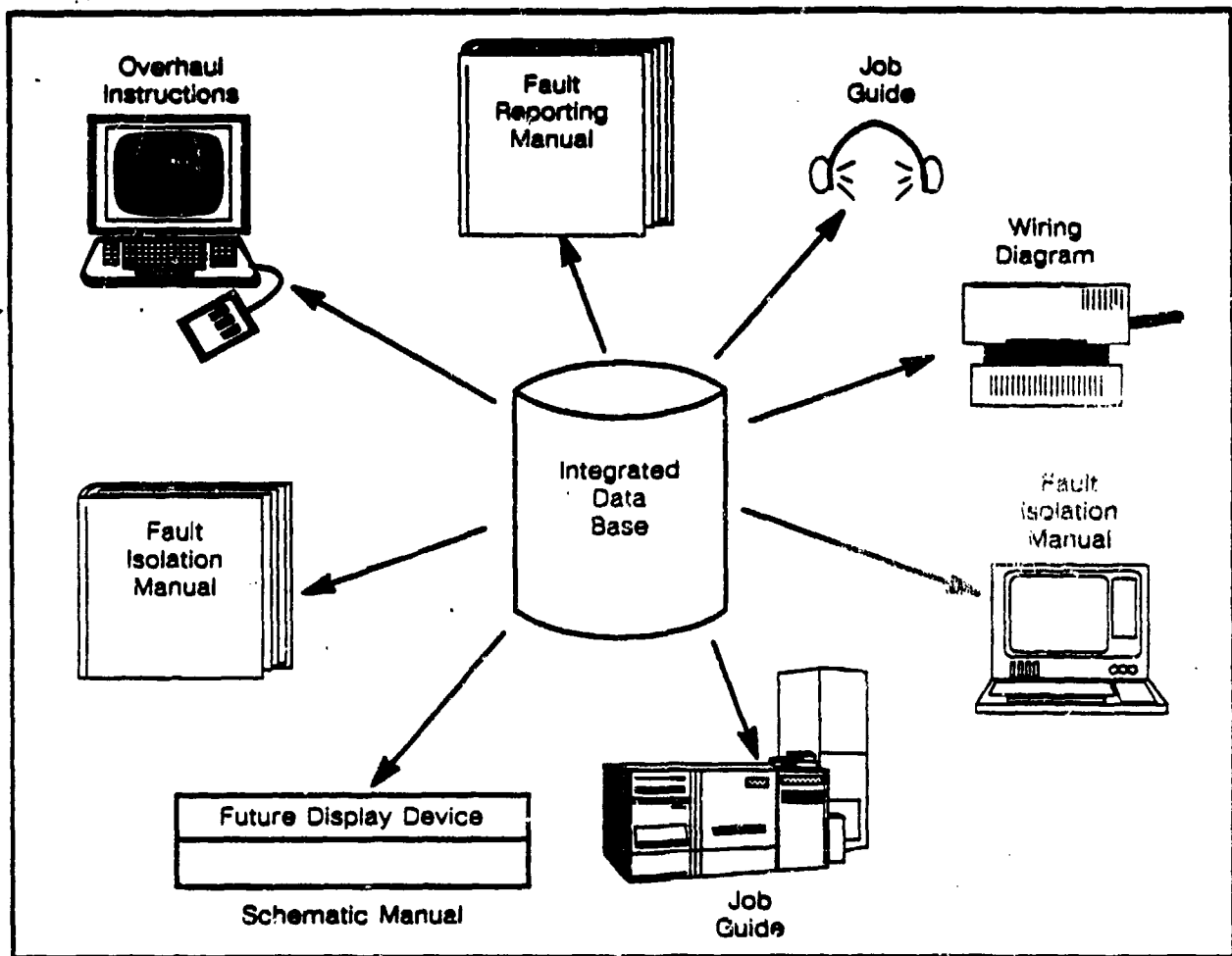


Figure 3. Present and Future Display Technologies.

APS provided a way to author and present data in a neutral format. However, each different Technical Order (TO) had its own data base resulting in redundancy of data since information used in several TOs was repeated in each Technical Order. The concept of an integrated data base was developed to model all of the technical information for a weapon system in a single neutral data base while removing the redundant data.

Integrated Data Base Design

The integrated technical information data base contains all of the information for a particular weapon system. While APS stored technical information manual by manual, the integrated data base stores many manuals in a single data base. Such a data base is considered integrated because different types of information (i.e., organizational, intermediate, depot) found in different manuals can be stored within the one data base. The information within the data base can be cross-referenced similar to the way in which cross-references are made in the present manuals. For example, if in the process of doing a fault isolation procedure a reference is made to a job guide procedure, the technician using the current paper TOs would have to find the correct job guide manual, complete the procedure, and then return to the fault isolation manual. The same technician accessing the data from the integrated data base would be able to access the

information automatically. Once the job guide procedure has been completed, the technician would be automatically returned to the same place in the fault isolation procedure and continue working.

Each piece of technical information consists of three items: a) content, b) structure, and c) format (see Figure 4). Content is the actual information which is presented. The content of the information is interpreted by the reader as it is accessed. Structure consists of the organization of the technical information and sequence in which the technical information will be displayed. For example, a task in a technical manual consists of steps, illustrations, warnings, notes, cautions, etc. The technical information within a technical manual may be sequenced in a specific order such as an introduction followed by the steps with warnings, notes, and cautions where appropriate. Format is the appearance and style on the displayed information. For example, numbers may be added to the steps or a warning may be labelled with the word "warning" within a box which is centered on the page.

Data for presentation on automated technical data systems may be stored with or without formatting information. It is more efficient to store the data without formatting for two reasons: a) data with formatting information can only be presented on specific computers, and b) formatted data must be stored with its unique format requirements every time it is used creating redundancy. The use of an integrated data base with neutral, unformatted data overcomes both problems. The data is stored only once no matter how many times it may be used. For example, a warning may be stored only once even though it is used in many procedures.

The data bases of technical information will also be easier to maintain than the present technical order libraries. Required changes and updates can be quickly incorporated into the main data base since the data is stored once. This ensures that the users have access to the most accurate information available.

Content Data Model (CDM)

The requirement for a neutral, integrated data base resulted in the development of the CDM. The CDM is a model for the interchange of integrated data bases of technical information.

Data developed using the CDM structure will

1. allow efficient interchange between contractors and the government of technical information.
2. allow quick and efficient presentation of the information on any current or future display medium.
3. eliminate redundant data, thus reducing data storage requirements.
4. allow rapid updating of the data as technical changes are implemented.
5. eliminate the need to change the data due to changes in the formatting requirements of the presentation system.

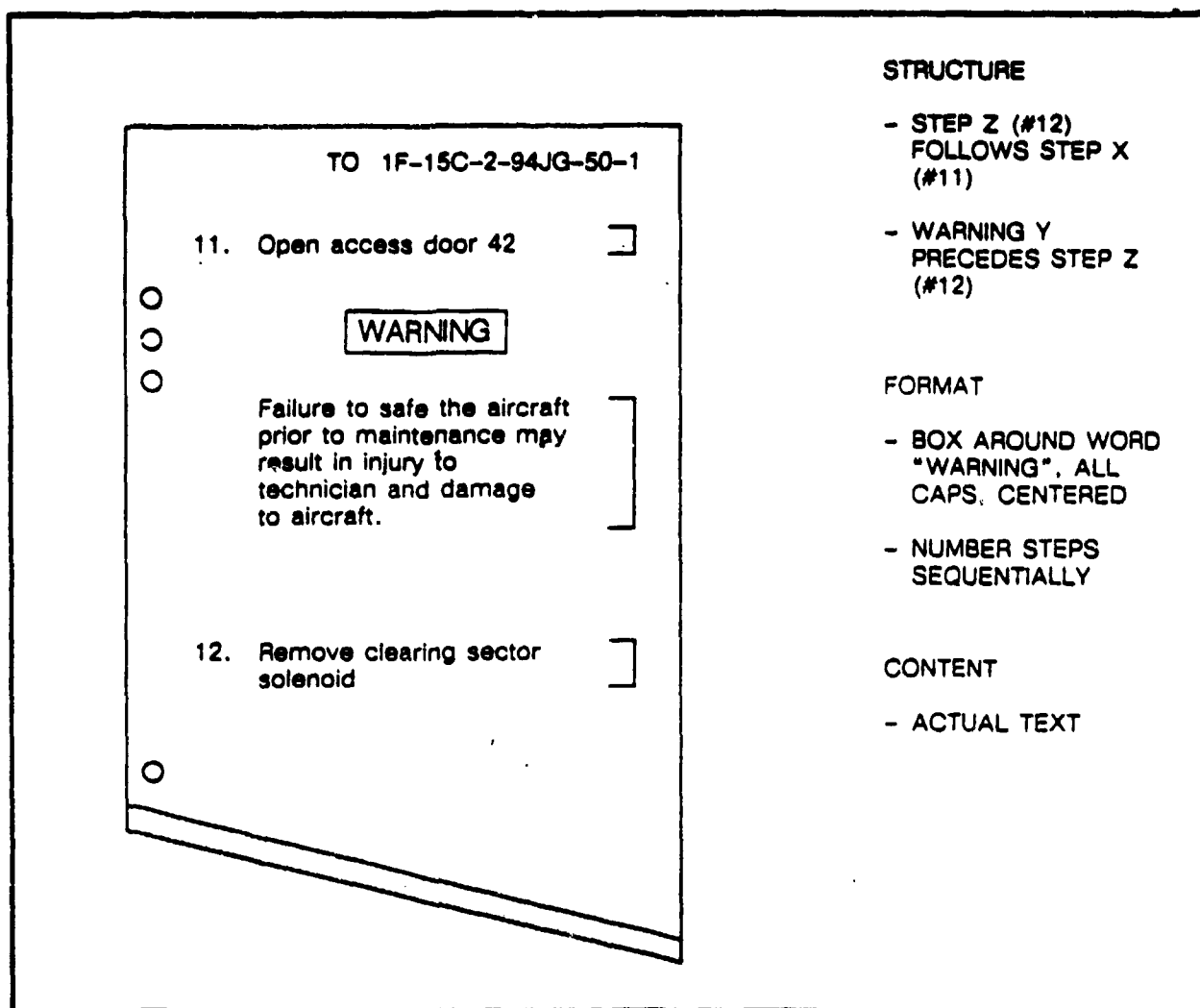


Figure 4. Content, Structure, and Format.

Other Related Efforts

While AFHRL was conducting their research, other groups within the government and industry were developing their own strategies for the development and presentation of digital technical information.

Automated Technical Order System (ATOS)

The ATOS program was sponsored by the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC). Its intent was to automate the capture, storage, and maintenance of page-oriented technical order data. It would also automate the distribution, management, and presentation of page-oriented technical order data.

ATOS gathered data from contractors and material management offices. ATOS also supplied technical orders for maintenance, repair, inspection, and modification functions. This provided for the productive coexistence of both the automated and manual technical order systems and allowed for the reduction and eventual elimination of manual technical

order maintenance and distribution. The ATOS program was replaced by the Air Force Technical Order Management System (AFTOMS) program.

Improved Technical Data System (ITDS)

Improved Technical Data System (ITDS) is an interactive information delivery system developed by Northrop Corporation for the B-2 program. It supports the presentation of technical data to users engaged in the operation, maintenance, training, and support of equipment and systems. ITDS models technical data as a linear stream of information with Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) commands embedded within text and tabular data. The SGML markup codes identify the type of the technical data and specifies formatting instructions such as sizing, positioning, and color for electronic display or paper printing of the technical data. Through the use of SGML Document Type Definitions (DTDs), an application can rigorously define a class of documents such as job guides, flight manuals, and fault isolation procedures and prepare them for output.

MIL-M-28001

MIL-M-28001 is a military specification which defines the requirements for the digital textual data form of technical publications. Data prepared in conformance to the requirements in this specification facilitates automated preparation, storage, retrieval, exchange, and processing of technical documents. The requirements set forth by this specification include

1. procedures and symbols for markup of unformatted text in accordance with the military's specific application of SGML.
2. SGML compatible codes that will allow a technical publication to conform to specific content, structure and format requirements including MIL-M-38784 as applicable to technical manuals.
3. output controls that will provide a uniform structure for automated document processing functions.

Under the CALS initiative, MIL-STD-1840 specifies the delivery of digital technical information. The standard references a group of military specifications which specify the delivery requirements for certain types of data. Textual technical information must maintain compatibility with MIL-M-28001 by using SGML as the specification language. Graphical technical information developed on computer-aided design (CAD) systems must adhere to MIL-D-28000 or MIL-D-28003. Graphical technical information entered using electronic scanning equipment must conform to MIL-R-28002 (see Figure 5).

Standard Generalized Markup Language

SGML was used in the development of the CDM for several reasons: (a) CDM tagged data can be interchanged to the government and among contractors under MIL-M-28001, (b) SGML provides a checkable syntax so automated validation testing can be done, and (c) since storage of the data occurs in ASCII text files, each application of the data may use different data base management systems on different hardware systems and still be able to exchange and update data from other sources.

The International Standards Organization (ISO) developed SGML as an efficient way of transferring a wide range of documents between different types of computers. Used internationally, SGML breaks documents into text pieces using a standard set of markup

codes. The different markup codes describe the structure of the document. The SGML markup codes, also called "tags", are used to map the document. The SGML markup codes do not describe output formatting information.

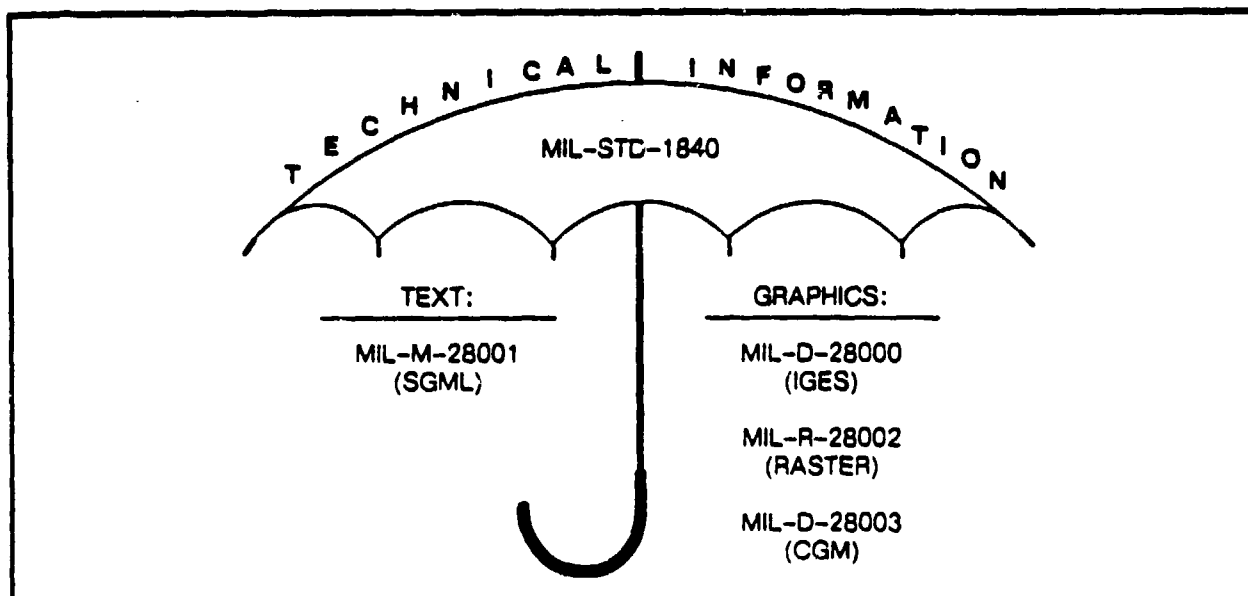


Figure 5. MIL-STD-1840 and Associated Specifications.

The SGML declaration defines syntax rules for the SGML tagging process. It defines

1. the actual characters used to distinguish tags from regular words within the document.
2. the limits for tag lengths.
3. whether tags will be in upper or lower case.

A common syntax which is applicable for most documents is defined in the ISO-8879-1986 standard for SGML.

The Document Type Definition (DTD) defines the grammar of the tag language used within a document. The grammar specifies the names of the tags being used and their possible position within a document. Each different type of document will probably have a different DTD. In order to further explain SGML, an inter-office memo will be used.

Some companies have policies for the information contained in a memo and the organization of a memo. For example, a memo may have a sender, a receiver, the date of the memo, and the subject of the memo. It would also contain paragraphs of text. A memo may also have attachments. A possible outline of the structure for the memo is shown in Figure 6.

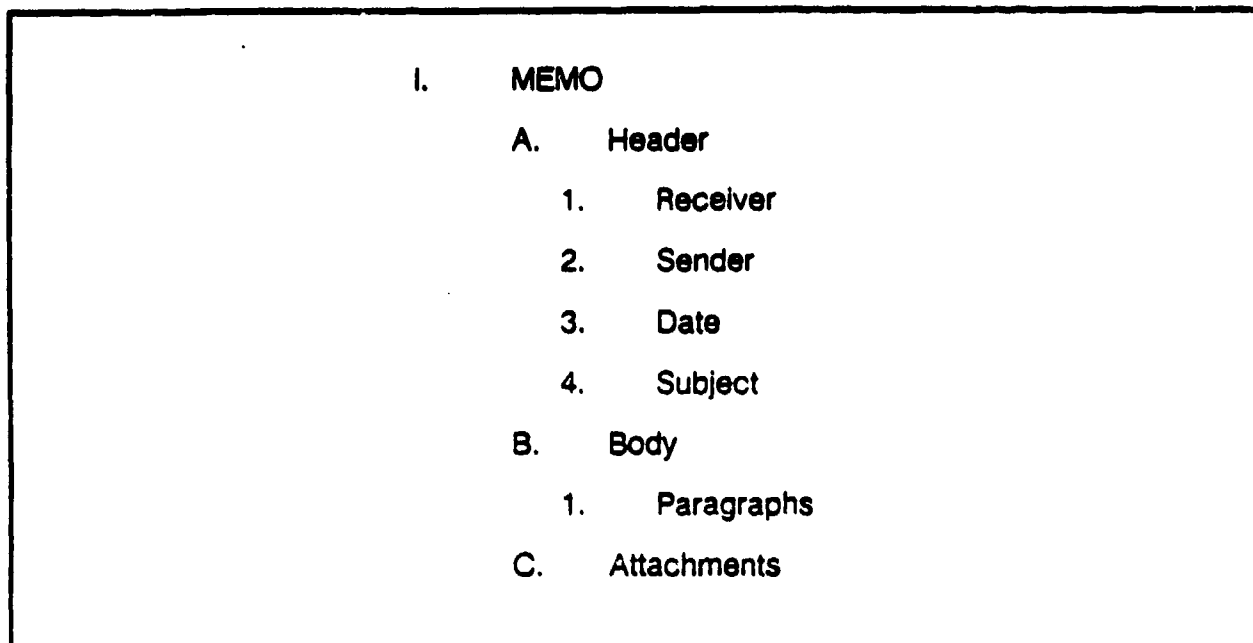


Figure 6. Structure of a Sample Memorandum.

The outline provides the structure of the memo. Using this structure the content may be entered as shown in Figure 7.

RECEIVER:	All Employees
SENDER:	John Doe
DATE:	June 7, 1987
SUBJECT:	Memorandum Formats (Policy 158-87)
PARAGRAPH:	
In order to improve the flow of information throughout the company, a standard memorandum format is being adopted.	
PARAGRAPH:	
Every memo must have the heading which will include an addressee, a sender, a date, and the subject of the memo. The body of the memo will contain the actual text. Attachments may be made to the memo. If there are attachments, it must be noted on the memo.	

Figure 7. Content of a Sample Memorandum.

In order to produce memos intended for the receivers, the memo needs rules which define the display of the information (see Figure 8). In this example, the memo will be printed on paper.

Receiver will be printed on the first line, left justified, preceded by the label, "TO:". Date will be printed on the first line, right justified, with no label.

Sender will be printed on the third line, left justified, preceded by the label, "FROM".

Subject will be printed on the fifth line, left justified, preceded by the label, "RE:". Paragraphs will begin two lines below the last line printed. The first line of the paragraph will be indented five spaces.

If there are attachments to the memo, the word, "Enclosures" will be printed three lines below the last line printed.

Figure 8. Format Rules for a Sample Memorandum.

When the content of the memo is organized based on the structure and printed using the format rules, the output will appear as shown in Figure 9.

ADDRESSEE --- TO: All Employees

SENDER --- FROM: John Doe

SUBJECT --- RE: Memorandum Formats (Policy No. 158-87)

PARAGRAPH --- [In order to improve the flow of information throughout the company, a standard memorandum format is being adopted.]

PARAGRAPH --- [Every memo must have the heading which will include an addressee, a sender, a date, and the subject of the memo. The body of the memo will contain the actual text. Attachments may be made to the memo. If there are attachments, it must be noted on the memo.]

ATTACHMENT --- Enclosures

DATE --- June 7, 1987

Figure 9. Sample Memorandum.

Using the structure defined above, the SGML DTD for the memo may appear as shown in Figure 10.

```

<!DOCTYPE memo [
  <!ENTITY % text    "(#PCDATA)"
  <!ELEMENT memo     - -    (header, body, attach) >
  <!ELEMENT header   - -    (to, from, date, subject)>
  <!ELEMENT to       - o    %text;
  <!ELEMENT from     - o    %text;
  <!ELEMENT date     - o    %text;
  <!ELEMENT subject  - o    %text;
  <!ELEMENT body     - -    (para)*
  <!ELEMENT para     - o    %text;
  <!ATTLIST para     number NUMBER #REQUIRED
  <!ELEMENT attach   - o    EMPTY
  <!ATTLIST attach   yesorno CDATA 'no'
]>

```

Figure 10. DTD for Sample Memorandum.

As mentioned before, the DTD defines the names of the tags which label the different data items. The DTD also defines the structure of the data.

A DTD consists of a document type (doctype), entities, elements, and attributes. The doctype simply gives a name to the DTD. In this example, "memo" is the name of the DTD.

An entity is an abbreviation or substitution mechanism. An entity declaration consists of a "%", a name for the entity, and a text string surrounded by quotes. Any time an entity occurs within the element or attribute declarations, the text is automatically inserted where the entity name occurs. For example, the line,

```
<!ELEMENT subject - o %text; >
```

would look like,

```
<!ELEMENT subject - - o (#PCDATA) >
```

after the substitution. This allows the DTD developer to define items which may appear many times in the DTD as a single entity.

An element is a piece of data within a document. Within the element declaration, a name for the element is defined. Following the name, the DTD developer sets the requirements for beginning and ending tags. The beginning tag marks the beginning of a piece of data. For example, the beginning tag for a header would be entered as: <header>. The ending tag marks the end of a piece of data. A "-" signifies the requirement for an end tag. A "o" signifies that the tag is optional. For example, the ending tag for a header would be entered as: </header>. Next, the structure of the element is defined. An element may be made up of other elements, or it may contain actual data.

```
<!ELEMENT header    - -    (to, from, date, subject)>
```

```
<!ELEMENT to        - o    %text;                >
```

In the example above, the "header" element must have beginning and ending tags. It is made up of "to," "from," "date," and "subject" information. The "to" element must have a beginning tag, but an ending tag is optional. The element definition includes the "text" entity which can be substituted for "#PCDATA" which is an SGML term for character data.

SGML also provides a mechanism for multiple occurrences of an element within another element. Occurrence indicators define these special cases. A "?" signifies that an element may occur zero or one time. A "*" signifies that an element may occur zero or many times. A "+" signifies that an element may occur one or many times.

```
<!ELEMENT body      - -    (para)*                >
```

In the example above, there may be many "para" elements within a body, or there may be none, depending on the application.

Elements may have attributes associated with them. An attribute is a characteristic or property which does not contain actual content.

```
<!ELEMENT para      - o    %text;                >
```

```
<!ATTLIST para      number NUMBER    #REQUIRED    >
```

In the example above, the "para" element also has an attribute called "number." This attribute defines a number each time the element is defined because the DTD designer has designated it as a required attribute.

Using the SGML markup codes described in the DTD, the user marks up or "tags" a document. An "instance" of a document is a marked up SGML document. The memo tagged using the DTD in Figure 10 is shown in Figure 11.

The tags define the content and the structure of the memo. For example, everything located between the "<header>" beginning tag and the "</header>" ending tag is header information. Also, notice the definition of the "number" attribute each time a "para" element was defined.

Computer programs, called parsers, check the DTD and the document instance. A DTD parser checks the DTD for correct and complete syntax. A document instance

parser checks a tagged document for correct and complete tagging based on the document's DTD.

```
<memo>

<header>

<to> All Employees

<from> John Doe

<date> June 7, 1987

<subject> Memorandum Formats (Policy No. 158-87)

</header>

<body>

<para number = "1"> In order to improve the flow of information throughout the
company, a standard memorandum format is being adopted.

<para number = "2"> Every memo must have the heading which will include an
addressee, a sender, a date, and the subject of the memo. The body of the memo
will contain the actual text. Attachments may be made to the memo. If there are
attachments, it must be noted on the memo.

</body>

<attach yesorno="yes">

</memo>
```

Figure 11. Tagged Sample Memorandum.

III. CONTENT DATA MODEL

The CDM is the proposed model for an integrated weapon system data base intended to meet the long term needs of the DoD. CDM data emphasizes the identification of the content and the interrelationships (or structure) between data elements found within technical information.

CDM Concept

The CDM is a definition of interrelated technical information. This definition describes the technical information using its content and structure. Emphasis is not on the display of the data but on the data interrelationships and where the data fits together within a system. Many applications can use the data without modification. The CDM

design does not concern itself with a particular output display. Since the information does not contain format, the information can be used with any output device such as paper systems, video displays and future technologies.

For example, a selected subset of CDM data can produce a particular manual and send it to an output device. Another subset of the data required to support interactive diagnostics for a particular subsystem can also be extracted and loaded into a device such as a portable flight-line computer. This will save money by cutting waste, reducing storage space, and minimizing updating requirements.

The connections between elements identified within the CDM facilitate integration of the data. Data can be created in many ways and then loaded into the CDM. Once in CDM form, the content and structure of the data is preserved. Subsets of the CDM can then be extracted, converted, manipulated, and displayed on different devices to support a variety of objectives.

CDM Description

The development of the CDM has been an evolutionary process. Originally, the structure of the CDM followed the structure of the information found within the technical manuals. However, after initial demonstration and validation efforts, the structure was revised in order to more accurately model all of the technical information available for a weapon system.

The revised CDM attempted to more closely model the actual structure of technical information within the Air Force (see Appendix A). A hierarchy was established which described the weapon system and the corresponding information associated with a specific element within the weapon system.

Within this hierarchy, a weapon system consists of smaller systems, which consist of subsystems, which consist of subassemblies, which finally consist of individual parts. The CDM models the technical information in this manner (see Figure 12). Information including tasks, descriptions, and trouble-shooting procedures connects to the weapon system at the level in which the information is used. For example, tasks and descriptive information which speak specifically about the M61 automatic gun system on an F-15 connect to the gun system while more general information may connect to weapons system or to the aircraft as a whole.

Although the CDM is modelled in SGML, the physical storage of the data base it defines could vary from application to application. Sequentially tagged ASCII data is suited for very few applications. However, the ASCII data can be input into any data base format by using the SGML tags to identify pieces of information. This is the reason SGML is a very suitable modelling language. SGML also had a very flexible structure which can be checked by computer programs that check to see if the SGML grammar is correct. It allows for the identification of data elements to be separated from the formatted representations of those elements.

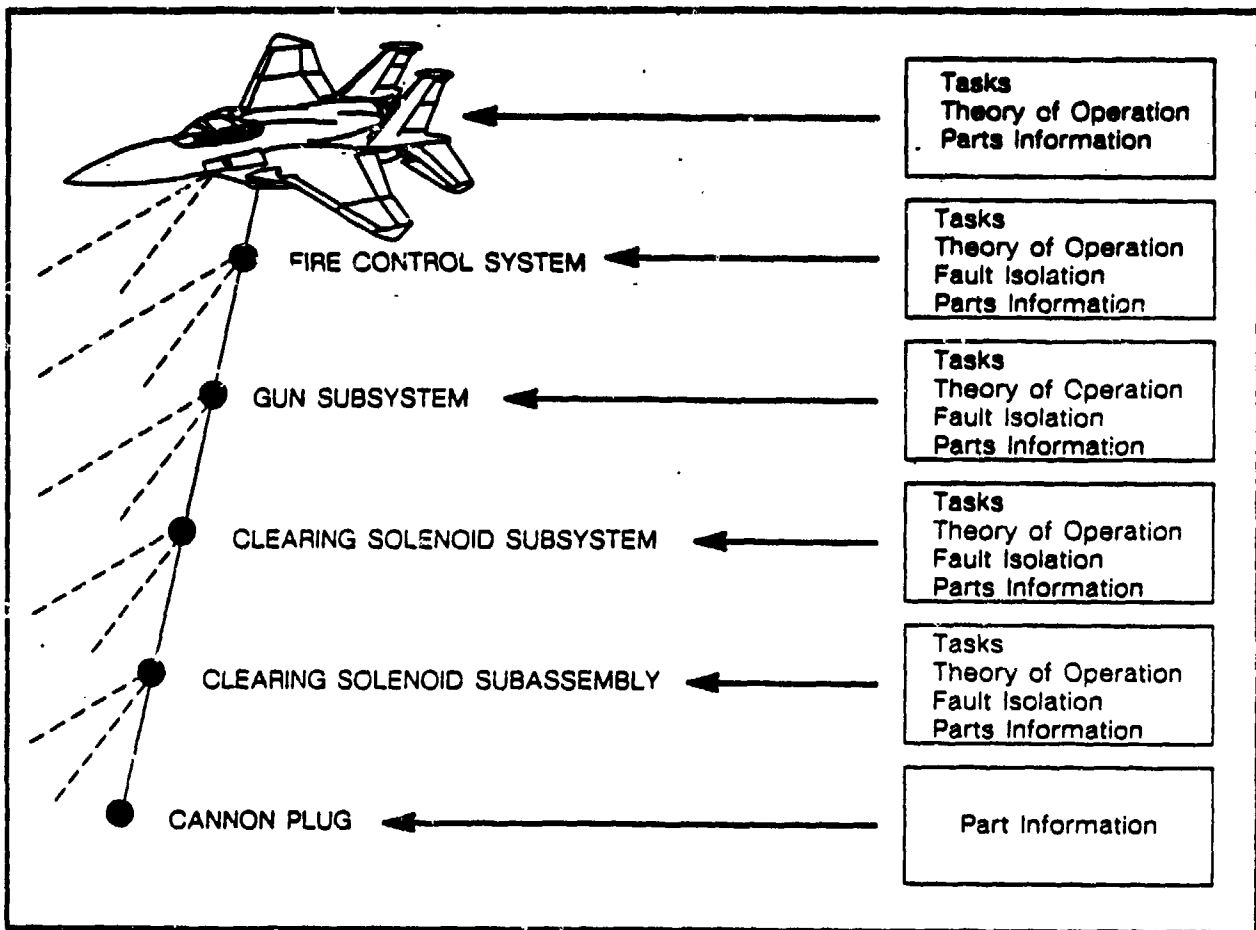


Figure 12. Weapon System Hierarchy.

CDM Elements

The main element of the CDM is "techinfo." This tag labels the beginning of the technical information. Within the techinfo structure, the first tag is the system tag. A system can represent the vehicle, an aircraft system, a subsystem, or a subassembly. At any level within this hierarchy, elements may reference associated information. These references may include procedural task information, descriptive information, parts information, fault information, or operational information. Figure 13 illustrates the CDM structure.

Procedural task information consists of maintenance tasks or procedures. A task consists of a set of input conditions, a list of steps, a list of follow-on tasks, and the estimated time and action for the task. Input conditions may include required conditions, personnel required, equipment required, and consumables. The input conditions and steps may also connect to warnings, cautions, notes, and user annotations which are comments entered by the technician as he is using the data.

Descriptive information defines general purpose, non-procedural, narrative information such as that contained in the theory of operation, schematics, and wiring diagrams.

There are two types of parts information. The first describes an item by its reference designator which arranges the parts by their place in the system-subsystem hierarchy.

This is the maintainer's view of the part information. This information is related to the second category of parts which describes the item by its part number. This is the supply system's view of the part information.

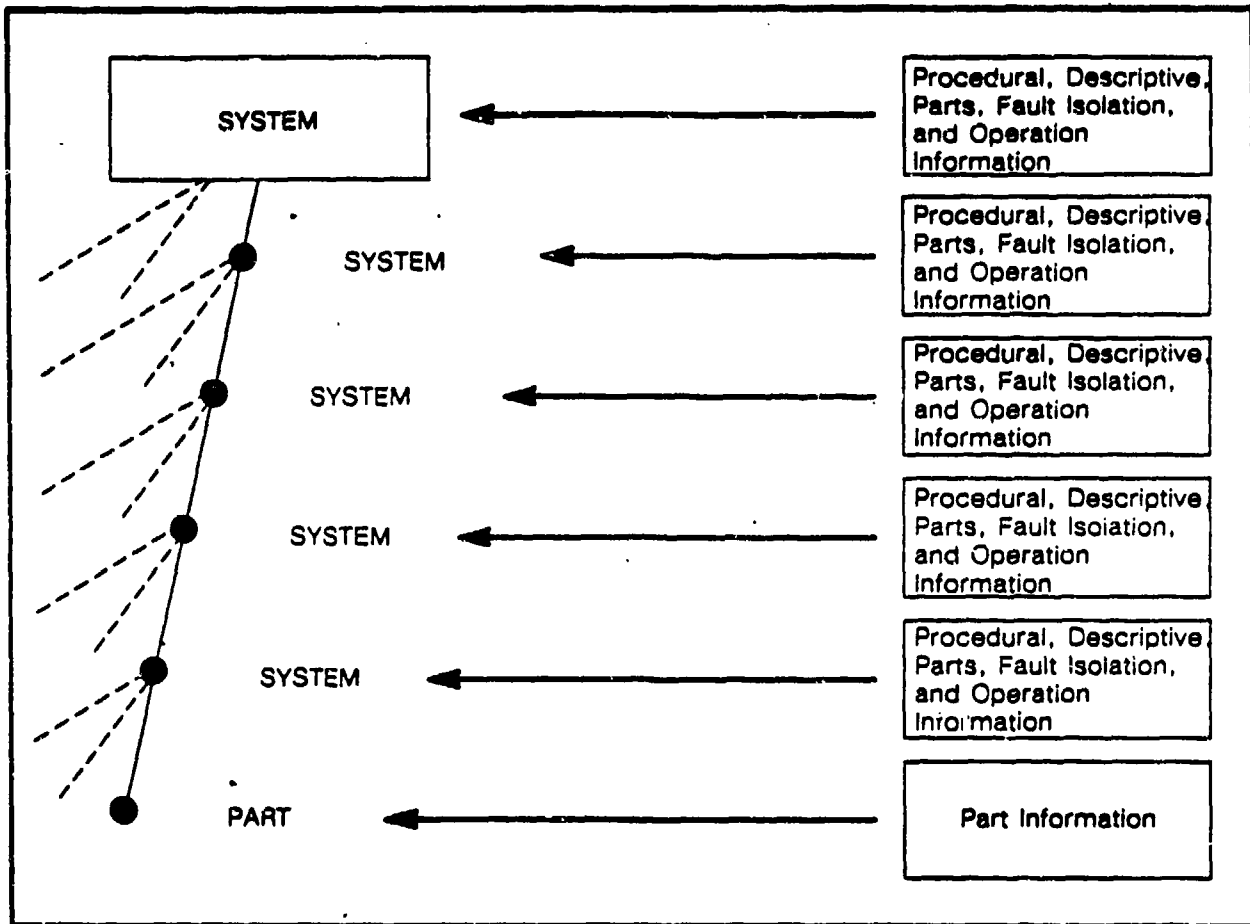


Figure 13. CDM Element Hierarchy.

Three types of fault information can be described in the CDM:

- fault reporting decision trees;
- fault isolation decision trees; and,
- dynamic fault isolation model data.

The fault reporting and fault isolation decision trees are static, pre-defined decision sequences. Complete decision trees are defined in the data. A dynamic fault model generates the decision sequence at display time based on a fault model of the equipment being repaired. For a dynamic fault isolation model, only the data needed to represent the fault model of the equipment is defined in the data.

All of the diagnostic structures consist of diagnostic tests, test outcomes, fault states, repairable faults, and fault rectification actions. The fault reporting and isolation process begins with a diagnostic test which will have associated outcomes. These outcomes connect the test outcomes with new fault states. Test outcomes are described as

preconditions which are asserted by the test procedure as the test is being performed. The test outcome element relates the possible test outcomes to fault states. Once a fault is identified, the rectification procedure associated with the fault is performed.

The technical information in the CDM consists of several types of data. These include text, graphics, audio sequences, video sequences, and external software processes. Elements within the CDM can be cross-referenced to other elements within the CDM or to external information. Prompts define one type of user interaction. A prompt may be either a fill-in-the-blank or menu choice for the user. Prompts assert properties depending on the user's response to the prompt. A property's value can be asserted or tested by the presentation software. An assertion is made whenever a task or step is performed. A precondition is a test for the status of a property. It is also possible to define a prompt or task to acquire a value for a property if the value does not already exist.

The CDM allows access of technical information in a hypertext-like manner. Hypertext is a system which allows the user to access related data in a data base from any specific point within the data base. It also allows the presentation of different information depending on the circumstances. CDM elements may have "context" which determine the applicability of a particular data element to the situation at hand. Properties, preconditions, and assertions may also define the conditions at any given point in time.

CDM Attributes

SGML attributes define the relations between the elements. Two common attributes include the "id" and "refid" attributes. These two attributes are used as element identifiers. These identifiers are machine generated symbols used to identify the data elements. These identifiers are not human readable names but only machine readable pointers or references. Most elements within the CDM have both the unique identifier (id) and the non-unique reference identifier (refid). The reference identifier is used by the elements to refer or point to other elements. For example, a task element may refer to a list of steps. Since the reference identifier is not unique, it may refer to several elements within the data base. These referenced elements will have a different context which will be used to determine which unique element is appropriate for a particular situation.

When one element refers to another element, the first element has an attribute which is named identically to the second element. The attribute value is a list of reference identifiers pointing to the appropriate elements. For example, if a task refers to a set of steps, the step attribute will have a list of reference identifiers which point to the appropriate groups of steps as an attribute value.

Other common attributes include the name, type, and item identifier attributes. The name attribute designates the name of the element's content. The type attribute designates the type of the element. The item identifier (itemid) identifies the equipment using a specific identifier. For example, a system might have a name, "GUN SYSTEM", a type, "M61A1" and an item identifier which may be the system, subsystem, subject number (SSSN) of a system or tail number of an aircraft.

IV. CDM VALIDATION EFFORTS

After the Content Data Model had been developed, it was necessary to prove that the model could accomplish the planned objectives and produce the expected benefits in a practical, cost effective manner. To demonstrate this, sample data was developed using

CDM requirements. The data was then output in several formats to demonstrate the flexibility of the model.

Objective

The objectives of the CDM validation efforts were to demonstrate that: a) the CDM could efficiently produce and present technical information for a weapon system in today's and tomorrow's maintenance environment, and b) that an integrated data base could produce the expected benefits.

Approach

A three phased approach was implemented to validate the CDM. The three phases included concept exploration, limited demonstration and validation, and full-scale demonstration and validation. This approach closely resembles the Air Force's acquisition approach for a system. In order to validate the integrated data base concepts, a data base using the CDM structure was developed and data loaded into and extracted from it in different forms.

Concept exploration began with the examination of current technical manuals. This examination provided information about the types of data required and the structure of the data within the technical manuals. It also provided insight into ways of optimizing the data for an integrated data base. A portion of the exploration included a study to determine the compatibility of CDM data with ITDS. A compatibility study was also performed for APS. These comparisons provided additional information concerning the content and structure of technical information. The information from these studies aided in the development of the CDM.

In the limited demonstration and validation phase, the CDM structure was reviewed. This structure resembled the structures found within the technical manuals. A small amount of data contained in paper manuals was entered into a CDM data base to determine if the structure was appropriate for the intended information. Software routines converted ITDS data to CDM and vice versa. Another routine converted ITDS to gencodes used by the ITDS data delivery system. Additional conversion routines were developed to convert APS data to CDM and vice versa.

After the demonstration and validation phase, the CDM structure was modified to more accurately model the data. The new structure modelled the information hierarchically, based on the structure within a specific weapon system. This model was used for the full scale demonstration and validation phase. In the full-scale demonstration and validation phase, a complete set of information was entered into the CDM for a specific subsystem of a major weapon system. Data was entered into and extracted from the CDM in a number of ways during both demonstration and validation phases, validating the concept of an integrated data base.

Documentation produced during the effort was developed to provide a means in which to procure integrated CDM technical information. This documentation included a data exchange standard, a data item description, and an implementation specification for digital technical information.

Compatibility Studies

A major consideration in the exploration of the CDM concept was the requirement that CDM data be compatible with data developed and stored in other formats. This

upward compatibility gives the Air Force the ability to upgrade technical information to the CDM format without the need to re-develop the data. To assure compatibility with other technical data base systems either currently in use or in development, the compatibility of data between the CDM and various existing systems was studied. Systems which were examined included:

1. Digital data intended for paper presentation developed under MIL-M-28001.
2. ITDS, an electronic data delivery system not already in use.
3. APS, an electronic authoring and data delivery system developed by AFHRL.

Compatibility with MIL-M-28001

Data developed for delivery on paper was included to determine if the CDM could represent existing technical information. The ability to convert existing technical information allows the Air Force to convert existing digital data for weapon system manuals into the CDM.

MIL-M-28001 contains two DTDs in its appendices. One DTD defines the structure for technical manuals developed under the requirements set forth in MIL-M-38784. The other DTD defines a structure for documents not covered by MIL-M-38784.

Method. The SGML tags and structures in the MIL-M-38784 compliant DTD contained within MIL-M-28001 were examined for compatibility with the CDM. Rules for the conversion of the data were defined which allowed the data to retain its content and structure while deleting any format information which was connected to it.

Results. It was determined that data tagged under the MIL-M-38784 compliant DTD could be loaded into a data base developed using the CDM structure.

Compatibility with ITDS

The ITDS technical data system was examined for compatibility with the CDM. ITDS implements SGML in a different manner than the CDM.

Method. A study was done to determine the feasibility of converting data between ITDS and the CDM. The discovery of some minor incompatibilities led to recommendations for design changes to both systems which would make them compatible.

Results. After the implementation of the changes, it was concluded that although fundamental differences in the implementation techniques of the two systems remained, the two systems were compatible. These remaining differences would not prohibit the exchange of information between the two systems.

The main differences which now exist between ITDS and CDM involve their implementation methodologies. ITDS models the technical data sequentially using SGML commands embedded within the data. ITDS stores format information within the text, causing a need to store a piece of data multiple times. The CDM models maintenance information hierarchically and uses SGML markup codes to identify information content and structure. The CDM does not retain any format information allowing the same piece of data to be stored once and used many times.

Compatibility with APS

CDM was also tested for compatibility with the APS for several reasons. First, APS data is stored in a relational data base structure with the data distributed in many files.

Also, the interrelationships between the elements of the data base closely resemble those within the CDM. Finally, because it was developed by AFHRL, it was readily available. The organization of the APS data base would be a test to validate the assumption that data stored in different formats was convertible to CDM data.

Method. Since APS was a direct predecessor to the CDM, a complete compatibility study was not done. However, the data elements were examined and compared to those in the CDM. The interrelationships between the elements were also examined.

Results. It was concluded that data developed using APS could be loaded into a data base developed according to the CDM structure.

Results of Compatibility Studies

MIL-M-28001, ITDS, and APS data were all found to be compatible with the CDM. The next step was to develop a CDM data base and populate it with actual technical information. In addition to the development of the data base, conversion routines would be developed to demonstrate that data could be interchanged between the different systems.

Limited Demonstration/Validation

After the determination was made that the CDM was compatible with several existing standards and systems, the concept had to be demonstrated and validated. A small sample of data was used to demonstrate that the various data structures contained in the technical information could be modelled in the CDM.

Data Selection

In order to validate the CDM concept, CDM data was developed. The use of existing maintenance information allowed the current technical manual requirements to be modelled as closely as possible. The data used in the demonstration and validation phase was initially limited to organizational level maintenance manuals for the M61A1 and M61 automatic gun system as implemented on the F-15 and F-16 aircraft. The gun system was chosen to demonstrate that the same data could be used on many different weapon systems. It was thought that if the gun system was not altered from one aircraft to another, the CDM for the F-15 gun system would be very similar to the CDM developed for the F-16 gun system.

During this investigation, it was discovered that the CDM data bases for the F-15 and the F-16 were not the same. The presentation of the technical information within the manuals was different for each weapon system even though the same gun was being used. In some cases, the information sequence was also different. The investigation determined that the differences were subtle and would not alter the test.

Five job guide tasks and five fault isolation procedures were chosen for the F-15. Corresponding tasks and procedures were chosen for the F-16.

Data Mapping

This phase included the development of DTDs for the job guide and fault isolation manual.

Job Guide DTD. The development of the job guide DTD used the MIL-M-38784 compliant DTD contained in MIL-M-28001 as a baseline. Additional structures were

developed by examining and mapping the data required for job guides in accordance with MIL-M-83495. Existing job guides were also examined to determine any necessary additions or revisions in order to correctly model current job guides. Several differences were discovered between the F-15 and F-16 job guides; however, most of these differences involved the format of the manuals which was not included in the DTD. Appendix B contains the job guide DTD.

Fault Isolation Manual DTD. The development of the fault isolation manual DTD used the MIL-M-38784 compliant DTD contained in MIL-M-28001 as a base line. The Fault Isolation Manual DTD was developed because of the structural differences between the two manuals. MIL-M-83495 was used to develop some of the structures while examination of existing fault isolation manuals provided other structural information. As was the case with the job guides, some format differences were found between manuals from the two weapon systems. These format differences had no bearing on the DTD. Appendix C contains the fault isolation manual DTD.

Data Entry

The textual data contained in the job guides and fault isolation manuals was entered into electronic format using conversion routines and direct entry. A scanner, which produced raster images, was used to enter graphic data. A CAD program, which produced vector images, was also used. Figure 14 illustrates the processes used in the creation and entry of the data.

Conversion. The textual data for the F-16 job guides and fault isolation manuals was originally provided in electronic form on magnetic tape. The data was loaded onto a Digital Equipment Corporation VAX computer. The data was then downloaded from the VAX to an IBM PC computer using communications software. Once the data had been downloaded, random characters remained within the file. A pre-processing computer program removed these characters from the file.

Direct Entry. Data for the F-15 was manually entered using a word processing program on the IBM PC since the data was not readily available in electronic form. Two different strategies were used. In the first, the text was entered followed by the insertion of SGML tags. In the second, the text was tagged as it was entered.

Tagging. Tagging of the F-15 and the F-16 data was initially done using the Writerstation, a tagging program developed by Datalogics. The Writerstation used an ASCII text file containing the DTD for the document to be tagged and the text file containing the untagged data as input. The program used the DTD to prompt the user for the appropriate tag and attribute information which was then inserted into the text to produce an SGML document instance. Due to the numerous changes in the DTDs as the data was being developed and tagged, the Writerstation was abandoned in favor of an ASCII text editor. Using the text editor, tags and attributes were inserted in the appropriate places within the text file.

Parsing. Following the tagging of a document instance, a parser verified conformance to the appropriate DTD and to the SGML standard. The parser program checked for correctness of the markup as well as tag sequence and completeness. If errors were found, they were corrected and the file was reparsed until no more errors occurred.

Data Loading

The tagged document instances for each type of manual was converted from ASCII text files into relational data base structures which were designed based upon the CDM

structure. The information was loaded into Canonical Document Representation (CANDOR) relational data base tables (1 table per manual type) which allowed random access to the data. The process involved reading the document instance for each document and inserting the data into the appropriate location within a CDM data base. This process produced a CDM data base for each document type. The manual combination of the individual CDM data bases produced a single, complete CDM data base. Figure 15 illustrates the conversion of the technical manual data.

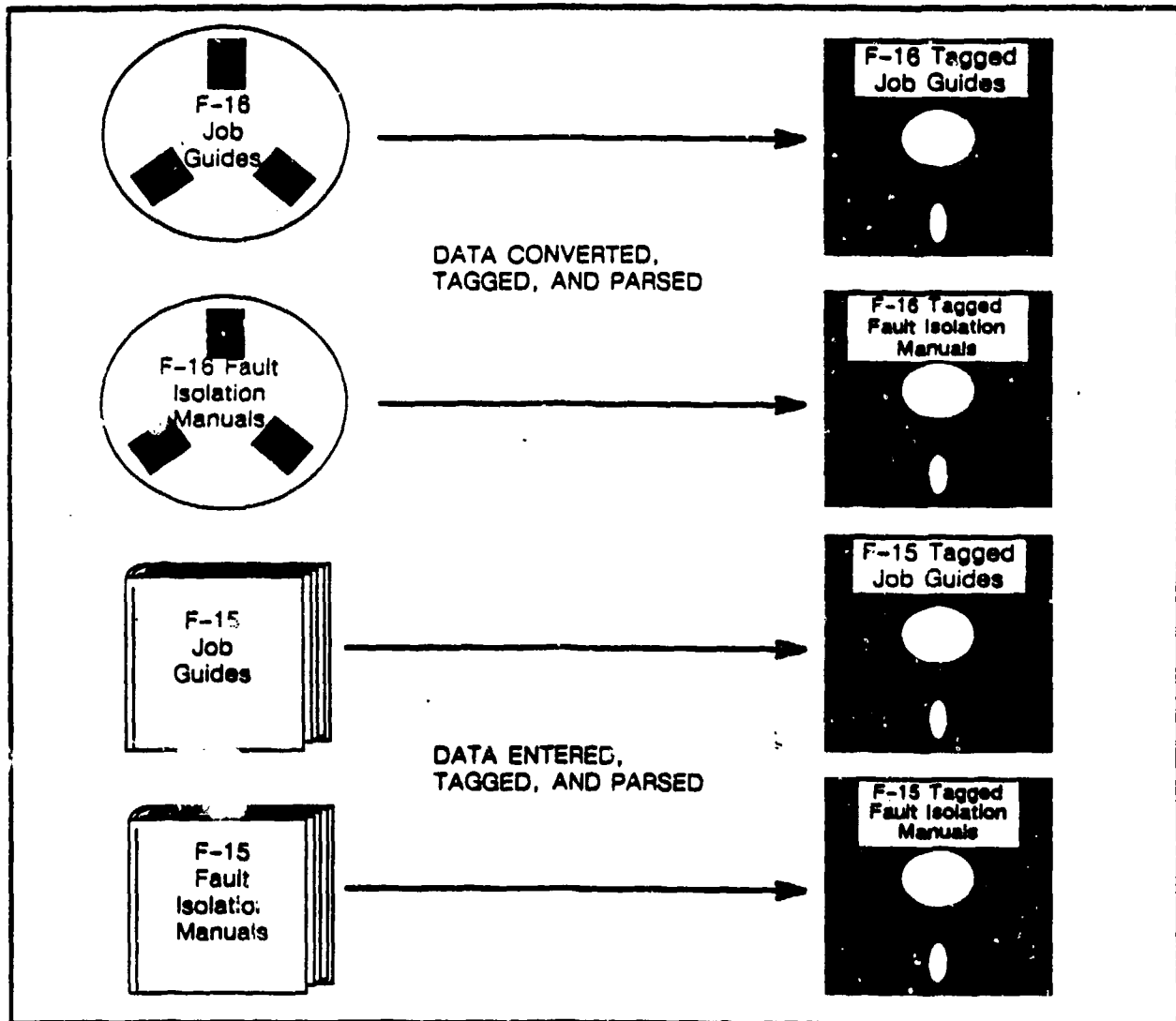


Figure 14. Data Entry For Limited Demonstration/Validation.

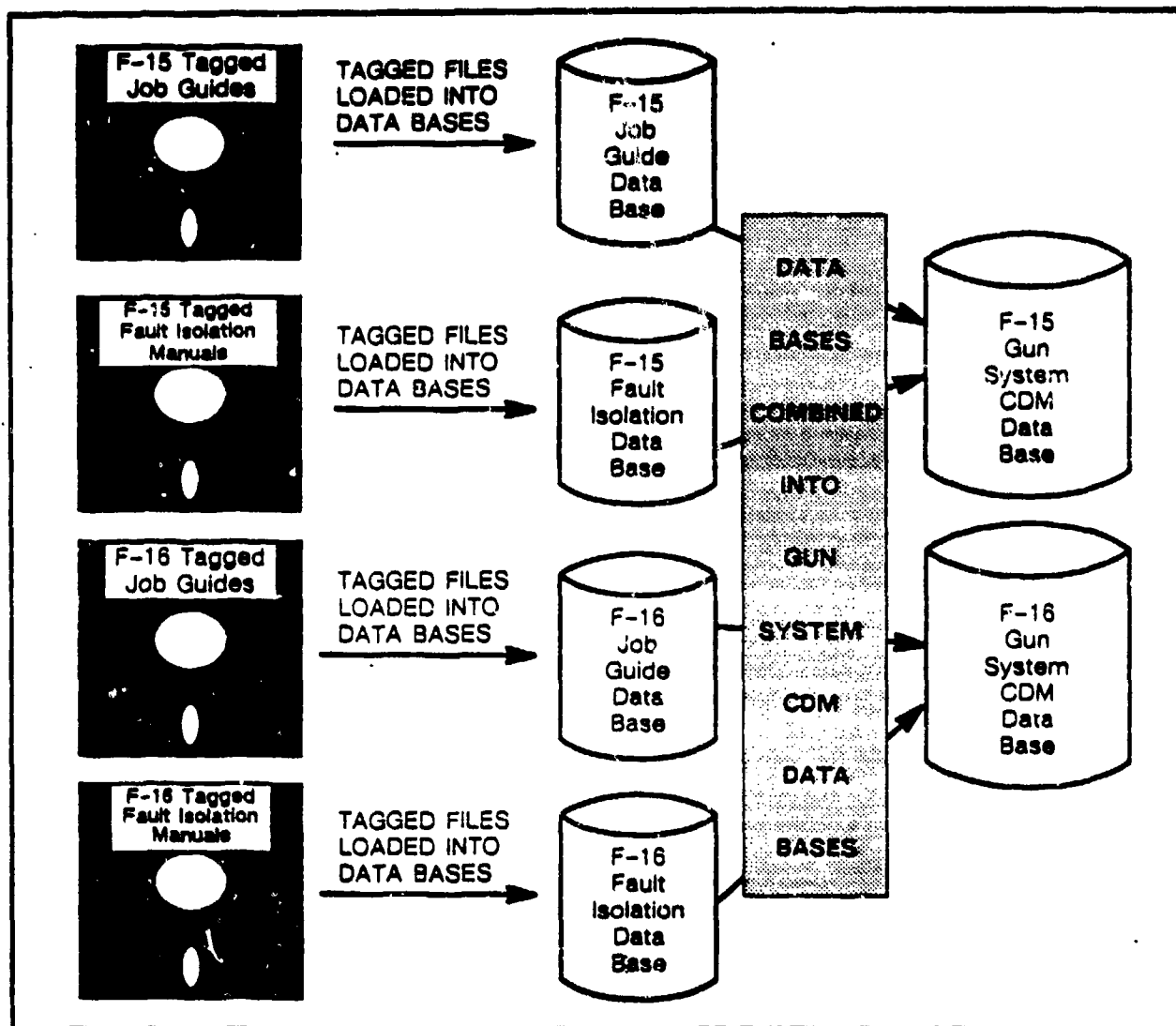


Figure 15. Data Loading for Limited Demonstration/Validation.

Data Extraction

The data extraction process involved a reverse of the loading process. A program, which extracted the necessary data for the particular manual, read the data stored in the CDM data base. The extracted data was then assembled into a separate data base before conversion into a SGML-tagged document instance. Figure 16 illustrates the processes used for the extraction of data from the CDM.

In order to perform a quality check on the extracted information, a phototypesetter routine was used to produce paper output. Since the original data being loaded into the CDM was primarily from paper manuals, paper output allowed for easy comparison of the original data and the extracted data.

In order to typeset the manuals, an interim output specification was developed. This output specification provides rules for the formatting of the data in approximately the same way as the original manuals. During the process of developing the output

algorithms, differences in format were found between the manuals for the different weapon systems. In cases where differences were found, generalizations were made for the output specification.

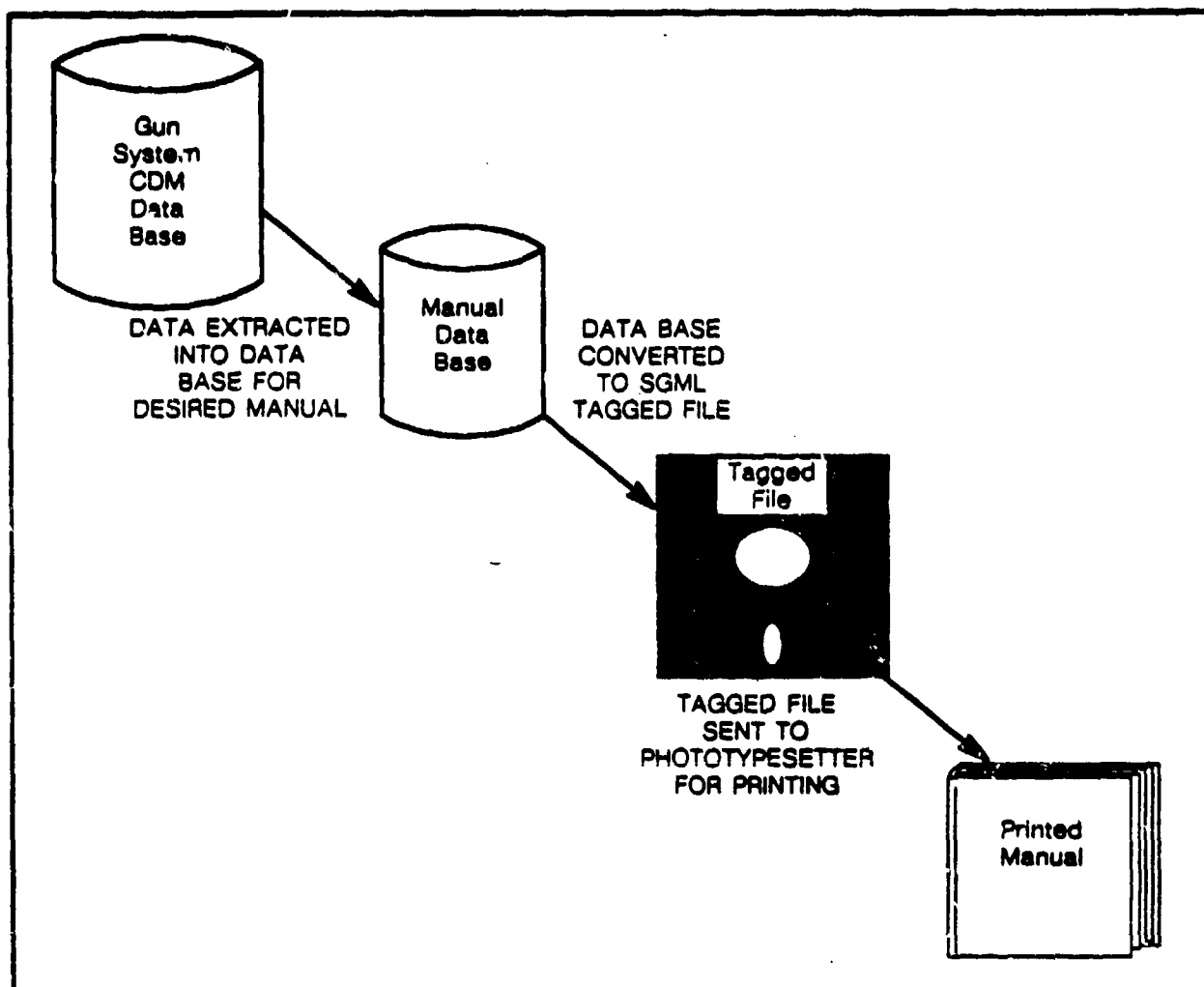


Figure 16. Data Extraction for Limited Demonstration/Validation.

Data Conversion

After the development and testing of the data loading and extraction procedures, routines were developed which converted data which was developed and stored in different formats into the CDM format. These conversions demonstrated that data developed and used on other systems was transferable to and from the CDM without the need to revise the original data.

Data was converted between ITDS and CDM. To do this, ITDS job guide-like data was converted into a job guide document instance. Since paper job guide data was transferable to the CDM, it was assumed that ITDS data converted to job guide DTD format as a preliminary step, could be loaded into the CDM.

ITDS to CDM. The ITDS system used its own hardware to deliver the data, both electronically and on paper. This required the inclusion of formatting commands. Since

the CDM retains only the content and structure of the data, the formatting commands were automatically removed as the conversion was done. Many of the elements within the job guide DTD also required the use of SGML end tags to denote the end of a segment of data. These tags were not required in the ITDS scheme. A two-phase conversion process accomplished the conversion of the data and the insertion of the end tags. Figure 17 illustrates the two phases used in the conversion from ITDS to CDM.

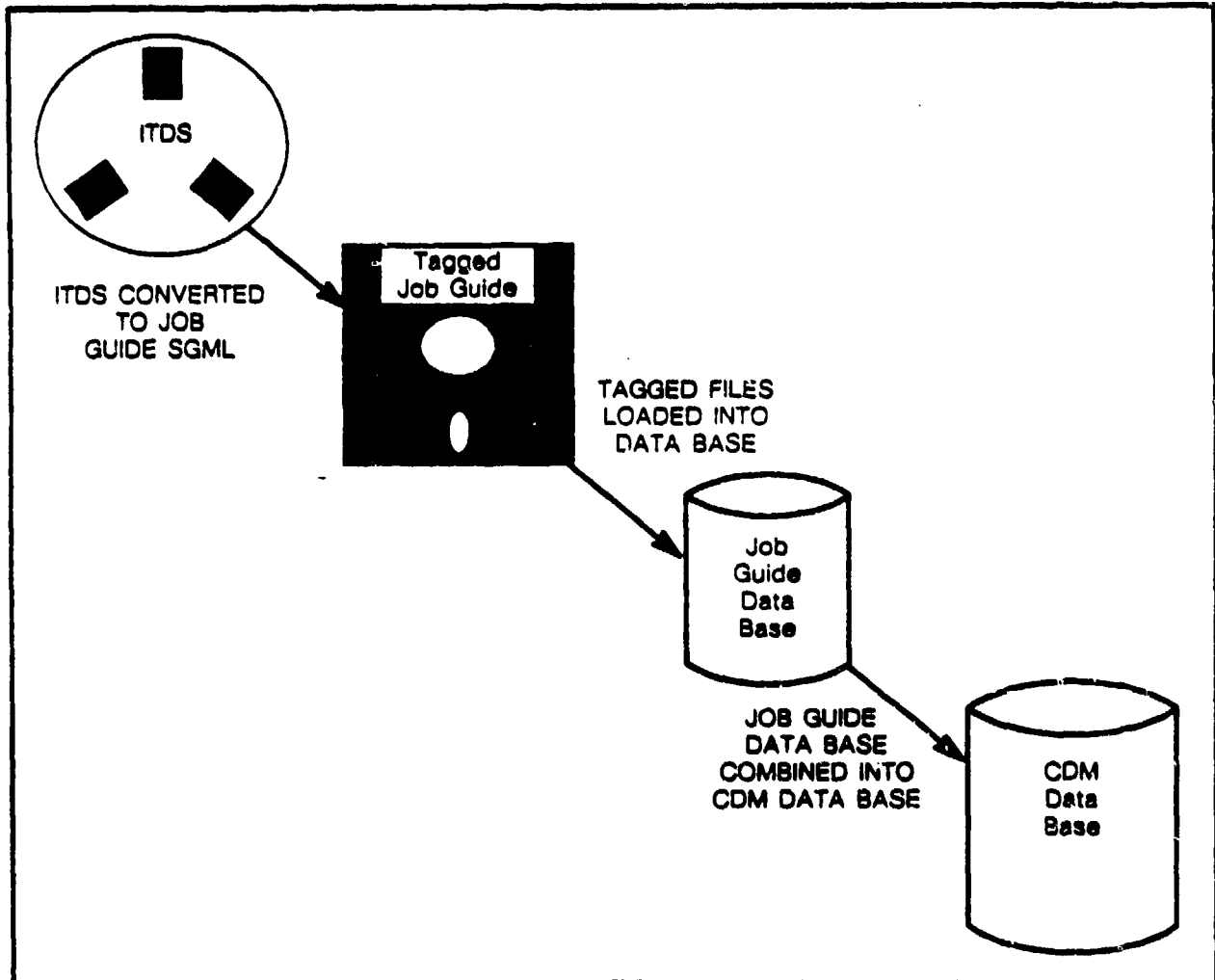


Figure 17. ITDS to CDM Conversion.

The first phase involved the conversion of the ITDS data to the appropriate SGML tags and then the removal of formatting information. A program read the input file containing ITDS data. Once a tag was found, the program referenced a tag dictionary which contained all of the job guide tag equivalents. If an equivalent tag existed, the program removed the ITDS tag and inserted the equivalent job guide tag. If an equivalent tag was not available, it was assumed that the tag was a format tag and thus, not required in the CDM. Following the tag exchange, the job guide tag and actual data were written to a temporary output file. This process continued until the end of the input file.

The second phase involved the insertion of the end tags in the proper places within the output file. A hierarchy of the tags contained in the job guide DTD was developed. A subroutine read the temporary file. Once a tag was encountered the program recorded

the location of the tag within the hierarchy. If a tag of lesser value was encountered, the program continued to search for the next tag. If a tag of equal value was encountered, the program inserted an end tag into the output file for the previous tag at that level, recorded the new tag, and continued to search for the next tag. If a tag of higher value was encountered, the program inserted end tags into the output file for all the tags up to the level of the encountered tag, recorded the new tag, and continued to search for the next tag. This process continued until the end of the temporary file. At that point, the program closed all of the files and stopped.

After the completion of the conversion process, a parser checked the generated job guide document instance to determine adherence to the job guide DTD and the SGML standard.

CDM to ITDS. The conversion of data from the CDM to ITDS required the insertion of formatting tags. ITDS requires these formatting tags, but they are not included in the CDM. In this conversion, job guide data was extracted from the CDM and stored as job guide document instances. A program read the input file containing the job guide data. Once a tag was found, the program referenced a tag dictionary containing all of the ITDS tag equivalents. If an equivalent tag existed, the program removed the job guide tag and inserted the equivalent ITDS tag. If an equivalent tag was not available, it was assumed that the tag was not required in ITDS, so no equivalent tag was required. After the tag exchange, the ITDS tag and actual data were written to an output file. This process continued until the end of the input file was reached. At that point the program closed all of the files and stopped. Figure 18 illustrates the CDM to ITDS conversion process.

During this conversion, formatting commands were automatically inserted into the file as the tags were converted. Since the CDM does not store format, the routine had to make some formatting assumptions which would typically be made by the ITDS technical writer. These assumptions were implemented by using the "graphic" tag used in the job guide DTD to trigger the insertion of format tags. Job guides are printed with instructions on the left page and the accompanying graphic on the facing page on the right. Whenever a reference to a new graphic occurred, it was assumed that a page break would be needed in the ITDS paper output, or a different graphic would need to be displayed in the electronic output. At these points the appropriate format commands were inserted into the output file. These insertions formatted the data in approximately the same manner as a technical writer would format the data for use in ITDS.

ITDS to Gencode. At the time of this effort, machines running under the ITDS tagging structure used Document Exchange Standard codes or gencodes to tag the data. Gencodes are a more cryptic tagging scheme which were adopted before the SGML standard was developed. In order for data tagged using ITDS SGML tags to be used on an ITDS machine, it had to be translated into the gencode format. A program read an input file containing ITDS SGML data. Once an ITDS SGML tag was found, the program referenced a tag dictionary containing all of the gencode tag equivalents. If an equivalent tag existed, the program removed the ITDS SGML and inserted the equivalent gencode tag. Following the tag exchange, the gencode tag and actual data were written to an output file. This process continued until the end of the input file at which time the program closed all of the files and stopped. Figure 19 illustrates the process used to convert ITDS data to gencode tagged data.

An operational ITDS machine was not available for use in testing the data. Instead, Northrop ITDS technical writers were consulted for their opinion of the quality of the gencode-tagged data. It was the general consensus that the data conversion was successful and the data would be compatible with ITDS.

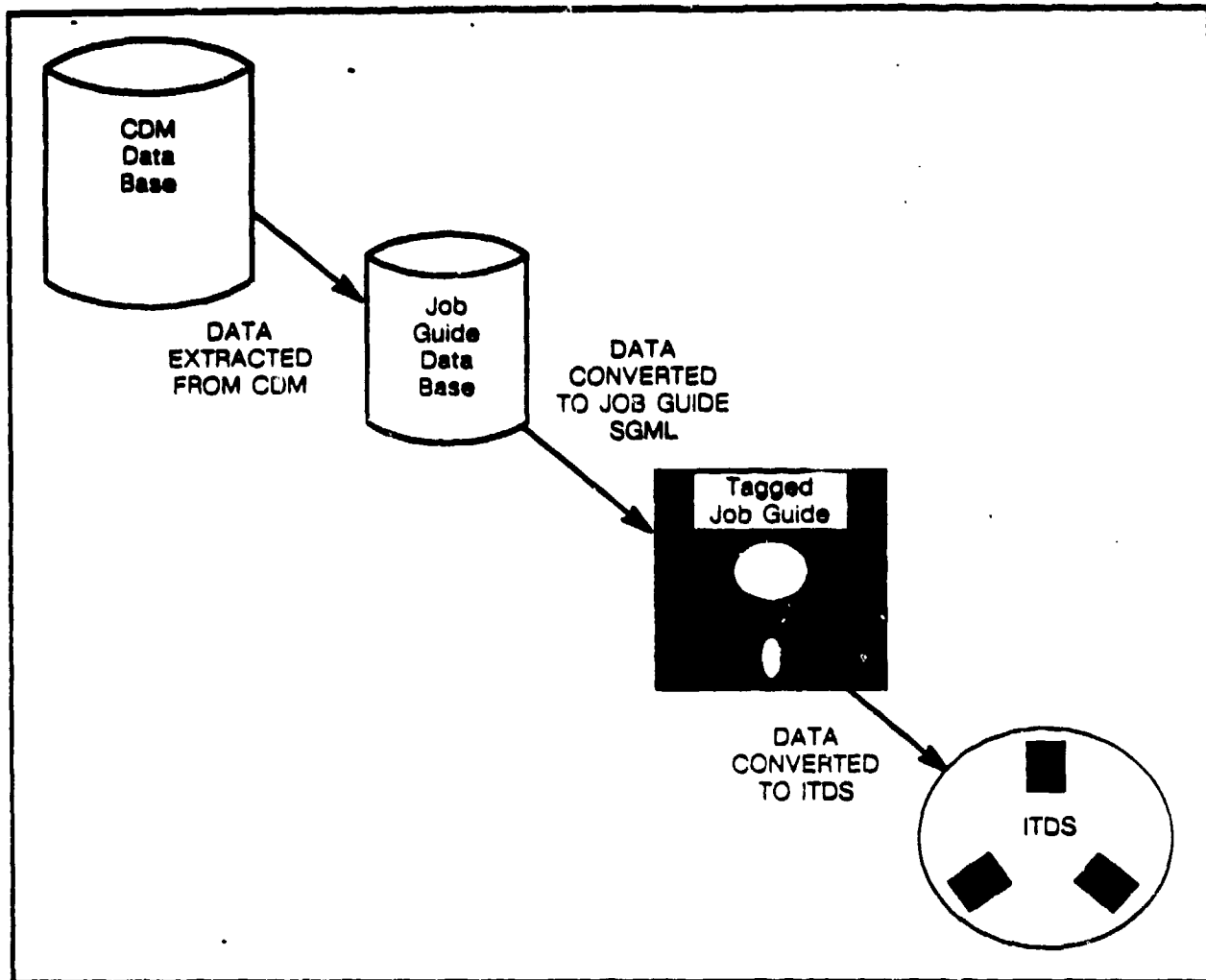


Figure 18. CDM to ITDS Conversion.

A conversion from gencodes to ITDS SGML was not included since changes to the SGML standard had not been finalized by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Aerospace Industries Association (AIA).

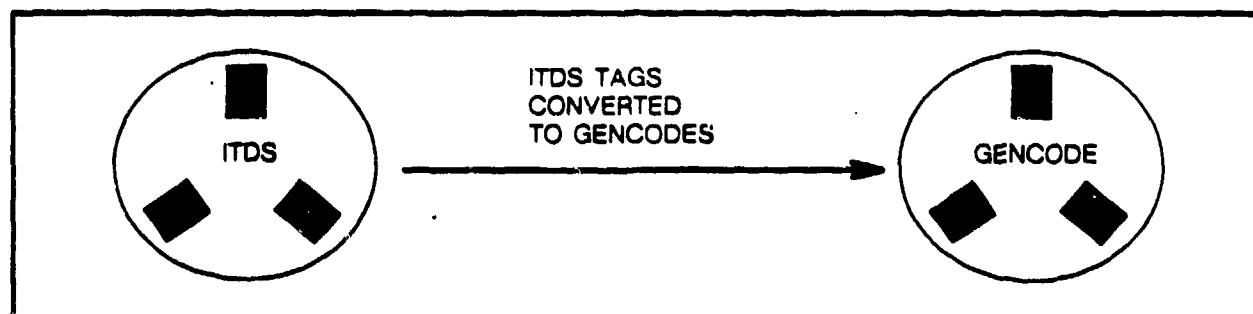


Figure 19. ITDS to Gencode Conversion.

To demonstrate that data developed using a separate authoring system and stored in a different data base layout could be compatible with the CDM, a conversion of APS data to CDM data was accomplished by AFHRL in-house resources and RJO.

APS to CDM. Data developed using APS was stored in a relational data base in binary format. In order to load this data into the CDM, an APS DTD was developed. Next, a program converted the APS binary information into an APS document instance. The program opened a configuration file which contains the order in which the thirteen APS binary files are to read. This file acts as a control mechanism for the program. As the program read each input file, the element and attribute information is extracted and converted into an SGML format. The SGML information is then written to the output file. This continues until all of the input files have been converted at which time the program closes all of the files and stops. Once the APS SGML file was completed, the data could then be loaded into the CDM CANDOR tables. Figure 20 illustrates the conversion of APS data to the CDM.

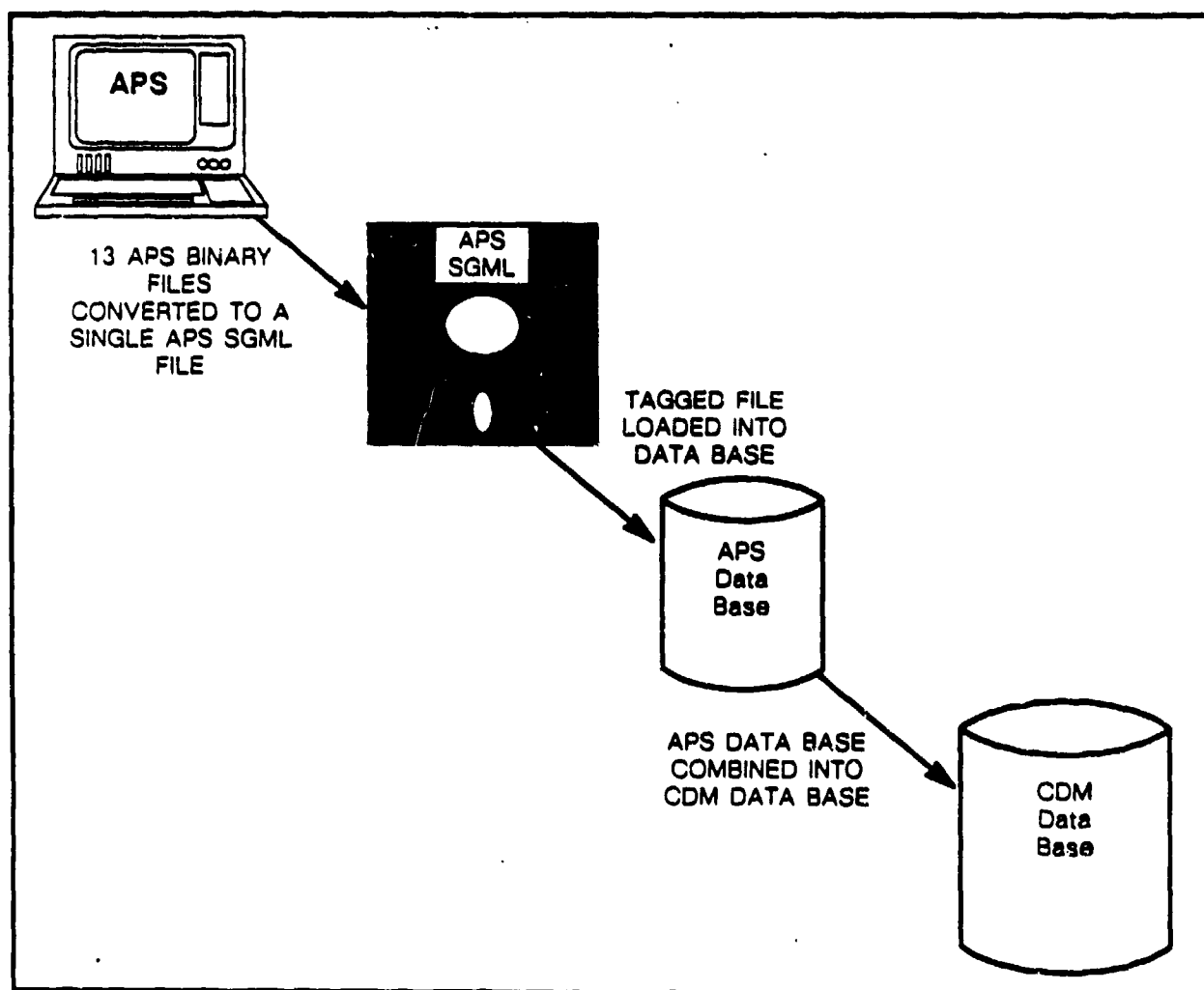


Figure 20. APS to CDM Conversion.

CDM to APS. The conversion of CDM data to APS binary data involved three steps. First, the required data was extracted from the CDM CANDOR table and written to an APS SGML text file. In the second step, a program read the APS SGML text file for

SGML tags. As tags were encountered, attribute data was written to temporary ASCII files depending on the tag encountered. After the extraction of all of the attribute information, the program read and converted temporary files into a binary data base format. Figure 21 presents the steps taken to convert CDM data back to APS.

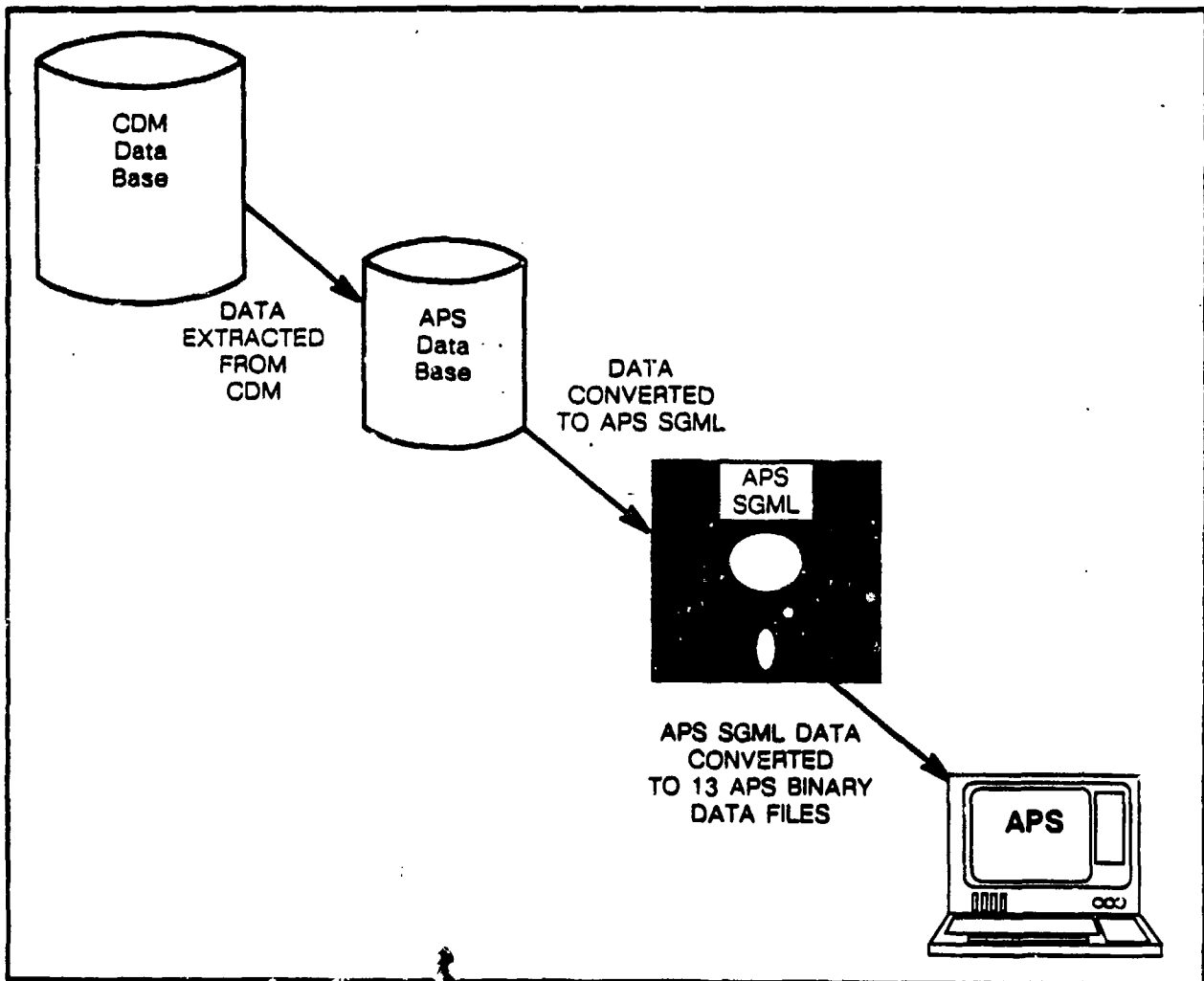


Figure 21. CDM to APS Conversion.

Results of Limited Demonstration/Validation

AFHRL, RJO, and Datalogics conducted a formal demonstration/tutorial in December, 1988. In this demonstration, Air Force and contractor personnel were briefed on the work that had been accomplished to that point. Demonstrations also provided evidence that data could be loaded into and extracted from the CDM in many different formats. Conversions from APS and ITDS also showed that data developed and stored using different systems and different data base designs could be compatible with the CDM. Future plans were also discussed. These plans included the further testing of the CDM and the development of documentation to accompany the CDM specification. Figure 22 illustrates the entire process used in the limited demonstration and validation of the CDM.

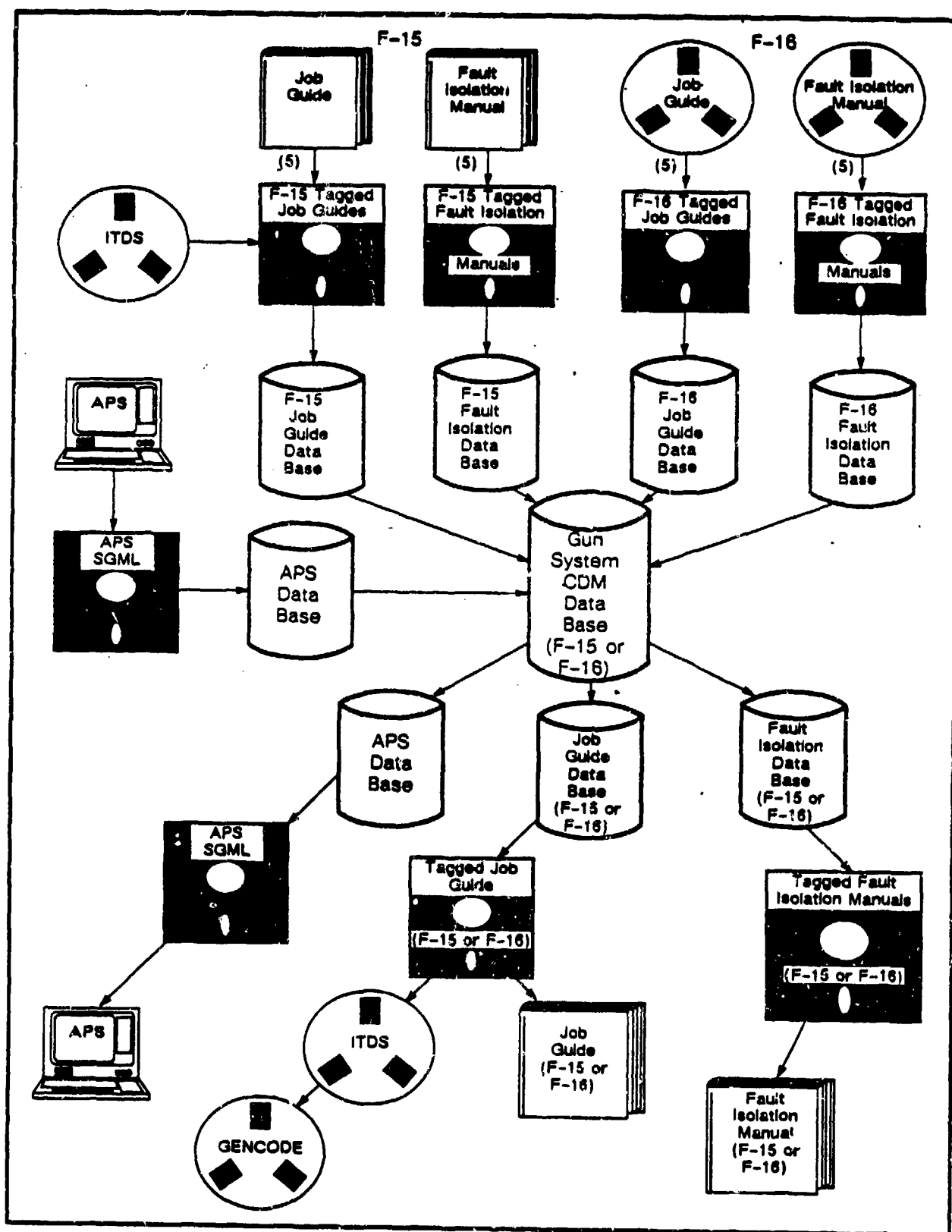


Figure 22. Limited Demonstration/Validation.

Full-Scale Demonstration/Validation

Following the limited demonstration and validation, the CDM was redesigned to accommodate the data and structures found in intermediate and depot level manuals (see Section III).

Data Selection

To further validate the CDM as a means of maintaining technical data for an entire weapons system, it was necessary to load all of the data for a specific subsystem within a weapon system into the CDM. This further validation involved the inclusion of the intermediate level and depot level maintenance information as well as the remainder of the organizational level information. In this phase, information was used for the M61A1 and M61 automatic gun system on the F-15 only. It did not seem beneficial to also perform further validation on the F-16 data since the previous variations seemed to be primarily format oriented.

Information included in the data base was entered from the following types of manuals:

- Organizational
 - Job Guide (42 sections)
 - Fault Isolation Manual (26 fault codes)
 - General System Manual
 - General Vehicle Manual
 - Checklist
- Intermediate
 - Intermediate Maintenance Instructions
 - Illustrated Parts Breakdown
- Depot
 - Overhaul Instructions

Data Mapping

A revised DTD was developed for the CDM which described the structure of the technical information more accurately to accommodate differences in intermediate and depot level data. The job guide and fault isolation DTDs were also modified slightly. DTDs were developed for intermediate maintenance instructions and overhaul instruction manuals as well.

Job Guide DTD. Differences in structure and format were found in the additional job guides which required enhancements to the original job guide DTD. The DTD was revised to model these differences.

Fault Isolation Manual DTD. The fault isolation manual DTD was also enhanced as needed for the additional fault isolation manuals.

Intermediate Maintenance Instructions DTD. The DTD for intermediate level maintenance instructions was developed using the MIL-M-38784 compliant DTD contained in MIL-M-28001. MIL-M-6675 was used to develop the structures while

examination of existing intermediate maintenance manuals provided other structural information. Since manuals from only one weapon system were being examined, no format differences were discovered from manual to manual. Appendix D contains the intermediate maintenance instructions DTD.

Overhaul Instructions DTD. The development of the overhaul instruction DTD used the MIL-M-38784 compliant DTD contained in MIL-M-28001 as a baseline. MIL-M-38789 was used to develop structures as well as examine existing overhaul manuals. Appendix E contains the overhaul instruction DTD.

Data Entry

Data used for the specification development phase of the effort was entered using a word processor on an IBM PC. Graphics were also received from McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Company in the Initial Graphics Exchange Standard (IGES) format. IGES is a standard for the interchange of vector graphics. These graphics were the most current graphics contained in the manuals required for maintenance on the gun system. In some cases, the graphics did not coincide with the source information supplied for the development of the CDM. Figure 23 illustrates the process used to enter data.

Direct Entry. The textual data for the five job guide and five fault isolation manuals developed during the demonstration and validation phase was enhanced. The enhancements included the revision of updated tags and the definition of previously undefined attributes. The additional job guides and fault isolation manuals as well as the data contained in the intermediate maintenance instructions and overhaul manuals was entered using a word processing program on an IBM PC.

Tagging. The data entered in the previous step was tagged in accordance with the appropriate DTD using an ASCII text editor. Tags for the inclusion of the IGES graphics were also added to the tagged document instances.

Parsing. As was done in the demonstration and validation phase, a parser checked each file to verify conformance to the DTD and to SGML.

Data Loading

The revised CDM structure required that the loaders developed in the Demonstration and Validation phase be revised. Also, the development of an automatic combining program facilitated the development of small CDM files which could be merged into one large CDM data file.

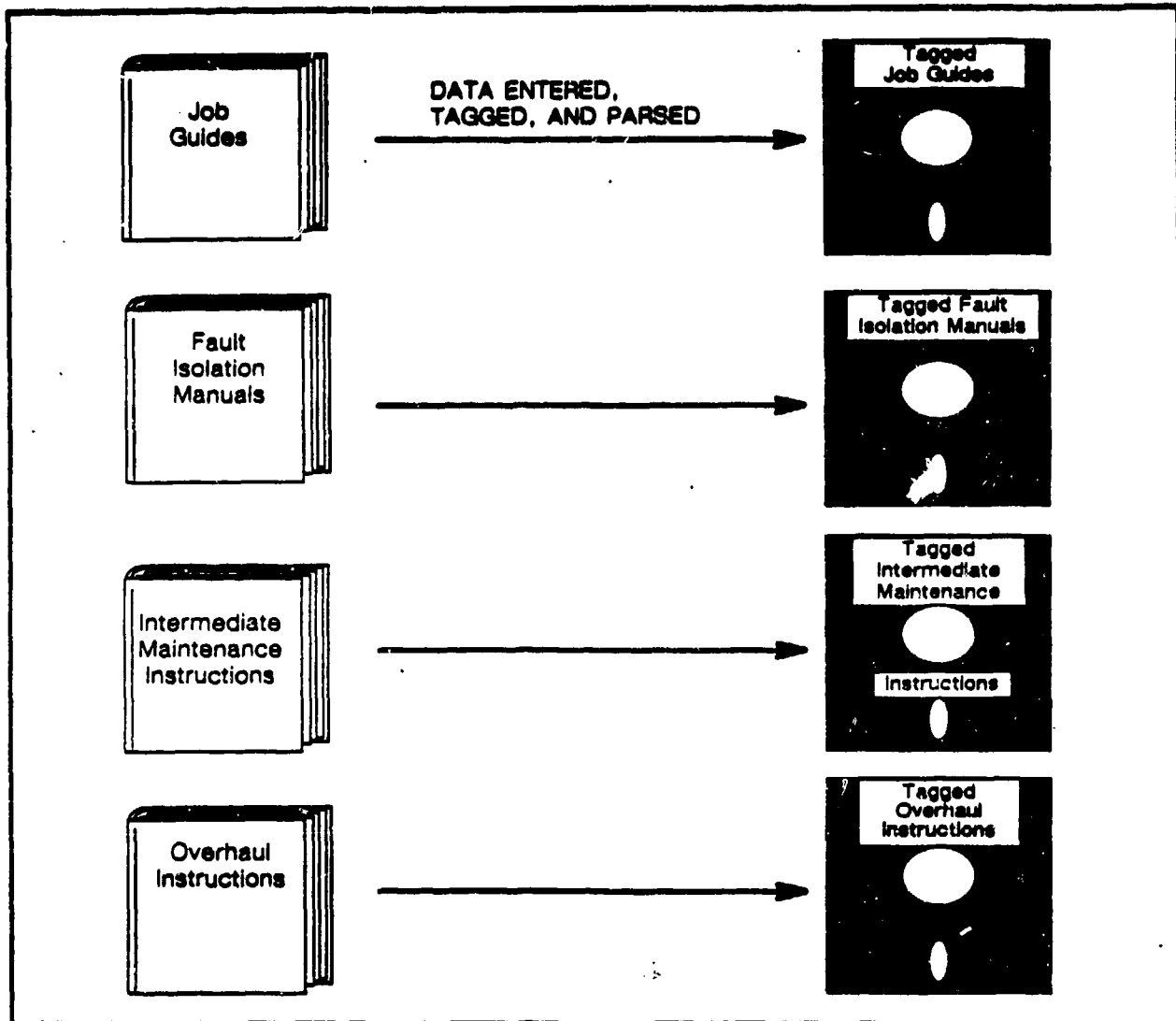


Figure 23. Data Entry for Full Scale Demonstration/Validation.

Direct Loading. Data found in manuals for which DTDs were not developed (i.e., Checklist, General System, General Vehicle, Illustrated Parts Breakdown) was tagged directly into the CDM structure (see Figure 24). The volume of data specific to the gun system did not warrant the development of a separated DTD for each manual and it was determined that data could be tagged directly into the CDM structure. This was done using an ASCII text editor. The data was successfully entered into the structure but the robustness of the attributes (i.e., cross references, etc.) was not equal to the data which had been loaded from the other DTDs. Tags for the inclusion of the IGES graphics were also included in the manually developed CDM text file.

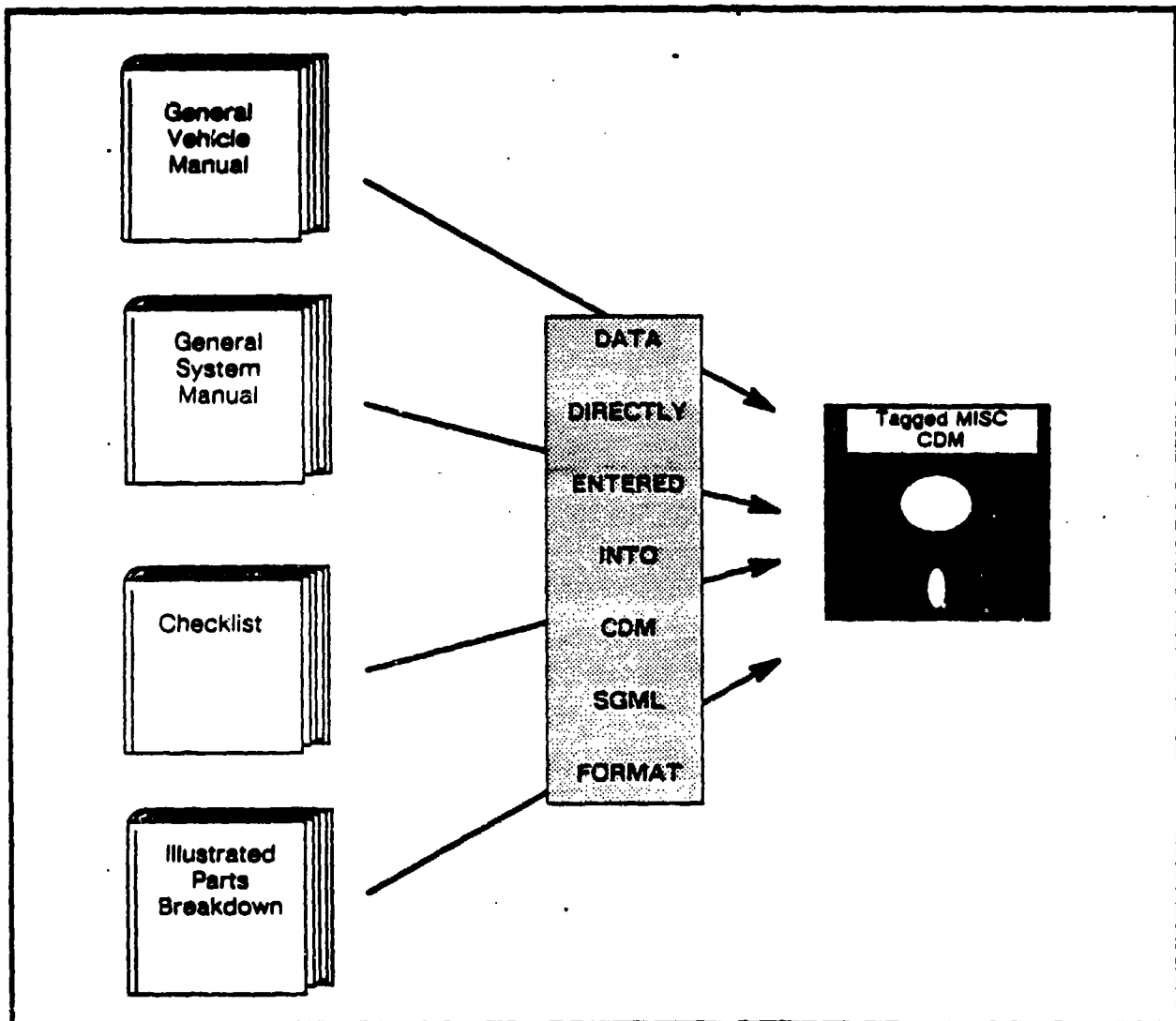


Figure 24. Direct Loading Into the CDM.

Loading. The files containing the job guide, fault isolation, intermediate maintenance, and overhaul data were loaded into a program developed using the General Expression Pattern Recognition (GEPR) language. This program converted the text files into a CDM text file. The information contained in each type of manual was loaded into a separate CDM text file. The CDM text files, including the manually developed file, were then converted into CANDOR data base tables for processing as had been done in the demonstration and validation phase. Figure 25 shows the processes used for loading data into the CDM structure.

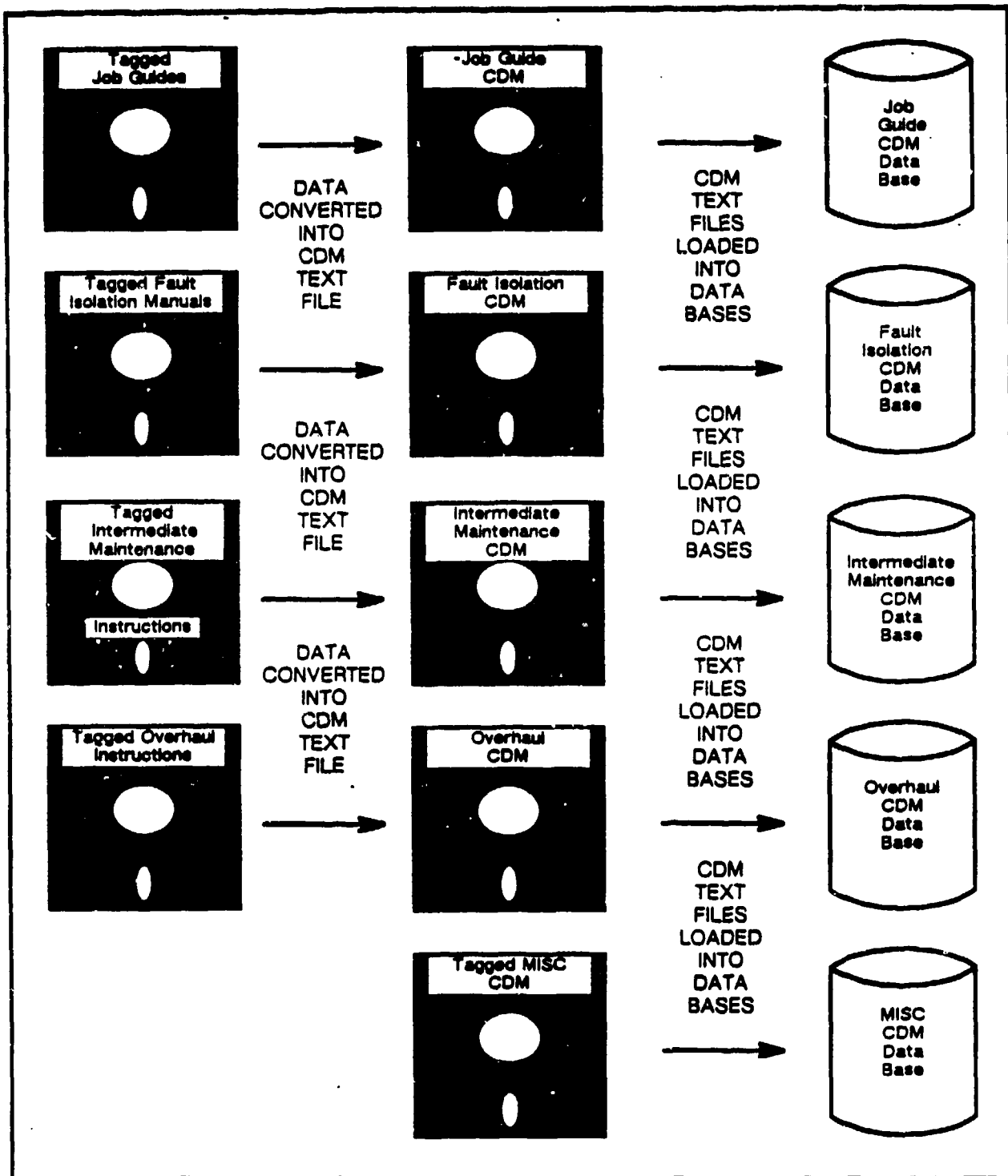


Figure 25. Loading of Data Into CDM Data Bases.

Combining. In order to get a complete CDM containing the information from all of the manuals, the individual CDM CANDOR tables for each manual were combined (see Figure 26). This was done by a program developed using GEPR which designated one of the CANDOR tables as the "master." The program was run on this master table which

eliminated any redundancy within it. The same program was then run on the other CANDOR tables to be combined with the "master" table to create a complete CDM CANDOR instance:

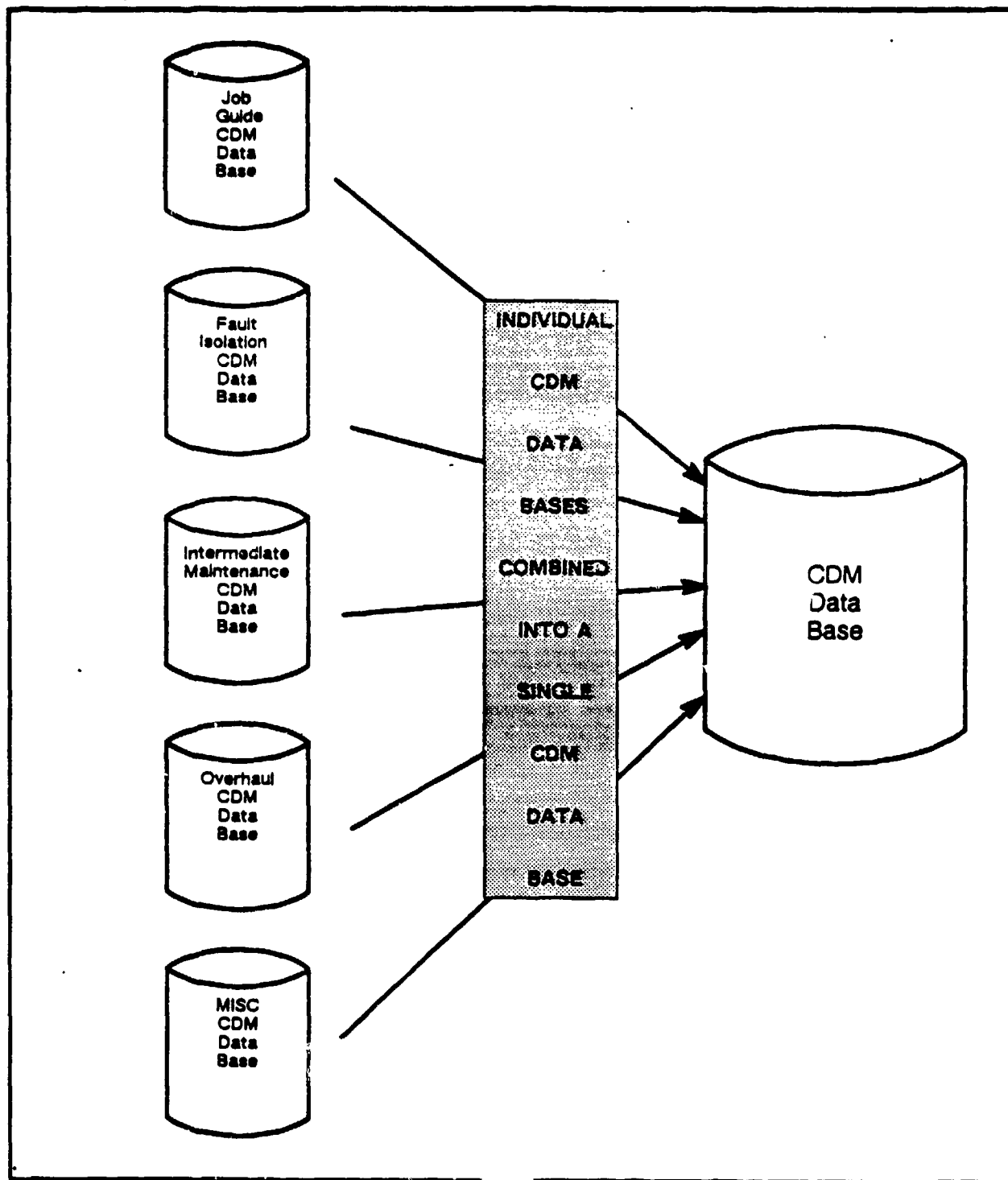


Figure 26. Combining of CDM Data Bases Into Single CDM.

Data Extraction

- The data extraction process used in the full scale development and validation phase was similar to that used in the limited demonstration and validation phase. Based on the type of output desired, a GEPR program extracted the required information from the CANDOR tables using the DTD as a guide. The output consisted of an SGML-tagged text file which corresponded with the appropriate DTD. Figure 27 illustrates the data extraction process.

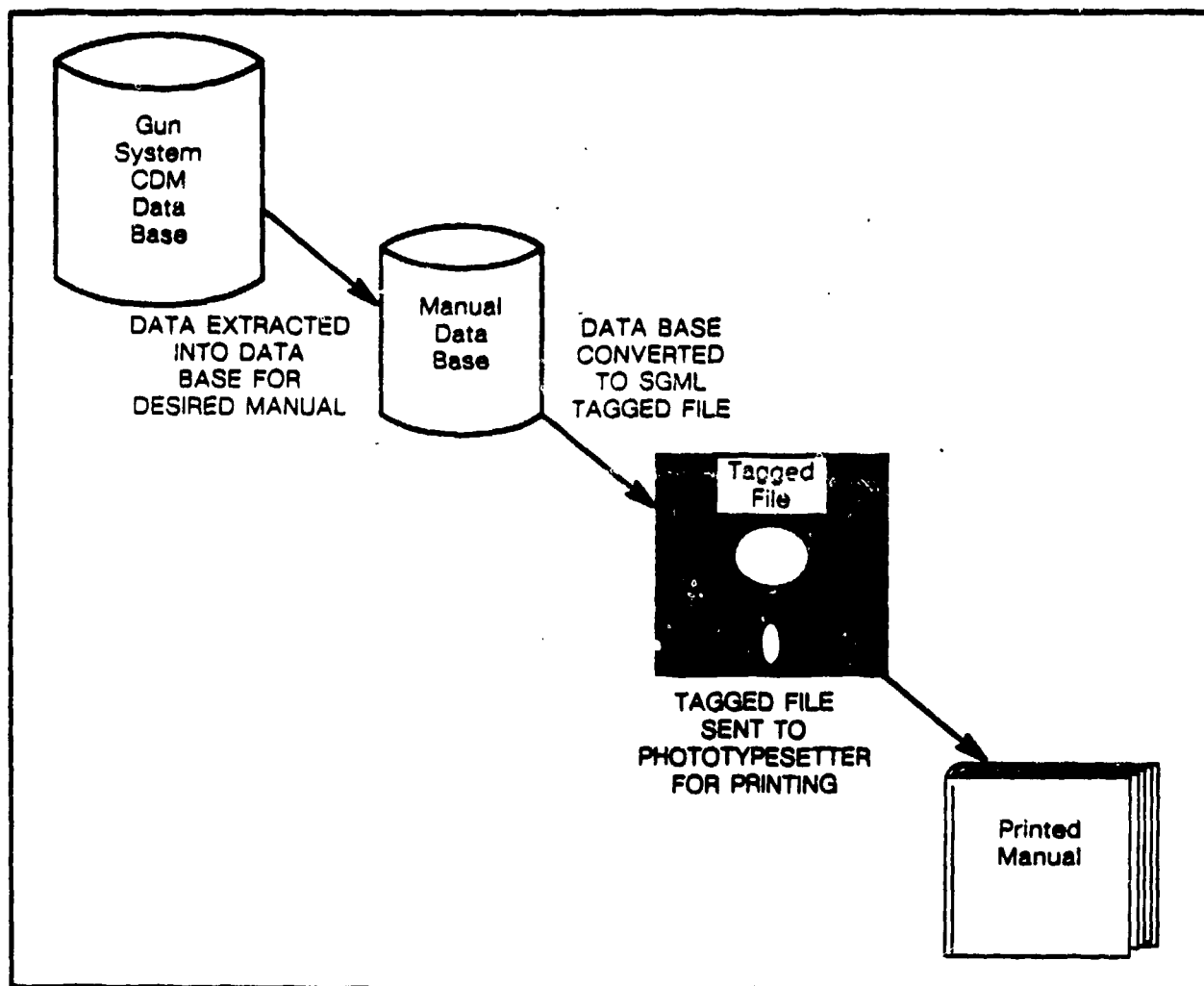


Figure 27. Data Extraction For Full Scale Demonstration/Validation.

In order to perform quality checks on the extracted information, a phototypesetter was again used.

Results of Full-Scale Demonstration/Validation

AFHRL, RJO, and Datalogics conducted a second formal demonstration/tutorial in August 1989. In this demonstration, Air Force and contractor personnel were updated on the work accomplished to that point. A great deal of emphasis was placed on the development of the implementation specification. Plans were made for the review of the specification by government and by industry. In addition, a detailed tutorial on the CDM

was presented in order to assist those in attendance in the development of CDM data bases. Figure 28 shows the processes used during the full scale development and validation of the CDM.

Summary of Results

The CDM validation efforts showed that a data base for technical information could be developed. They also showed that the data base could be loaded in a number of ways and data could also be extracted in a number of ways. Data developed and stored using other systems could also be loaded into the CDM as well as from the CDM.

V. DOCUMENTATION DEVELOPMENT

During this effort, several interim documents were produced which documented the progress of the research. These are listed in the references section. Two of the most important documents produced during this effort include the CDM Exchange Standard and the CDM Implementation Specification.

CDM Exchange Standard

Objective

A data exchange standard was developed which defined the structure of the CDM data base as it will be exchanged under MIL-STD-1840. This standard was based on the CDM DTD. It dictates the interchange of CDM data similar to the way in which MIL-M-28001 dictates the format in which the current paper manuals are interchanged.

Scope

At this time, the CDM Exchange Standard addresses the interchange of maintenance and operational information. Training, manufacturing and logistics information are not included in the CDM at this time but are expected to be added in the future.

Contents

The exchange standard contains the CDM DTD which will be used for the interchange of technical information under MIL-STD-1840. An appendix is also included which provides descriptions of all the data element tags and attributes. This was included to aid the user who is unfamiliar with SGML and the CDM.

Specification for Digital Technical Information

A draft specification for digital technical information was developed which outlined the creation, distribution, processing, and use of digital technical information designed to support the traditional functions of operation and maintenance.

Objective

The specification establishes the requirements for the creation, delivery, and presentation of integrated technical information. It includes requirements for:

1. general information content, authoring style, display presentation, and user interaction.

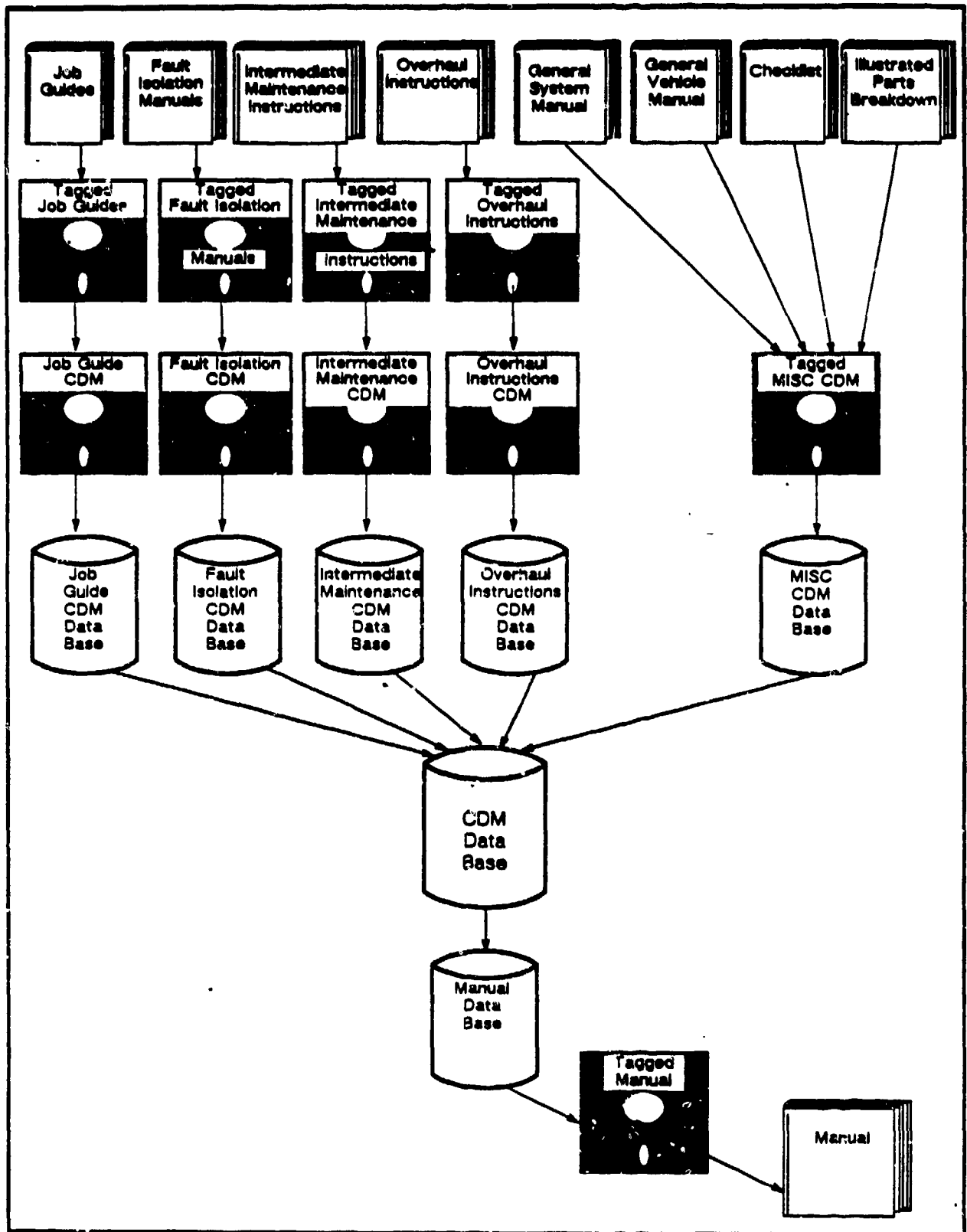


Figure 28. Full Scale Demonstration/Validation.

2. revisable, format-free technical information.
3. view packages of technical information.
4. functional presentation system hardware and software requirements.
5. quality assurance.
6. interchange.

Scope

The specification outlines how to create, distribute, process, and use integrated technical information to support the traditional functions of operation and maintenance.

Contents

The specification is divided into six sections which establish the requirements an acquisition activity shall consider when procuring integrated technical information. These requirements cover the entire life-cycle of the information from creation, to presentation, to delivery and, finally, validation.

General Information Content, Authoring Style, Display Presentation, and User Interaction Requirements. Since digital technical information can be prepared in a number of ways and can also be used in many different ways, minimum standards for the authoring, display, and use of technical information are specified. These standards include the informational content, authoring style guidance, presentation, and user interface requirements for digital technical information.

Revisable Technical Information. To facilitate the maintenance and operation of equipment, technical information may be presented on a variety of media, formatted to comply with a variety of specifications. Even though the information may be used in so many ways, the underlying data elements required to support maintenance and operation of a particular piece of equipment is basically the same for all equipment.

View Packages of Digital Technical Information. A view package is a subset of the digital technical information that supports a specific objective. The information is collected and formatted based on the requirements of a specific function. The actual information and the formatting rules make up the view package. It should also provide basic guidelines for use in developing specific application requirements.

Presentation System Requirements. A presentation system will be used to display view packages of technical information to the users of the information. Types of presentation systems will vary greatly. Possible presentation systems include: phototypesetters, screen frame paging systems, interactive color workstations, and hand-held miniature computers. No matter what type of presentation system is utilized, they all have a common purpose: to present the technical information contained in a view package, using the presentation rules associated with that view package, so that the final user of the information can retrieve accurate, understandable technical information.

Quality Assurance Requirements. Quality assurance is performed on the technical information in two ways. First, the revisable technical information data base may be checked for several items including: readability; accuracy of attributes; appropriateness of cross-references; naming schemes; flow of the information; appropriateness and correctness of warnings, notes, and cautions; and appropriateness of context attributes.

Second, the output of the technical information will be checked for the content of the data, the arrangement of the information on the display medium, and understandability of the presented information.

Interchange Requirements. Digitally represented technical information can be interchanged efficiently between dissimilar computer systems using MIL-STD-1840 which provides a framework for the interchange of digital technical information as well as addressing media types and packaging of the technical information. Additions will need to be made to MIL-STD-1840 to govern the exchange of the revisable technical information, view packages, and presentation system software.

VI. SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATIONS

These Research and Development (R&D) efforts have shown the CDM will work. With today's technologies, a single data base can be developed that supports O-Level, I-Level and D-Level maintenance. This single data base can store all of the required content and structure with minimal or no data redundancy. The format of the maintenance information can be stored outside of the data base and will be different for each output device. A single definition of format can be established for each output device and can be used for any system's maintenance data base.

The potential savings associated with this concept are staggering. With this type of technology, the maintenance data base will not have to be changed when different output devices are developed. With this model, the USAF could revolutionize technical information far beyond current programs in development.

However, there are still significant amounts of R&D which should to be performed. The benefits of the CDM have to be verified. This verification would include evaluating the system when it is being used in the field as well as doing Life Cycle Cost estimates to show the expected savings.

Finally, the CDM must be continually studied and reviewed. Such review would allow the CDM to adapt to a rapidly changing environment. A two-phased approach for review may be used. The first phase would focus on continued population of the CDM with even more data to further assure the ability to implement the design. The second phase would involve periodic reviews by the community. Without these continual reviews by the DoD and major contractors, the CDM will not be proposed or implemented correctly.

This paper has described the evolution of the CDM. Detailed descriptions and explanations are given to assist the reader in understanding the concepts involved in the CDM. This paper has also described efforts to demonstrate and validate the CDM concept and develop specifications for the exchange of the technical information.

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GLOSSARY

The following are acronyms and abbreviations used throughout this report:

AFHRL	Air Force Human Resources Laboratory
AFLC	Air Force Logistics Command
AFSC	Air Force Systems Command
AIA	Aerospace Industries Association
APS	Authoring and Presentation System
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATOS	Automated Technical Order System
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CALS	Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support
CANDOR	Canonical Document Representation
CDM	Content Data Model
CMAS	Computer-Based Maintenance Aiding System
DoD	Department of Defense
DTD	Document Type Definition
DXF	Drawing Interchange File
GEPR	General Expression Pattern Recognition
IGES	Initial Graphics Exchange Standard
IMIS	Integrated Maintenance Information System
IPB	Illustrated Parts Breakdown
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITDS	Improved Technical Data System
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly National Bureau of Standards)
NTIPS	Naval Technical Information Publishing System
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language
SSSN	System, Subsystem, Subject Number

APPENDIX A

CONTENT DATA MODEL DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION

<!DOCTYPE techinfo[

<

!

-

-

Content Data Model (CDM)

Version 5.1 8/23/89 DRAFT

This document is an SGML Document Type Definition (DTD) which describes the logical structure for a database of technical information. This version is a working draft which is still under development by the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory (AFHRL/LRC) at Wright Patterson, AFB.

Changes from Version 5.01 are indicated in **bold face** type

*****-->

<!-- *****

Entity Declarations

These entity declarations define abbreviations for a set of frequently used attributes: "id", "refid".

The "%ids" entity declaration defines an abbreviation for two element identifiers ("id" and "refid"). These identifiers are machine generated symbols used to identify data elements in the database. These identifiers are not intended to be human readable names, but only machine readable pointers or references. Most elements in the CDM have both a unique identifier ("id") and a non-unique reference identifier ("refid"). The reference identifier ("refid") is used by elements to refer or "point" to other elements. For example, a "task" element may refer to a list of "step" elements, or a "system" element may refer to a list of "subassembly" elements. Since the reference id ("refid") is not unique, it may refer to several elements in the database. These referenced elements will have different "context" (such as version number or security level) which will be used to determine which unique element is appropriate for a particular situation. Since SGML requires that all "ID" attributes be unique, an "ID" attribute cannot be used as the reference id ("refid"). Instead, "refid" is defined as a NMTOKEN.

The two entities "%refid" and "%refids" are defined only to improve readability. They let the reader know that an attribute's value is meant to be a reference identifier (i.e., a NMTOKEN specifying some element's "refid"). These two entities, "%refid" and "%refids", are used throughout the CDM whenever a reference is intended. This DTD also follows the convention that the attribute name of any "%refid" attribute is the same as the element name to which it is referring. For example, the "system" element has an attribute named "task" which is a "%refids" list intended to contain only valid "refids" to "task" elements. There is one notable exception to this rule. In some cases an "elmtref" attribute is defined which is intended to be a reference to any element type.

*****-->

```
<!ENTITY % ids      "id ID      #REQUIRED
                    refid  NMTOKEN  #REQUIRED">
```

```
<!ENTITY % refid     "NMTOKEN">
```

```
<!ENTITY % refids    "NMTOKENS">
```

<!--*****

Notation Declarations

The following notations define external references to "public" graphics standards used in the CDM. The specified abbreviations (cgmbin, cgmclear, cgmpchar, fax, iges, dxf, gks) are used by the element "graphprm" to specify the type of graphic representation used to encode a particular graphic primitive.

*****-->

<!NOTATION cgmbin PUBLIC "ISO 8632/2//NOTATION Binary encoding//EN">

<!NOTATION cgmpchar PUBLIC "ISO 8632/2//NOTATION Character encoding//EN">

<!NOTATION cgmclear PUBLIC "ISO 8632/2//NOTATION Clear text encoding//EN">

<!NOTATION fax PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION CCITT Group 4 Facsimile//EN">

<!NOTATION iges PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION Initial Graphics Exchange Specification//EN">

<!NOTATION dxf PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION DXF Encoding//EN">

<!NOTATION gks PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION Graphics Kernel System//EN" >

<!--*****

CDM Content

"Techinfo" is the top element of the CDM . Its content model is a long list of elements (vehicle*, system*, ...) which comprise the raw data "records" or "tables" for the CDM data base. The first "system" element in the data base is the root or top level item in the hierarchy.

*****-->

```
<!ELEMENT techinfo - - ( system*, operinfo*, descinfo*,
    task*, input*, step*,
    reqcond*, person*, equip*, consum*, verb*,
    warning*, caution*, note*, annot*,
    partinfo*, partbase*, faultinf* ,
    test*, outcome*, fltstate*, fault*, rect*,
    text*, title*, dictitem*, xref*, table*, list*,
    graphic*, tgraphic*, grphprim*,
    video*, audio*, process*,
    prompt*, fillin*, menu*, choice*,
    assertion*, precond*, property*, value* )>
```

```
<!--*****
*
```

Vehicle - System - Subsystem Hierarchy

The CDM specifies a hierarchically organized data base of technical information for a weapon system. The main hierarchy of the data base parallels the equipment hierarchy of the weapon system. This is normally represented as a vehicle - system - subsystem - subassembly hierarchy in AF Technical Orders. That hierarchy is represented in the CDM by the "system" element specified below. Here "system" is used in its most generic sense, meaning any component or item in the equipment hierarchy. A "system" could represent the vehicle, an aircraft system, subsystem, or subassembly.

At any level in this hierarchy (vehicle, system, or subassembly), elements may reference associated information. They may reference procedural task information ("task"), descriptive information ("desc"), parts information ("partinfo"), fault information ("faultinfo"), or operational information ("operinfo"). This information should be attached to the level where it is most appropriate. For example, vehicle towing procedures should be referenced at the "vehicle" level. The removal task for a circuit card in the radar should be referenced at the radar "system" level.

The "system" element, like most elements in the CDM, have a set of attributes ("name", "type", "itemid", and "xrefs") which describe the nature of the element's content. These include attributes defining the element's "name" and "type". There is also an "itemid" attribute used to indicate which piece of equipment (or "item") is related to the information element. The "itemid" could be a reference designator, a SSSN number, a part number, etc., depending on the item of interest. There is also an attribute "xref" which defines relational links between the element and other elements in the database. An "xref" specifies the reference identifier for a related element and the type of relation being specified.

```
*****--
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT system      - o ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST system
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    system    %refids;   #IMPLIED
    operinfo  %refids;   #IMPLIED
    descinfo  %refids;   #IMPLIED
    task      %refids;   #IMPLIED
    partinfo  %refids;   #IMPLIED
```

faultinf %refids; #IMPLIED>

<!-- *****

Operational Information

->

<!ELEMENT operinfo - o (content*) >

<!ATTLIST operinfo %ids;

| | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| descinfo | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| task | %refids; | #IMPLIED > |

<!--*****

Descriptive Information

The element "descinfo" is used to define general purpose, non-procedural, narrative information such as theory of operation, schematics, wiring diagrams, etc. "Descinfo" is a very flexible, general purpose information node. It can be used to describe any arbitrary, hierarchical hypertext-like node containing sub-paragraphs ("descinfo"), data ("title", "text", "table", "graphic", "annot", "audio", "video", "process"), user interaction instructions ("prompt"), and assertion properties ("assertion") which are asserted whenever the "descinfo" is read.

*****-->

<!ELEMENT descinfo - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST descinfo %ids;

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| assertion | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| descinfo | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| title | %refid; | #IMPLIED |
| text | %refid; | #IMPLIED |
| table | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| graphic | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| audio | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| video | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| process | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| annot | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| prompt | %refids; | #IMPLIED> |

<!--*****>

Task Information

The elements "task," "input," and "step" define a maintenance task or procedure. A "task" consists of a set of input conditions ("input"), a list of steps ("step"), a list of follow-on tasks ("followon"), and the attributes estimated time ("esttime") and action describing "verb." The elements "reqcond" (required conditions), "person" (personnel required), "equip" (equipment required), "consum" (consumables), and "verb" describe the input conditions referred to by "input" and "step." The additional elements "warning," "caution," "note," and "annot" (user annotations) are referenced by "input" and "step."

*****-->

<!ELEMENT task - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST task %ids;

| | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| esttime | NUTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| verb | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| input | %refid; | #IMPLIED |
| step | %refids; | #REQUIRED |
| followon | %refids; | #IMPLIED> |

<!ELEMENT input - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST input %ids;

| | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| reqcond | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| person | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| equip | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| consum | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| warning | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| caution | %refids; | #IMPLIED |
| note | %refids; | #IMPLIED> |

<!ELEMENT step - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST step %ids;

| | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| esttime | NUTOKENS | #IMPLIED |

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| assertion | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| step | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| text | {refid; | #REQUIRED |
| table | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| graphic | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| audio | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| video | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| process | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| annot | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| prompt | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| warning | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| caution | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| note | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| verb | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| reqcond | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| person | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| equip | {refids; | #IMPLIED |
| consum | {refids; | #IMPLIED> |

```

<!ELEMENT reqcond      - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST reqcond
  {ids;
  name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
  xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
  precond   IDREFS     #IMPLIED
  elmntref  {refids;   #IMPLIED>

```

```

<!ELEMENT person      - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST person
  {ids;
  name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
  xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED>

```

```

<!ELEMENT equip      - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST equip
  {ids;
  name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
  xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
  alteqids  CDATA      #IMPLIED>

```

```

<!ELEMENT consum      - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST consum
  {ids;
  name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
  xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
  milspec   CDATA      #REQUIRED
  mfgcode    CDATA      #REQUIRED

```

govstd	CDATA	#REQUIRED
qty	NMTOKEN	#REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT verb - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST verb %ids;

| | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED> |

<!ELEMENT warning - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST warning %ids;

| | | |
|--------|---------|------------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| text | %refid; | #REQUIRED> |

<!ELEMENT caution - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST caution %ids;

| | | |
|--------|---------|------------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| text | %refid; | #REQUIRED> |

<!ELEMENT note - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST note %ids;

| | | |
|--------|---------|------------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| text | %refid; | #REQUIRED> |

<!ELEMENT annot - o (context*)>

<!ATTLIST annot %ids;

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| name | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| type | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| itemid | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| xref | IDREFS | #IMPLIED |
| text | %refid; | #REQUIRED |
| user | CDATA | #IMPLIED> |

<!--*****

Parts Information

The elements "partinfo" and "partbase" define detailed parts information. "Partinfo" describes an item by its reference designator ("refdes") which categorizes parts by their place in the system-subsystem hierarchy. "Partinfo" describes the maintainer's view of the part information. Each "partinfo" element is related to a "partbase" which describes the item in terms of its part number ("partnum"). "Partbase" describes the supply system's view of the part information. Several "partinfo" items could be related to the same "partbase."

*****-->

```
<!ELEMENT partinfo    - o  ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST partinfo    %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    partbase  IDREFS     #REQUIRED
    refdes    NMTOKEN    #REQUIRED
    nounid    NUTOKEN    #IMPLIED
    nountype  NUTOKEN    #IMPLIED
    unitsper  NUTOKEN    #REQUIRED
    indxnum   NUTOKEN    #REQUIRED
    usablon   NUTOKEN    #REQUIRED
    mtbf      CDATA      #REQUIRED
    replvl    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    graphic   %refids;   #REQUIRED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT partbase    - o  EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST partbase    %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    partnum   CDATA      #REQUIRED
    cage      CDATA      #REQUIRED
    smr       CDATA      #REQUIRED
    hci       CDATA      #REQUIRED>
```

<!--*****

Fault Information

Three types of fault information can be described in the CDM: (A) fault reporting decision trees, (B) fault isolation decision trees, and (C) dynamic fault isolation models (such as AFHRI's MDAS model). The fault reporting and isolation decision trees are static, predefined decision sequences. A dynamic fault model generates the decision sequence at display time from a fault model of the equipment. In the case of a decision tree, the complete tree is defined in the data. In the case of a dynamic fault isolation model, only the data needed to represent the fault model of the equipment is defined in the data.

Any of these diagnostic data structures can be described in terms of diagnostic tests ("test"), test outcomes ("outcome"), fault states ("fltstate"), repairable faults ("fault"), and fault rectification actions ("rect"). The general logic is that you begin a fault reporting or isolation process with a "test", which may be as simple as "what symptoms did you observe?", or as complex as a 50-step checkout procedure. Each "test" will have associated "outcomes" which associate possible test results with new fault states ("fltstate"). Test results are described as "precond" statements (e.g., voltage = 4.5v., light = dim, faultcode = A123, ...) which are asserted by the "test" procedure as the test is performed. The "outcome" elements relate those possible test results to fault states.

A "fltstate" state represents a node in a fault isolation decision tree or a set of plausible faults in a dynamic fault model. A "fltstate" state provides the information necessary to select the next diagnostic test. In a decision tree, the test is explicitly identified by the "test" attribute of "fltstate." In a dynamic fault model, the "test" is not explicitly identified (i.e., the "test" attribute is empty), and the "fltstate" specifies a list of implicated faults ("impfault") and a list of exculpated faults ("expfault") for that state. Implicated faults are those which are suspected as being bad in the fault state. Exculpated faults are those known to be good in the fault state. These fault lists are then used by dynamic software to generate a list of appropriate "tests" which will further isolate the list of implicated faults. No matter how the test is selected, statically by the data or dynamically by the software, the selected "test" is performed and the process continues until a fault is isolated. In a decision tree, a fault is identified when you reach a final "fltstate" node which does not reference a "test", but lists the identified "fault." In a dynamic fault model, the final fault is identified by the software and is not explicitly represented in the "fltstate" element.

Once a "fault" is identified, the rectification (i.e., repair) procedure ("rect") associated with the "fault" is performed. Rectification actions also have an associate "test" which is generally a checkout task to verify that the rectification action successfully fixed the problem. The "rect" element also has a fault attribute which is a list of faults that identifies all of the faults repaired by the rectification action.

Tests and rectifications can be performed by a human or machine agent. The elements "test" and "rect" have an "agent" attribute which states whether the action is performed by a human or a machine.

*****-->

```
<!ELEMENT faultinf - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST faultinf %ids;
    name          CDATA          #IMPLIED
    type          CDATA          #IMPLIED
    itemid        CDATA          #IMPLIED
    xref          IDREFS         #IMPLIED
    test          %refids;       #REQUIRED
    fault         %refids;       #REQUIRED>
```

<!-- Deleted faultrep, faultiso, faultmodel, these can be represented in "type" -->

```
<!ELEMENT test - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST test %ids;
    name          CDATA          #IMPLIED
    type          CDATA          #IMPLIED
    itemid        CDATA          #IMPLIED
    xref          IDREFS         #IMPLIED
    text          %refid;        #IMPLIED
    agent         ( human | machine ) "human"
    task          %refids;       #REQUIRED
    outcome       %refids;       #REQUIRED
    range         CDATA          #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT outcome - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST outcome %ids;
    name          CDATA          #IMPLIED
    type          CDATA          #IMPLIED
    itemid        CDATA          #IMPLIED
    xref          IDREFS         #IMPLIED
    text          %refid;        #IMPLIED
    precond       IDREFS         #REQUIRED
    fltstate      %refids;       #REQUIRED>
```

```

<!ELEMENT fltstate - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST fltstate %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    text      %refid;    #IMPLIED
    expfault  %refids;   #IMPLIED
    impfault  %refids;   #IMPLIED
    weight    NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    test      %refid;    #IMPLIED>

```

```

<!ELEMENT fault - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST fault %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    mtbf      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    fltstate  %refids;   #IMPLIED
    text      %refid;    #IMPLIED
    rect      %refids;   #REQUIRED
    partinfo  %refids;   #IMPLIED>

```

```

<!ELEMENT rect - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST rect %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    action    ( swap | maint )    "swap"
    agent     ( human | machine )  "human"
    text      %refid;    #IMPLIED
    task      %refids;   #REQUIRED
    test      %refids;   #IMPLIED
    fault     %refids;   #IMPLIED>

```

<!--*****

Text Elements

"Text" is the primitive text element referenced by more complex data elements in the CDM. A "text" unit is basically a text string of "parsable character data" or PCDATA. Within a text string, attribute values ("attvalue") of other CDM elements may be referenced and inserted as text string. For example, the string may contain a reference to a standard system name, or a standard part nomenclature, or a standard task name. "Attvalue" may be used to embed one of these references in a string which tells the display system to find the value of the referenced attribute and place that value into the text string for display. By using this mechanism, standard terminology can be referenced consistently throughout the data base, and any changes to the standard terminology can be made in one location and automatically updated throughout the data base.

-->

```
<!ELEMENT text - - ( context*, ( #PCDATA | attvalue)+ )>
<!ATTLIST text
    %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED >
```

```
<!ELEMENT title - - ( context*, ( #PCDATA | attvalue )+ )
>
<!ATTLIST title
    %ids;
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT dictitem - - ( context*)>
<!ATTLIST dictitem %ids;
    name      CDATA      #REQUIRED
    type ( gloss | abbsym | symbol | other )      "other"
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    def       %refids    #REQUIRED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT attvalue - o EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST attvalue elmntref %refid;      #REQUIRED
    attname    NAME "name">
```


<!--*****-->

Tables and Lists

"Table," "colhddef," and "entry" define the structure for a table of information. The cells or "entries" of a table may be a "text" unit or any element identified by an "refid."

A "list" is a general purpose structure used to group individual elements into a list of elements which share a common context. For example, if you wanted to specify that a list of steps were all to be performed if a certain precondition were true, you could group those steps into a list with a single context which specified the desired precondition.

*****-->

```
<!ELEMENT table      - - ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST table      %ids;
      name           CDATA      #IMPLIED
      type           CDATA      #IMPLIED
      itemid         CDATA      #IMPLIED
      xref           IDREFS     #IMPLIED
      colhddef       IDREFS     #REQUIRED
      entry          IDREFS     #REQUIRED
```

```
<!ELEMENT colhddef   - o EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST colhddef   id      ID      #REQUIRED
      name           CDATA      #IMPLIED
      type           CDATA      #IMPLIED
      colnum         NUTOKEN    #REQUIRED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT entry      - o EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST entry      id      ID      #REQUIRED
      col            NUTOKEN    #REQUIRED
      row            NUTOKEN    #REQUIRED
      text           %refid;    #IMPLIED
      elmntref       %refid;    #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT list       - o ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST list       %ids;
      elmntref       %refids;    #REQUIRED>
```

<!--*****
*

Graphics

The CDM allows graphics to be referenced from external graphics files or embedded in the CDM data base. The element "grphprim" may contain a "file" name which identifies an external file containing a graphic data in any of the enumerated formats (cgm, iges, dxf, fax, ...). The same graphic data may also be included directly in the CDM by putting the data in the "#PCDATA" content portion of a "grphprim" element.

Both "graphic" and "graphprim" have a set of optional attributes to specify transformations (i.e., scaling, translating, rotating, clipping, etc.). A "graphic" or "grphrim" element may specify a transformation matrix ("transfrm"), a clipping "window," a pen shape ("penshape"), a pen pattern ("penpatt"), and a label ("text"). Transformations ("transfrm") are specified by a 9-number transformation matrix which specifies coordinate translation, scaling, reflection, and rotation in terms of homogeneous coordinates (see Chapter 3 of Rodgers, D.F., and Adams, J.A., "Mathematical Elements For Computer Graphics", McGraw Hill, 1976, for a complete definition of this matrix).

Composite graphics may be constructed by grouping transformed graphics ("graphic" or "grphprim") into a "graphic" element. These transformed, labelled, named, and typed graphic illustrations are then referenced by steps and paras in the CDM. A composite "graphic" may also specify a list of "focus" objects which are the subgraphics of interest in that particular illustration. This attribute could be used to specify which subgraphics in an illustration are to be highlighted, labelled, etc., by the presentation software.

"Graphic" and "grphprim" also may specify a minimum size ("minsize") required to satisfactorily display the graphic to the user. The minimum size is specified in terms of the amount of visual angle the graphic image should subtend on the eye. This will allow different display systems with different viewing distances to adjust the physical size of the graphic to provide the correct visual image as intended by the author.

-->

```
<!ELEMENT graphic      - o  ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST graphic
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      ( normal | locat | overlay |
               schem | functblk | wiring |
               engin )    #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    text      %refid;    #IMPLIED
    focus     %refids;   #IMPLIED
    graphic   %refids;   #REQUIRED
    transform NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    window    NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    penshape  NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    penpatt   NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    minsize   NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED>
```

<!-- tgraphic was incorporated in graphic -->

```
<!ELEMENT grphprim    - -  ( context*, #PCDATA )>
<!ATTLIST grphprim
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      ( normal | locat | overlay |
               schem | functblk | wiring |
               engin )    #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    text      %refid;    #IMPLIED
    file      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    coding    (cgmchar | cgmbin | cgmclear |
               fax | iges | dxf | gks) "cgmbin"
    transfrm  NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    window    NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED
    penshape  CDATA      #IMPLIED
    penpatt   CDATA      #IMPLIED
    minsize   NUTOKENS   #IMPLIED>
```

<!--*****-->

Audio - Video - Process

The elements "audio", "video", and "process" are references to either a file name or an external source which contains an audio sequence, a video sequence, or a software process, respectively.

*****-->

```
<!ELEMENT audio      - o ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST audio      %ids;
            name       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            type       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            itemid     CDATA      #IMPLIED
            xref       IDREFS     #IMPLIED
            file       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            exrefid    CDATA      #IMPLIED >
```

```
<!ELEMENT video      - o ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST video      %ids;
            name       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            type       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            itemid     CDATA      #IMPLIED
            xref       IDREFS     #IMPLIED
            file       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            exrefid    CDATA      #IMPLIED >
```

```
<!ELEMENT process    - o ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST process    %ids;
            name       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            type       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            itemid     CDATA      #IMPLIED
            xref       IDREFS     #IMPLIED
            file       CDATA      #IMPLIED
            exrefid    CDATA      #IMPLIED >
```

<!--*****

Prompts

A "prompt" specifies either a fill-in-the-blank ("fillin") or menu choice ("menu") question for the user. Prompts are characterized in terms of property-value pairs (like assertions and preconditions). Basically, each prompt is associated with a "property" which specifies the property which will be asserted along with the user's response when the prompt is answered. If the prompt is a "fillin" the user's response will be asserted as the "value" of the specified "property". If the prompt is a "menu", the user's "choice" selection from the menu will have an associated "value" which will be asserted as the "value" of the prompt's "property". Once this assertion is made, other elements in the system may use the information to test preconditions ("precond") concerning the asserted property.

The "text" of a prompt is the question which will be displayed to the user. The "text" of a "choice" is the menu choice which will be displayed to the user as his list of possible menu selections.

Both "fillin" and "menu" prompts can have a "default" value. In the case of a "fillin," the "default" is a text string ("CDATA") which will be used as the initial entry in the fill-in-the-blank form. In the case of a "menu", the default will be an IDREF(S) to one of the possible "choice" responses.

*****-->

```
<!ELEMENT prompt      - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST prompt
  name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
  xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
  text      %refid;    #IMPLIED
  fillin    %refids;   #IMPLIED
  menu      %refids;   #IMPLIED
```

```
<!ELEMENT fillin      - o ( context* )>
<!ATTLIST fillin
  name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
  xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
  text      %refid;    #REQUIRED
  property  IDREF      #REQUIRED
  range     CDATA      #IMPLIED
  default   CDATA      #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT menu - o ( context* ) >
<!ATTLIST menu
    name      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    type      CDATA      #IMPLIED
    itemid    CDATA      #IMPLIED
    xref      IDREFS     #IMPLIED
    text      %refid;    #REQUIRED
    property  IDREF      #REQUIRED
    select    ( single | multiple )    "single"
    choice    IDREFS     #REQUIRED
    default   IDREFS     #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT choice - o EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST choice
    id      ID      #REQUIRED
    text    %refid; #REQUIRED
    value   IDREFS  #REQUIRED>
```

<!--*****

Context and Assertions

Every CDM composite object also has context. Vehicle configuration, security level, and technician skill level are examples of context properties which determine the applicability of a particular data element to the situation at hand. "Context" consists of a set of frequently used "effectivity" attributes (security, config, track, version) , and a list of user-defined "precond" (preconditions) .

"Precond" and "assertion" are both defined in terms of property-value pairs. A "property" is any "text" string which defines a property. A "value" is another "text" string defining the value. Property-value pairs may be asserted or tested by the run-time presentation software. An "assertion" on a paragraph or step will be asserted whenever that paragraph or step is performed. A "precond" is a test of a property previously asserted. The property element also has an "elmtref" attribute which is an optional attribute which may be used to indicate a prompt or task which can be activated to acquire a value for the property if none has been asserted.

->

```
<!ELEMENT context - o EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST context id ID #REQUIRED
security (uc | c | s | ts) #IMPLIED
restrict NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
release NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
codeword NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
scilevel NUMBER #IMPLIED
diglyph NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
config NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
maintlvl CDATA #IMPLIED
track NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
version NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
valstat CDATA #IMPLIED
verstat CDATA #IMPLIED
precond IDREFS #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT assertion - o EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST assertion id ID #REQUIRED
polarity ( pos | neg ) "pos"
property IDREF #REQUIRED
value IDREFS #REQUIRED>
```



```
<!ELEMENT precondition - o EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST precondition id ID #REQUIRED
    polarity ( pos | neg ) "pos"
    property IDREF #REQUIRED
    op ( eq | lt | lte | gt | gte | in ) "eq"
    value IDREFS #REQUIRED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT property - o EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST property id ID #REQUIRED
    text %refid; #REQUIRED
    almntref %refid; #IMPLIED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT value - o EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST value id ID #REQUIRED
    text %refid; #REQUIRED>
```

]>

APPENDIX B

JOB GUIDE DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION

```
<!DOCTYPE jobguide [  
  <!ENTITY % yesorno "NUMBER">  
  <!ENTITY % bodyatt "id ID #IMPLIED  
    inschlvl NUTOKEN #IMPLIED  
    delchlvl NUTOKEN #IMPLIED  
    label NMToken #IMPLIED  
    texttype NUMBER #IMPLIED  
    itemid NMToken #IMPLIED  
    config NUTOKENS #IMPLIED  
    skilltrk CDATA #IMPLIED  
    hcp %yesorno; '0'  
    xref IDREF #IMPLIED" >  
  <!ENTITY % change "stchg | endchg" >  
  <!ENTITY % colfmt "colnum NUMBER #REQUIRED  
    datatype CDATA #IMPLIED  
    left %yesorno; '0'  
    right %yesorno; '0'  
    center %yesorno; '0'  
    char CDATA #IMPLIED  
    width NUMBER #IMPLIED  
    leader CDATA #IMPLIED  
    colsep %yesorno; #IMPLIED  
    rowhead %yesorno; '0' " >  
  <!ENTITY % contdef "TBD" >  
  <!ENTITY % def "" >  
  <!ENTITY % asyntxt "steng | endemg | %change; | stemph | endemph"  
  >  
  <!ENTITY % list "seqlist | randlist | deflist" >  
  <!ENTITY % nums "partno | modelno | ssn | figindex" >  
  <!ENTITY % secur "security (uc | c | s | ts) #IMPLIED  
    restrict NMTOKENS #IMPLIED  
    release NMTOKENS #IMPLIED  
    codeword NMTOKENS #IMPLIED  
    scilevel %yesorno '0'  
    diglyph NMTOKENS #IMPLIED" >  
  <!ENTITY % spcpara "(warning*, caution*, note*)" >
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material |
torquevl | xref | graphic | subscript | superscript)*" >

<!NOTATION iges PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION Initial Graphics
Exchange
Specification//EN" >

<!NOTATION cgm PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION Computer Graphics
Metafile//EN"

>
<!NOTATION fax PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION CCITT Group 4
Facsimile//EN"

>
<!NOTATION math-eqn PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION EQN Mathematical
Notation//EN" >

<!NOTATION math-tex PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION TEX Mathematical
Notation//EN" >

<!NOTATION mathsmff PUBLIC "-//USA-DOD//NOTATION IBM Scientific and
Mathematical Formula
Format//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISolat1 PUBLIC "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Latin
1//EN"

>
<!ENTITY % ISolat2 "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 2//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOgrk1 "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Greek Letters//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOnum "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Numeric and Special
Graphic//EN"

>
<!ENTITY % ISodia "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Diacritical Marks//EN"

>
<!ENTITY % ISopub "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Publishing//EN" >
```

<!ENTITY % ISObox "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Box and Line Drawing//EN"

>

<!ENTITY % ISotech "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES General Technical//EN"

>

<!ENTITY % ISOamso "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Math Symbols: Ordinary//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOamsb "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Math Symbols: Binary Operators//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOamsr "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Math Symbols: Relations//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOamsn "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Math Symbols: Negated Relations//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOamsa "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Math Symbols: Arrow Relations//EN" >

<!ENTITY % ISOamsc "ISO 8879-1986//ENTITIES Added Math Symbols: Delimiters//EN" >

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%ISotech; %ISOamso; %ISOamsb;
%ISOamsr; %ISOamsn; %ISOamsa; %ISOamsc; -->

<!ENTITY effdate "The effective date of this publication is &effdate1;.
Instructions herein shall not be used
prior to that date." >

<!ENTITY effdate1 "Originator Supplies Effective Date Here" >

<!ENTITY disclos "If this technical manual is approved for release
to a foreign government, it is furnished

upon the condition that it will not be released to another nation without specific authority of the &disclos1; of the United States, that it will be used for military purposes only, that individual or corporate rights originating in the information, whether patented or not will be respected, that the recipient will report promptly to the US, any known or suspected compromise, and that the information will be provided substantially the same degree of security afforded it by the Department of Defense of the United States." >

<!ENTITY disclos1 "Originator Supplies Appropriate Department or Agency Here" >

<!ENTITY pgclass "This publication consists of &pgclass1; secret pages of &pgclass2; total pages (N). Copy No. &pgclass3; of &pgclass4; copies." >

<!ENTITY pgclass1 "Originator Supplies Number of Secret Pages Here"

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<!ENTITY pgclass2 "Originator Supplies Total Number of Pages Here"

>

<!ENTITY pgclass3 "Originator Supplies Number of This Copy Here"

>

<!ENTITY pgclass4 "Originator Supplies Total Number of Copies Here"

>

<!ENTITY fouo "For Official Use Only" >

<!ENTITY fcuo "For Consortium Use Only" >

<!ENTITY fmuo "For MAP Use Only" >

<!ENTITY distrib "This publication is required for official use or

for administrative or operational purposes only. Distribution is limited to U.S. Government Agencies. Other requests for this document must be referred to &distribl;." >

<!ENTITY distribl "Originator Supplies Applicable Activity or Address Here" >

<!ENTITY sprsede "This manual supersedes &sprsedel; dated &sprsedel2;; which shall be destroyed in accordance with applicable security regulations." >

<!ENTITY sprsedel "Originator Supplies Superseded Publication Number Here" >

<!ENTITY sprsede2 "Originator Supplies Supersedure Date Here" >

<!ENTITY sprpre "This manual supersedes preliminary &sprprel; date &sprpre2;." >

<!ENTITY sprprel "Originator Supplies Superseded Preliminary Publication Number Here" >

<!ENTITY sprpre2 "Originator Supplies Supersedure Date Here" >

<!ELEMENT jobguide - - (front, body) >

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 revno NUMBER "0"
 chgno NUMBER "0"
 &secur; >

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<!ATTLIST front &secur; >

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```
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<!ELEMENT prepubno - - (user, docno) >
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<!ELEMENT verstat - - (para, (para | %list; | (%spcpara;))* ) >
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<!ELEMENT contents - o EMPTY >

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          %secur;      >

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<!ELEMENT abbrsect - - (deflist) >
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<!ELEMENT term - - (%text;) >
<!ATTLIST term %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT tctorec - - (pubno, title, date?)+ >
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               width (page | column) "page"
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<!ELEMENT tbody - - (row+) >
<!ATTLIST tbody %secur; >

<!ELEMENT row - - (entry+) >
<!ATTLIST row number NUMBER #REQUIRED
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<!ELEMENT legend - - (deflist) >
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<!ELEMENT body - - (section1*, section+) +(figure | table | chart)>
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%list;)+)+) +(figure | table | chart)>
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<!ELEMENT section - - (title, incond, taskinfo+, endcond*,
followon*)
               +(figure | table | chart)>
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               ssn CDATA #REQUIRED >

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spptdata?,
supplies?, safecond?, clreq?) >
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<!ELEMENT applic - - (paratext+, config*) >
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           person NAME #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT step2 - - ((%spcpara;), paratext+, (step3)*) >
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           %secur;
           ipi NAME #IMPLIED
```

```
        person NAME #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT step3 - - ({%spcpara;}, paratext+) >
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            %secur;
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            person NAME #IMPLIED >

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<!ATTLIST endcond %secur; >

<!ELEMENT followon - - (paratext*, {%spcpara;}) >
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<!ELEMENT figindex - - (%PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST figindex %secur; >

<!ELEMENT docno - - (%PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST docno %secur; >

<!ELEMENT sasn - - (%PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST sasn %secur; >

<!ELEMENT tool - - (%PCDATA) >
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<!ELEMENT testeq - - (%PCDATA) >
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<!ELEMENT endchg - o EMPTY >
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<!-- 8/4/89 config changed here - now same as fault -->
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           text CDATA #IMPLIED
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           type NAME #IMPLIED
           xref IDREF #IMPLIED
           vital (y | n) "n"
           %secur; >
```

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```
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```
xref IDREF #IMPLIED
!secur; >
```

```
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```

```
<!ELEMENT endemg - o EMPTY >
```

```
<!ELEMENT stemph - o EMPTY >
```

```
<!ATTLIST stemph type NUMBER #REQUIRED >
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```
<!ELEMENT endemph - o EMPTY >
```

```
<!ATTLIST endemph type NUMBER #REQUIRED >
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```
]>
```

APPENDIX C

FAULT ISOLATION MANUAL DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION

Fault Isolation Manual DTD

```

<!DOCTYPE          faultiso      [

<!ENTITY           % yesorno      "NUMBER" >
<!ENTITY           % change       "stchg | endchg" >
<!ENTITY           % contdef      "TBD" >
<!ENTITY           % def          "" >
<!ENTITY           % asyntxt      "stemg | endemg | %change; | stemph |
endemph |
config" >
<!ENTITY           % list         "seqlist | randlist | deflist" >
<!ENTITY           % nums         "partno | modelno | sssn | figindex" >
<!ENTITY           % spcpara      "(warning*, caution*, note*)" >
<!ENTITY           % text         "%asyntxt; | %nums; | tool | testeql | material
|
torquevl | xref | graphic |
subscript" >

<!ELEMENT          faultiso      - -      (front, body) +(%text;)>
<!--ATTLIST          faultiso      status      (revision | change |
prelim | draft | formal)      "formal"
revno      NUMBER      "0"
chgno      NUMBER      "0"
security    (uc | c | s | ts)      #IMPLIED
restrict    NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
release     NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
codeword    NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
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diglyph     NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED>

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contents?, loi, lot, intro?)>
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#IMPLIED
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release       NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
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diglyph       NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED>

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%spcpara;, titleblk,
(mfr, contrno+)+,
docmfr?, notice+,
pubdate, chgdate?)>
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release       NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
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diglyph       NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED>

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restrict      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED

```

| | | | |
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| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
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| | | | | |
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| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
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| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
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| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
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| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
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| | | branch pgclass | | |
| | | discl supersed | | |
| | | effdate suppl nopg | | |
| | | noclaspg) | | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
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| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
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| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
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| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
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| <!ELEMENT | loi | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ELEMENT | lot | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ELEMENT | verstat | - - (para, (para %list; | |
| | | (%spcpara;))*> | |
| <!ATTLIST | verstat | security | (uc c s ts) |
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| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | contents | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ELEMENT | intro | - - (title, (title, (paratext | |
| | | abbrsect symsect | |
| | | tctorec | |
| | | (%list;))+)+> | |
| <!ATTLIST | intro | security | (uc c s ts) |
| #IMPLIED | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | seqlist | - - (title?, item*)> | |

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| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| <!ATTLIST | seqlist | label | CDATA | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | randlist | - - (title?, item*)> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | randlist | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | deflist | - - (term, def)+> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | deflist | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | item | - - (#PCDATA %text;)+> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | item | id | ID | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | symsect | - - (deflist)> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | symsect | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | abbrsect | - - (deflist)> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | abbrsect | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | term | - - (#PCDATA)> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | term | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | scilevel | \$yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | tctorec | - - (pubno, title, date?)+> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | tctorec | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | \$yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | title | - - (#PCDATA)> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | title | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | \$yesorno; | "0" | |
| | texttype | NUMBER | #IMPLIED | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | def | - - (#PCDATA paratext table)+> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | def | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | \$yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | paratext | - - (#PCDATA %text; (%list;))+> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | paratext | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | | |
| | config | NUTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | scilevel | \$yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED | |
| | texttype | NUMBER | #IMPLIED> | |
| <!ELEMENT | para | - - ((%spcpara;), (#PCDATA | | |
| (%text;))+> | | | | |
| <!ATTLIST | para | id | ID | #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | \$yesorno; | "0" | |
| | xref | IDREF | | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |

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|-----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | table | - - | (title, (tabdef | |
| | | stdtable), thead?, | | |
| | | tbody)> | | |
| <!ATTLIST | table | id | ID | #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | xref | IDREF | | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | stdtable | - o | EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST | stdtable | name | ENTITY | |
| #REQUIRED | | | | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | tabdef | - - | (colbddef)+> | |
| <!ATTLIST | tabdef | siderule | {yesorno; | "0" |
| | colsep | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | rowsep | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | orient | (port land) | "port" | |
| | width | (page column) | "page" | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | colbddef | - o | EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST | colbddef | colnum | NUMBER | |
| #REQUIRED | | | | |
| | datatype | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | left | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | right | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | center | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | char | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | width | NUMBER | | #IMPLIED |
| | leader | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | colsep | %yesorno; | #IMPLIED |
| | thead | %yesorno; | > |
| <!ELEMENT | thead | - - (row+)> | "0" |
| <!--ATTLIST | thead | security | (uc c s ts) |
| #IMPLIED | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!--ELEMENT | tbody | - - (row+)> | |
| <!--ATTLIST | tbody | security | (uc c s ts) |
| #IMPLIED | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!--ELEMENT | row | - - (entry+)> | |
| <!--ATTLIST | row | number | NUMBER |
| #REQUIRED | | | |
| | rowsep | %yesorno; | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!--ELEMENT | entry | - - (#PCDATA) +({list; warning | |
| | | caution note)> | |
| <!--ATTLIST | entry | col | NUTOKEN |
| #REQUIRED | | | |
| | row | NMTOKEN | #CURRENT |
| | rotate | NUMBER | "0" |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!--ELEMENT | causedby | - - (#PCDATA, item+)> | |
| <!--ELEMENT | figure | - - (graphic+, title, | |
| | | legend?> | |
| <!--ATTLIST | figure | id | ID #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | delschlvl | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDA | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | %yesorno; | "0" |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|---|-----------|
| | xref | IDREF | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | legend | - - (deflist)> | |
| <!ATTLIST | legend | security (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | body | - - (section+)> | |
| <!ATTLIST | body | security (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | section | - - (title, (title?,
(paratext (%spcpara;
 %list;)+), fltdesc*,
fltiso*, (figure,
fltproc)*))> | |
| <!ATTLIST | section | id ID | #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | xref | IDREF | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | fltdesc | - - (title, descunit+)> | |
| <!ATTLIST | fltdesc | fltcode CDATA | |
| #REQUIRED | | | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | descunit | - - ((#PCDATA), descunit*)> | |

```

<!ATTLIST      descunit      add2flt      CDATA
#IMPLIED

      security      (uc | c | s | ts)      #IMPLIED
      restrict      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;                "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT      fltiso      - -      (sppteqpt?, (%spcpara;),
      causedby, (taskinfo,
      ((test, respgrp+) | table))+)>
<!ATTLIST      fltiso      fltcode      NUTOKEN
#REQUIRED

      security      (uc | c | s | ts)      #IMPLIED
      restrict      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;                "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT      fltproc      - -      (sppteqpt?, (%spcpara;),
      causedby?, (taskinfo,
      (test, respgrp+))+)>
<!ATTLIST      fltproc      fltcode      NUTOKEN
#REQUIRED

      security      (uc | c | s | ts)      #IMPLIED
      restrict      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;                "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS                #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT      sppteqpt      - -      (paratext)>
<!ELEMENT      taskinfo      - -      (title?, %spcpara;,
      (stepgrp | step1)* )>
<!ATTLIST      taskinfo      tasktype      CDATA
#IMPLIED

      id      ID      #IMPLIED
      inschlvl      NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      delchlvl      NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      label      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      texttype      NUMBER      #IMPLIED
      itemid      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      config      NUTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      skilltrk      CDATA      #IMPLIED
      hcp      %yesorno;                "0"
      xref      IDREF      #IMPLIED
      security      (uc | c | s | ts)      #IMPLIED
      restrict      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;                "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT      stepgrp      - -      (step1, step1+)>
<!ATTLIST      stepgrp      id      ID      #IMPLIED
      inschlvl      NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED

```

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | %yesorno; | "0" | |
| | xref | IDREF | | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | step1 | - - | ((%spcpara;), paratext, step2*)> | |
| <!ATTLIST | step1 | id | ID | #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | %yesorno; | "0" | |
| | xref | IDREF | | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | ipi | NAME | | #IMPLIED |
| | person | NAME | | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | step2 | - - | ((%spcpara;), paratext, step3*)> | |
| <!ATTLIST | step2 | id | ID | #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | %yesorno; | "0" | |
| | xref | IDREF | | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | ipi | NAME | | #IMPLIED |
| | person | NAME | | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | | #IMPLIED> |

```

<!ELEMENT      step3      - -      ((%spcpara;), paratext)>
<!ATTLIST      step3      id      ID      #IMPLIED
      inschlvl      NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      delchlvl      NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      label      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      itemid      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
      config      NUTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      skilltrk      CDATA      #IMPLIED
      hcp      %yesorno;      "0"
      xref      IDREF      #IMPLIED
      security      (uc | c | s | ts)      #IMPLIED
      restrict      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;      "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      ipi      NAME      #IMPLIED
      person      NAME      #IMPLIED
      texttype      NUMBER      #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT      test      - -      (%PCDATA, response+)>
<!ELEMENT      response      - o      EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST      response      rsvpval      CDATA      "Yes"

      rsvpref      IDREF      #REQUIRED
      xref      IDREF      #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT      respgrp      - -      (taskinfo, (test | table)?)>
<!ATTLIST      respgrp      id      ID      #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT      figindex      - -      (%PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST      figindex      security      (uc | c | s | ts)
#IMPLIED

      restrict      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;      "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT      docno      - -      (%PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST      docno      security      (uc | c | s | ts)
#IMPLIED

      restrict      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;      "0"
      diglyph      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT      sssn      - -      (%PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST      sssn      security      (uc | c | s | ts)
#IMPLIED

      restrict      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      release      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      codeword      NMTOKENS      #IMPLIED
      scilevel      %yesorno;      "0"

```

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | tool
tool | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - - (#PCDATA)> | |
| | | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| | | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | testeq
testeq | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | |
| | | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - - (#PCDATA)> | |
| | | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| | | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | material
material | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | |
| | | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - - (#PCDATA)> | |
| | | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| | | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | torquevl
torquevl | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | |
| | | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - - (#PCDATA)> | |
| | | security | (uc c s ts) | |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | stchg
stchg | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | |
| | | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | endchg
endchg | level | NUMBER | |
| | | status | (add delete) | #IMPLIED |
| | | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | endchg
endchg | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | |
| | | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - o EMPTY> | |
| | | level | NUMBER | |
| | | status | (add delete) | #IMPLIED |
| | | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| <!ELEMENT
<!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | endchg
endchg | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | | scilevel | %yesorno; "0" | |
| | | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| | | | - - (#PCDATA, subscript?, | |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | subscript | superscript?)>
security | (uc c s ts) | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | supscript | - - | (#PCDATA, subscript?, | |
| <!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | supscript | supscript?)>
security | (uc c s ts) | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | config | - o | EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST | config | code | CDATA | #REQUIRED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | xref | - o | EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST
#REQUIRED | xref | xref | CDATA | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | graphic | - o | EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST
#REQUIRED | graphic | boardno | CDATA | |
| | width | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | depth | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | window | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | hscale | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | vscale | NUTOKEN | | #IMPLIED |
| | text | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| | rotation | NUMBER | "0" | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; | "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | partno | - - | (#PCDATA)> | |
| <!ATTLIST
#IMPLIED | partno | security | (uc c s ts) | |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | modelno | - - (#PCDATA)> | |
| <!ATTLIST | modelno | security (uc c s ts) | |
| #IMPLIED | | | |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | warning | - - (graphic?, (paratext))> | |
| <!ATTLIST | warning | name ENTITY | #CREF |
| | type | NAME | #IMPLIED |
| | xref | IDREF | #IMPLIED |
| | vital | (y n) "n" | |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | caution | - - (graphic?, (paratext))> | |
| <!ATTLIST | caution | name ENTITY | #CREF |
| | type | NAME | #IMPLIED |
| | xref | IDREF | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | note | - - (graphic?, (paratext))> | |
| <!ATTLIST | note | name ENTITY | #CREF |
| | type | NAME | #IMPLIED |
| | xref | IDREF | #IMPLIED |
| | security | (uc c s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | {yesorno; "0" | |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS | #IMPLIED> |
| <!ELEMENT | stemg | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ELEMENT | endemg | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ELEMENT | stemph | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST | stemph | type NUMBER | |
| #REQUIRED | > | | |
| <!ELEMENT | endemph | - o EMPTY> | |
| <!ATTLIST | endemph | type NUMBER | |

#REQUIRED >

] >

APPENDIX D

INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION

Draft I-Level DTD

<!DOCTYPE tmimi [

<!ENTITY % yesorno "NUMBER">

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| <!ENTITY % bodyatt | "id | ID | #IMPLIED |
| | inschlvl | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | delchlvl | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | label | NMTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | texttype | NUMBER | #IMPLIED |
| | itemid | NMTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| | config | NUTOKENS | #IMPLIED |
| | skilltrk | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| | hcp | %yesorno; '0' | |
| | xref | IDREF | #IMPLIED" > |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| <!ENTITY % colfmt | "colnum | NUMBER | #REQUIRED |
| | datatype | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| | left | %yesorno; '0' | |
| | right | %yesorno; '0' | |
| | center | %yesorno; '0' | |
| | char | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| | width | NUMBER | #IMPLIED |
| | leader | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| | colsep | %yesorno; '0' | #IMPLIED |
| | rowhead | %yesorno; '0' " | > |

<!ENTITY % contdef "TBD" >

<!ENTITY % def "" >

<!ENTITY % list "seqlist | randlist | deflist"
>

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <!ENTITY % secur | "security (uc c | |
| | s ts) | #IMPLIED |
| | restrict | NMTOKENS #IMPLIED |
| | release | NMTOKENS #IMPLIED |
| | codeword | NMTOKENS #IMPLIED |
| | scilevel | %yesorno '0' |
| | diglyph | NMTOKENS #IMPLIED" > |

<!ENTITY % spcpara "(warning*, caution*, note*)" >

<!ENTITY % change "stchg | endchg" >

<!ENTITY % asyntxt "stemg | endemg | %change; |

Draft I-Level DTD

```

                stemph | endemph | config"
<!ENTITY % nums      "partno | modelno | ssn | figindex"
>
<!ENTITY % text       "%asyntxt; |
                %nums; | tool | testeq |
                material | torquevl |
                xref | graphic |
                subscript | superscript"
>

<
*****
-->
<!--          End Entities
-->
<
*****
-->

<
*****
-->
<!-- Definitions of Elements and their Attributes
-->
<
*****
-->

<!ELEMENT tmimi      - -      (front, body)
<!--ELENOTE      tmimi      Technical Manual : Intermediate
                        Maintenance Instructions
<!--ATTLIST tmimi      status      (revision |
                        change
                        prelim
                        draft |
                        formal)      "formal"
                        revno      NUMBER      "0"
                        chgno      NUMBER      "0"
                        %secur;
<!--ATTNOTE tmimi      status      "This is the status of the
                        document at the time of
                        composition, and is usually
                        reflected on the title page."
                        revno      "Revision number of the doc."
                        chgno      "Change level of the document."
                        %secur;      "defined in entities
-->
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT front          - -      (idinfo,
                                   lep,
                                   verstat?,
                                   contents,
                                   loi, lot,
                                   intro?)          >

<!ATTLIST front          %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT idinfo         - -      (pubno+,
                                   prepubno?,
                                   %spcpara;,
                                   titleblk,
                                   (mfr, contrno)+,
                                   docmfr?,
                                   notice+,
                                   pubdate,
                                   chgdate?)          >

<!ATTLIST idinfo         %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT pubno          - -      (user, docno)          >
<!ATTLIST pubno          %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT prepubno       - -      (user, docno)          >
<!ATTLIST prepubno       %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT user           - -      (#PCDATA)          >
<!ATTLIST user           %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT titleblk       - -      (doctype,
                                   maintlvl*,
                                   prtitle)          >
<!ATTLIST titleblk       %secur;          >
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT doctype      - -      (#PCDATA) +({text;} ) >
<!ATTLIST doctype      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT maintlvl     - -      (#PCDATA) +({text;} )      >
<!ATTLIST maintlvl     %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT sssnrng      - -      (#PCDATA) +({text;} )      >
<!ATTLIST sssnrng      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT prtitle      - -      (nomen, type?)              >
<!ATTLIST prtitle      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT nomen         - -      (#PCDATA)                   >
<!ATTLIST nomen         %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT typedes      - -      (#PCDATA)                   >
<!ATTLIST typedes      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT altdes       - -      (#PCDATA)                   >
<!ATTLIST altdes       %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT use          - -      (#PCDATA)                   >
<!ATTLIST use          %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT specs        - -      (#PCDATA)                   >
<!ATTLIST specs        %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT type         - -      (#PCDATA)                   >
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST type      %secur;                                >
<!ELEMENT charac    - -      (para+)                      >
<!ATTLIST charac    %secur;                                >
<!ELEMENT geninfo   - -      (para+)                      >
<!ATTLIST geninfo   %secur;                                >
<!ELEMENT purpose   - -      (para+)                      >
<!ATTLIST purpose   %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT factdata  - -      (para+)                      >
<!ATTLIST factdata  %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT mfr       - -      (#PCDATA)                    >
<!ATTLIST mfr       %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT docmfr    - -      (#PCDATA)                    >
<!ATTLIST docmfr    %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT contrno   - -      (#PCDATA)                    >
<!ATTLIST contrno   %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT notice    - -      ((#PCDATA) |
                                (%list;))*  +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST notice    type      (dist      |
                                auth      |
                                offic     |
                                branch    |
                                pgclass   |
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```

                                discl
                                supersed|
                                effdate
                                suppl
                                nopg |
                                noclaspg) #IMPLIED
                                |
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT pubdate - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST pubdate %secur; >

<!ELEMENT chgdate - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST chgdate %secur; >

<!ELEMENT date - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST date %secur; >

<!ELEMENT lep - o EMPTY >
<!ELEMENT loi - o EMPTY >
<!ELEMENT lot - o EMPTY >

<!ELEMENT verstat - - (para,
                        (para |
                        %list; |
                        %spcpara;)*
                        >
<!ATTLIST verstat %secur; >

<!ELEMENT contents - o EMPTY >
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT intro          - -      (title,
                                   (title?,
                                    (para |
                                     abbrsect |
                                     symsect |
                                     tctorec |
                                     (%list;) )+ )+ )          >

<!ATTLIST intro           %secur;                                     >


<!ELEMENT seqlist        - -      (title?, item*)              >
<!ATTLIST seqlist label   CDATA          #IMPLIED              >
                                   %secur;

<!ELEMENT randlist       - -      (title?, item*)              >
<!ATTLIST randlist       %secur;                                     >


<!ELEMENT deflist        - -      (term, def)+                  >
<!ATTLIST deflist        %secur;                                     >


<!ELEMENT item           - -      (#PCDATA) +(%text;)          >
<!ATTLIST item           %bodyatt;
                                   %secur;                          >


<!ELEMENT symsect        - -      (deflist)                     >
<!ATTLIST symsect        %secur;                                     >


<!ELEMENT abbrsect       - -      (deflist)                     >
<!ATTLIST abbrsect       %secur;                                     >
```


Draft I-Level DTD

<!ELEMENT term - - (#PCDATA) +({text;}) >

<!ATTLIST term %secur; >

<!ELEMENT tctorec - - (pubno,
title,
date?)+ >

<!ATTLIST tctorec %secur; >

<!ELEMENT title - - (#PCDATA) +({text;}) >

<!ATTLIST title %secur;
texttype NUMBER #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT def - - ((#PCDATA) |
table)+ -({list;}
+({text;}) >

<!ATTLIST def %secur; >

<!ELEMENT para - - (title?,
(#PCDATA),
({list;} |
%spcpara;)+ +({text;}) >

<!ATTLIST para %bodyatt;
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT chart - - (title,
(tabdef |
stdtable),
thead?,
tbody) >

<!ATTLIST chart %bodyatt;

Draft I-Level DTD

```

                                %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT table                - -      (title,
                                (tabdef |
                                stdtable),
                                thead?,
                                tbody)
                                +(warning |
                                caution |
                                note)    >

<!ATTLIST table                %bodyatt;
                                %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT stdtable            - o      EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST stdtable            name      ENTITY      #REQUIRED
                                %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT tabdef              - -      (colbdef)*                                >
<!ATTLIST tabdef              siderule  %yesorno; "0"
                                colsep   %yesorno; "0"
                                rowsep   %yesorno; "0"
                                orient    (port | land) "port"
                                width     (page | column) "page"
                                %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT colbdef            - o      EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST colbdef            %colfmt;                                >

<!ELEMENT thead              - -      (row+)                                >
<!ATTLIST thead              %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT tbody              - -      (row+)                                >
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST tbody          %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT row             - -          (entry+)                  >
<!ATTLIST row             number        NUMBER                  #REQUIRED
               rowsep          %yesorno; #IMPLIED
               %secur;                                           >

<!ELEMENT entry           - -          (#PCDATA) -(figure |
               table |
               chart)
               +(%text;) >

<!ATTLIST entry           col            NUTOKEN                #REQUIRED
               row             NMTOKEN          #CURRENT
               rotate          NUMBER           "0"
               %secur;                                           >

<!ELEMENT figure          - -          (graphic,
               title,
               legend?)                                           >
<!ATTLIST figure          %bodyatt;
               %secur;                                           >

<!ELEMENT legend          - -          (deflist)                  >
<!ATTLIST legend          %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT body            - -          (descsect,
               toolsect,
               theory?,
               tiein?,
               prepsect?,
               chkoutsect?,
               section+,
               ipb)                                               >
```

Draft I-Level DTD

<!-- The body of an intermediate maintenance instruction set should consist of a Description and a Special tool section optionally followed by Theory, tiein, preparation, and check out. These optional sections will be followed by one or more sections of maintenance instructions, and an Illustrated Parts Breakdown. -->

<!ATTLIST body %secur; >

<!ELEMENT descsect - - (geninfo, purpose, factdata, charac) +(figure | chart | table) >

<!--ELENOTE descsect This section gives an overall description

of the system -->
<!ATTLIST descsect %secur; >

<!ELEMENT toolsect - - (geninfo, spectool, speceqpt*, imprtool?, consume?) +(figure | chart | table) >

<!--ELENOTE toolsect This section is for special tools,

test equipment, and consumables -->
<!ATTLIST toolsect %secur; >

<!ELEMENT imprtool - - (para*, toollist) >
<!ATTLIST imprtool %secur; >

<!ELEMENT spectool - - (para*, toollist) >
<!ATTLIST spectool %secur; >

<!ELEMENT toollist - - (partno, figindex, nomen, use)+ >

Draft I-Level DTD

<!--ELENOTE toolist This is a tabular form list with the

following format:
SPECIAL TOOLS LIST

| Part (Tool)
Number | Figure &
Index No. | Nomenclature | Use |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----|
| | | | |

```
<!ATTLIST toollist %secur;
```

```
<!ELEMENT speceqpt - -      (para*, eqptlist)      +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table) >
```

```
<!ATTLIST spaceqpt %secur;
```

```
<!ELEMENT eqptlist - -      (typedes,  
                             altdes,  
                             figindex,  
                             nomen,  
                             use)+
```

<!--ELENOTE eqptlist This is a tabular form list with the

following format:
TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

| Type Designation | Alternate Type Designation | Figure & Designation | Index No. | Nomenclature | Use |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----|
| | | | | | |

```
<!ATTLIST eqptlist %secur;
```

```
<!ELEMENT consume - - (nomen,
                        specs,
                        partno)+
                        +(figure |
                          chart |
                          table ) >
```

<!--ELENOTE consume This is a tabular form list in alphabetic

order, with the following format:

| Nomenclature | Specification(s) | Part number and FMSC |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|

```

-->
<!ATTLIST consume tsecur:                                     >

```

```
<!ELEMENT theory      - -      (para+)+ (figure |
                                chart |
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```

                                table)      >
<!--ELENOTE theory           This section describes the theory
                                of operation of the equipment and
                                accessories      -->
<!ATTLIST theory      %bodyatt;
                                %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT tiein      - -      (para+      +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)      >
<!--ELENOTE tiein           This section describes the system
                                tiein of equipment and accessories -->
<!ATTLIST tiein      %bodyatt;
                                %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT prepsect - -      (geninfo,
                                (para | taskinfo)+ )      +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)      >
<!--ELENOTE prepsect           This section describes and
illustrates                    the procedures to uncrate and unpack
                                the equipment for intermediate maint.
                                -->
<!ATTLIST prepsect %bodyatt;
                                %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT chkoutsect - -      (geninfo,
                                (para | taskinfo |
                                subsect)+ )      +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)      >
<!--ELENOTE chkoutsect           This section contains steps for
                                performance testing and locating
                                and identifying malfunctions      -->
<!ATTLIST chkoutsect %bodyatt;
                                %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT section - -      (title,
                                subsect+ )      +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)      >
<!--ELENOTE section           "These are sections which describe
                                and procedurally detail tasks involved
```

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```

                                in maintenance and repair                                -->

<!--ATTLIST section  %bodyatt;
                                %secur;                                >

<!--ELEMENT ipb          - o          EMPTY                                >
<!-- put in the IPB definition we came up with before
-->
<!--ELENOTE ipb          This section consists of a Illustrated
                          Parts Breakdown in accordance with
                          MIL-M-38807.                                -->

<!--ELEMENT subject      - -          (title,
                                      para+,
                                      taskinfo*,
                                      para* )                                >
<!--ATTLIST subject      %bodyatt;
                          %secur;                                >

<!--ELEMENT taskinfo     - -          (title?,
                                      (para|
                                      step1)+)                                >
<!--ATTLIST taskinfo      %bodyatt;
                          %secur;                                >

<!--ELEMENT step1        - -          ((%spcpara;),
                                      (%PCDATA),
                                      step2*)  +(figure |
                                      %text;)  >
<!--ATTLIST step1        %bodyatt;
                          %secur;
                          ipi          NAME          #IMPLIED
                          person       NAME          #IMPLIED  >

<!--ELEMENT step2        - -          ((%spcpara;),
                                      (%PCDATA),
                                      (step3)*)  +(%text;)  >
<!--ATTLIST step2        %bodyatt;
                          %secur;
                          ipi          NAME          #IMPLIED
```

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person NAME #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT step3 - - ((%spcpara;),
(#PCDATA)) +(%text;) >

<!ATTLIST step3 %bodyatt;
%secur;
ipi NAME #IMPLIED
person NAME #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT docno - - (#PCDATA) >

<!ATTLIST docno %secur; >

<!ELEMENT warning - - (graphic?,
(para*)) >

<!ATTLIST warning name ENTITY #CONREF
type NAME #IMPLIED
xref IDREF #IMPLIED
vital (y | n) "n"
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT caution - - (graphic?,
(para*)) >

<!ATTLIST caution name ENTITY #CONREF
type NAME #IMPLIED
xref IDREF #IMPLIED
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT note - - (graphic?,
(para*)) >

<!ATTLIST note name ENTITY #CONREF
type NAME #IMPLIED
xref IDREF #IMPLIED

Draft I-Level DTD

```

                                %secur;                                >

<!ELEMENT stemg                - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ELEMENT endemg               - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ELEMENT stemph               - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST stemph               type          NUMBER          #REQUIRED          >
<!ELEMENT endemph              - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST endemph              type          NUMBER          #REQUIRED          >

<!ELEMENT config               - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST config               code          CDATA          #REQUIRED          >
                                %secur;

<!ELEMENT xref                 - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST xref                 xref          CDATA          #REQUIRED          >
                                %secur;

<!ELEMENT graphic              - o          EMPTY                                >
<!ATTLIST graphic              boardno       CDATA          #REQUIRED          >
                                width         NUTOKEN        #IMPLIED          >
                                depth         NUTOKEN        #IMPLIED          >
                                window        CDATA          #IMPLIED          >
                                hscale        NUTOKEN        #IMPLIED          >
                                vscale        NUTOKEN        #IMPLIED          >
                                text          CDATA          #IMPLIED          >
                                rotation      NUMBER          "0"              >
                                %secur;

<!ELEMENT tool                 - -          (#PCDATA)                        >
<!ATTLIST tool                 %secur;                                         >

<!ELEMENT partno               - -          (#PCDATA)                        >
<!ATTLIST partno               %secur;                                         >

```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT modelno - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST modelno %secur; >

<!ELEMENT ssn - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST ssn %secur; >

<!ELEMENT figindex - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST figindex %secur; >

<!ELEMENT testeq - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST testeq %secur; >

<!ELEMENT material - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST material %secur; >

<!ELEMENT torquevl - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST torquevl %secur; >

<!ELEMENT stchg - o EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST stchg level NUMBER #IMPLIED
status (add | delete) #IMPLIED
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT endchg - o EMPTY >
```

Draft I-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST endchg    level          NUMBER          #IMPLIED
                    status          (add | delete) #IMPLIED
                    %secur;          >
```

```
<!ELEMENT subscript - -      (#PCDATA,
                               subscript?,
                               supscript?)
                               >
```

```
<!ATTLIST subscript %secur;          >
```

```
<!ELEMENT supscript - -      (#PCDATA,
                               subscript?,
                               supscript?)
                               >
```

```
<!ATTLIST supscript %secur;          >
```

APPENDIX E

OVERHAUL INSTRUCTIONS DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION

Draft D-Level DTD

<!DOCTYPE overhaul [

<!ENTITY % yesorno "NUMBER">

```
<!ENTITY % bodyatt "id          ID          #IMPLIED
                    inschlvl    NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED
                    delchlvl    NUTOKEN      #IMPLIED
                    label       NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
                    texttype    NUMBER       #IMPLIED
                    itemid      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
                    config      NUTOKENS     #IMPLIED
                    skilltrk    CDATA        #IMPLIED
                    hcp         %yesorno; '0'
                    xref        IDREF        #IMPLIED" >
```

```
<!ENTITY % colfmt "colnum      NUMBER      #REQUIRED
                    datatype    CDATA        #IMPLIED
                    left        %yesorno; '0'
                    right       %yesorno; '0'
                    center      %yesorno; '0'
                    char        CDATA        #IMPLIED
                    width       NUMBER       #IMPLIED
                    leader      CDATA        #IMPLIED
                    colsep      %yesorno; #IMPLIED
                    rowhead     %yesorno; '0' " >
```

<!ENTITY % contdef "TBD" >

<!ENTITY % def "" >

<!ENTITY % list "seqlist | randlist | deflist" >

```
<!ENTITY % secur     "security (uc | c |
                        s | ts) #IMPLIED
                    restrict NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
                    release  NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
                    codeword NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
                    scilevel %yesorno '0'
                    diglyph  NMTOKENS #IMPLIED" >
```

<!ENTITY % spcpara "(warning*, caution*, note*)" >

<!ENTITY % change "stchg | endchg" >

<!ENTITY % asyntxt "stemg | endemg | %change; |

Draft D-Level DTD

```

                stemph | endemph | config"
<!ENTITY % nums      "partno | modelno | ssen | figindex"
>
<!ENTITY % text      "%asyntxt; |
                %nums; | tool | testeql |
                material | torquevl |
                xref | graphic |
                subscript | superscript"
>

<
*****
-->
<!--      End Entities      -->
<
*****
-->

<
*****
-->
<!-- Definitions of Elements and their Attributes      -->
<
*****
-->

<!ELEMENT overhaul - -      (front, body)      >
<!--ELENOTE      overhaul Technical Manual : Depot Level
                Overhaul Instructions      -->

<!ATTLIST overhaul      status      (revision |
                change |
                prelim |
                draft |
                formal)      "formal"
                revno      NUMBER      "0"
                chgno      NUMBER      "0"
                %secur;
<!--ATTNOTE overhaul      status      "This is the status of the
                document at the time of
                composition, and is usually
                reflected on the title page."
                revno      "Revision number of the doc."
                chgno      "Change level of the document."
                %secur;      "defined in entities      -->

```

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```
<!ELEMENT front      - -      (idinfo,
                                lep,
                                verstat?,
                                contents,
                                loi, lot,
                                intro?)
                                >

<!ATTLIST front      %secur;

<!ELEMENT idinfo     - -      (pubno+,
                                prepubno?,
                                %spcpara:,
                                titleblk,
                                (mfr, contrno)+,
                                docmfr?,
                                notice+,
                                pubdate,
                                chgdate?)
                                >

<!ATTLIST idinfo     %secur;

<!ELEMENT pubno      - -      (user, docno)
                                >

<!ATTLIST pubno      %secur;

<!ELEMENT prepubno   - -      (user, docno)
                                >

<!ATTLIST prepubno   %secur;

<!ELEMENT user       - -      (#PCDATA)
                                >

<!ATTLIST user       %secur;

<!ELEMENT titleblk   - -      (doctype,
                                maintlvl*,
                                prttitle)
                                >
```

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST titleblk %secur; >

<!ELEMENT doctype - - (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST doctype %secur; >

<!ELEMENT maintlvl - - (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST maintlvl %secur; >

<!ELEMENT prtitle - - (nomen, type?) >
<!ATTLIST prtitle %secur; >

<!ELEMENT nomen - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST nomen %secur; >

<!ELEMENT pteqno - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST pteqno %secur; >

<!ELEMENT applic - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST applic %secur; >

<!ELEMENT component - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST component %secur; >

<!ELEMENT quantity - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST quantity %secur; >

<!ELEMENT refno - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST refno %secur; >
```


Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT figno      - -      (#PCDATA)          >
<!ATTLIST figno      %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT descrip    - -      (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST descrip    %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT minimum    - -      (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST minimum    %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT maximum    - -      (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST maximum    %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT replace     - -      (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST replace     %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT type        - -      (#PCDATA)          >
<!ATTLIST type        %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT charac      - -      (para+)            >
<!ATTLIST charac      %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT general     - -      (para+)            >
<!ATTLIST general     %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT purpose     - -      (para+)            >
<!ATTLIST purpose     %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT factdata    - -      (para+)            >
```

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST factdata %secur; >

<!ELEMENT mfr - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST mfr %secur; >

<!ELEMENT docmfr - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST docmfr %secur; >

<!ELEMENT contrno - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST contrno %secur; >

<!ELEMENT notice - - ((#PCDATA) |
(%list;))* +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST notice type (dist |
auth |
offic |
branch |
pgclass |
discl |
supersed |
effdate |
suppl |
nopg |
noclaspg) #IMPLIED
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT pubdate - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST pubdate %secur; >

<!ELEMENT chgdate - - (#PCDATA) >
<!ATTLIST chgdate %secur; >
```

Draft P-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT date      - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST date      %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT lep      - o      EMPTY      >
<!ELEMENT loi      - o      EMPTY      >
<!ELEMENT lot      - o      EMPTY      >

<!ELEMENT verstat  - -      (para,
                             (para |
                              %list; |
                              (%spcpara;))*      >
<!ATTLIST verstat  %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT contents - o      EMPTY      >

<!ELEMENT intro    - -      (title,
                             (title?,
                              (para |
                               abbrsect |
                               symsect |
                               tctorec |
                               (%list;) )+ )+ )      >
<!ATTLIST intro    %secur;      >

<!ELEMENT seqlist  - -      (title?, item*)      >
<!ATTLIST seqlist  label      CDATA      #IMPLIED
                             %secur;      >
```

Draft D-Level DTD

<!ELEMENT randlist - - (title?, item*) >

<!ATTLIST randlist %secur; >

<!ELEMENT deflist - - (term, def)+ >

<!ATTLIST deflist %secur; >

<!ELEMENT item - - (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >

<!ATTLIST item %bodyatt;
%secur; >

<!ELEMENT symsect - - (deflist) >

<!ATTLIST symsect %secur; >

<!ELEMENT abbrsect - - (deflist) >

<!ATTLIST abbrsect %secur; >

<!ELEMENT term - - (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >

<!ATTLIST term %secur; >

<!ELEMENT tctorec - - (pubno,
title,
date?)+ >

<!ATTLIST tctorec %secur; >

<!ELEMENT title - - (#PCDATA) +(%text;) >

<!ATTLIST title %secur;

Draft D-Level DTD

| | texttype | NUMBER | #IMPLIED | > |
|--------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <!ELEMENT def | - - | ((#PCDATA)
table)+ | -(%list;)
+(%text;) | > |
| <!ATTLIST def | | %secur; | | > |
| <!ELEMENT para | - - | (title?,
(#PCDATA),
(%list;
(%spcpara;))*)+ | +(%text;) | > |
| <!ATTLIST para | | %bodyatt;
%secur; | | > |
| <!ELEMENT chart | - - | (title,
(tabdef
stdtable),
thead?,
tbody) | | > |
| <!ATTLIST chart | | %bodyatt;
%secur; | | > |
| <!ELEMENT table | - - | (title,
(tabdef
stdtable),
thead?,
tbody) | +(warning
caution
note) | > |
| <!ATTLIST table | | %bodyatt;
%secur; | | > |
| <!ELEMENT stdtable | - o | EMPTY | | > |

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST stdtable name          ENTITY          #REQUIRED
                  %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT tabdef      - -          (colbdef)*          >

<!ATTLIST tabdef      siderule    %yesorno; "0"
                  colsep          %yesorno; "0"
                  rowsep          %yesorno; "0"
                  orient          (port | land) "port"
                  width           (page | column) "page"
                  %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT colbdef     - o          EMPTY                >

<!ATTLIST colbdef     %colfmt;          >

<!ELEMENT thead       - -          (row+)                >

<!ATTLIST thead       %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT tbody      - -          ((row |
                  %spcpara;)+)          >

<!ATTLIST tbody      %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT row         - -          (entry+)              >

<!ATTLIST row         number        NUMBER              #REQUIRED
                  rowsep          %yesorno; #IMPLIED
                  %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT entry       - -          (#PCDATA) -(figure |
                  table |
                  chart)
                  +(%text;) >
```

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST entry      col      NUTOKEN      #REQUIRED
                    row      NMTOKEN      #CURRENT
                    rotate    NUMBER      "0"
                    %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT figure      - -      (graphic+,
                                title,
                                legend?)      >
```

```
<!ATTLIST figure      %bodyatt;
                    %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT legend      - -      (deflist)      >
```

```
<!ATTLIST legend      %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT body      - -      (geninfo,
                                toolsect,
                                disassem,
                                clean,
                                irr,
                                assembly,
                                accessor?,
                                testing,
                                tol, ipb?,
                                dds?)      >
```

<!-- The body of an Depot maintenance instruction set should consist

of a General Information section and a Special tool section

followed by a Disassembly Section, Cleaning section, Inspection,

Repair and Replacement Section, Assembly Section, an optional

Accessories section, Testing section, and Table of Limits section.

These sections will be followed optionally by an Illustrated

Parts Breakdown and a Difference Data Sheet.

-->

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST body      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT geninfo   - -      (general, purpose,
                                charac, factdata) +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)              >
<!--ELENOTE geninfo      This section gives an overall description
of the system              -->
<!ATTLIST geninfo      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT toolsect   - -      (geninfo,
                                tooleqpt)           +(figure)>
<!--ELENOTE toolsect      This section is for special tools and
test equipment              -->
<!ATTLIST toolsect      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT tooleqpt   - -      (pteqno,
                                figindex,
                                nomen)+              >
<!--ELENOTE tooleqpt      This is a tabular form list with the
following format:
SPECIAL TOOLS and TEST EQUIPMENT
Tool/equipment      Figure &
Part Number          Index No.          Nomenclature
-->
<!ATTLIST tooleqpt      %secur;                                     >

<!ELEMENT disassem   - -      (general,
                                subsect+)            +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)              >

<!ELEMENT clean       - -      (general,
                                subsect+ )           +(figure |
                                chart |
                                table)              >
<!ATTLIST clean        %bodyatt;
                        %secur;                                     >
```


Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT irr          - -      (general,
                                subject+ )      +(figure |
                                                chart |
                                                table)  >

<!ATTLIST irr          %bodyatt;
                                %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT assembly     - -      (general,
                                subject+ )      +(figure |
                                                chart |
                                                table)  >

<!ATTLIST assembly     %bodyatt;
                                %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT accessor     - -      (disassem,
                                clean,
                                irr,
                                assembly,
                                testing )      +(figure |
                                                chart |
                                                table)  >

<!ATTLIST accessor     %bodyatt;
                                %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT testing      - -      (general,
                                subject+ )      +(figure |
                                                chart |
                                                table)  >

<!ATTLIST testing      %bodyatt;
                                %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT tol          - -      (general,
                                limittbl,
                                torquetbl)      +(figure)>

<!--ELENOTE tol          This section is for distinction
                        of limit points and lubrication
                        system
                        -->
<!ATTLIST tol          %secur;          >

<!ELEMENT limittbl     - -      (refno,
                                figno,
                                descrip,
                                minimum,
                                maximum,
                                replace)+      >
```

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ATTLIST limittbl %secur; >

<!ELEMENT torquetbl - - (applic,
                           component,
                           quantity,
                           torquevl)+ >
<!ATTLIST torquetbl %secur; >

<!ELEMENT ipb - o EMPTY >
<!-- put in the IPB definition we came up with before
-->
<!--ELENOTE ipb This section consists of a Illustrated
                 Parts Breakdown in accordance with
                 MIL-M-38807. -->

<!ELEMENT dds - - (general,
                    subsect+,
                    limittbl?,
                    torquetbl?)
                    + (figure |
                       chart |
                       table) >
<!ATTLIST dds %bodyatt; %secur; >

<!ELEMENT subsect - - (title,
                        para+,
                        taskinfo*,
                        para* ) >
<!ATTLIST subsect %bodyatt; %secur; >

<!ELEMENT taskinfo - - (title?,
                        para*,
                        step1+,
                        para* ) >
<!ATTLIST taskinfo %bodyatt; %secur; >

<!ELEMENT step1 - - ((%spcpara;),
                      (#PCDATA),
                      (step2)*,
```

Draft D-Level DTD

```

                                (%list;)?      +(figure |
                                %text;) >
<!ATTLIST step1                %bodyatt;
                                %secur;
                                ipi      NAME      #IMPLIED
                                person    NAME      #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT step2                - -            ((%spcpara;),
                                (%PCDATA),
                                (step3)*,
                                (%list;)?      +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST step2                %bodyatt;
                                %secur;
                                ipi      NAME      #IMPLIED
                                person    NAME      #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT step3                - -            ( (%spcpara;),
                                (%PCDATA),
                                (%list;)?      +(%text;) >
<!ATTLIST step3                %bodyatt;
                                %secur;
                                ipi      NAME      #IMPLIED
                                person    NAME      #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT docno                - -            (%PCDATA)                >
<!ATTLIST docno                %secur;                >

<!ELEMENT warning              - -            (graphic?,
                                (para*) )                >
<!ATTLIST warning              name      ENTITY      #CONREF
                                type      NAME      #IMPLIED
                                xref      IDREF      #IMPLIED
                                vital     (y | n)      "n"
                                %secur;                >

```

```

<!ELEMENT caution      - -      (graphic?,
                                   (para*) )
<!ATTLIST caution      name      ENTITY      #CONREF
                        type      NAME      #IMPLIED
                        xref      IDREF      #IMPLIED
                        %secur;
                                   >

<!ELEMENT note         - -      (graphic?,
                                   (para*) )
<!ATTLIST note         name      ENTITY      #CONREF
                        type      NAME      #IMPLIED
                        xref      IDREF      #IMPLIED
                        %secur;
                                   >

<!ELEMENT stemg        - o      EMPTY
                                   >
<!ELEMENT endemg       - o      EMPTY
                                   >
<!ELEMENT stemph       - o      EMPTY
<!ATTLIST stemph      type      NUMBER      #REQUIRED >
<!ELEMENT endemph      - o      EMPTY
<!ATTLIST endemph     type      NUMBER      #REQUIRED >

<!ELEMENT config       - o      EMPTY
                                   >
<!ATTLIST config      code      CDATA      #REQUIRED
                        %secur;
                                   >

<!ELEMENT xref         - o      EMPTY
<!ATTLIST xref        xref      CDATA      #REQUIRED
                        %secur;
                                   >

<!ELEMENT graphic      - o      EMPTY
<!ATTLIST graphic     boardno   CDATA      #REQUIRED
                        width     NUTOKEN   #IMPLIED

```

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| | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|
| depth | | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| window | | CDATA | #IMPLIED |
| hscale | | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| vscale | | NUTOKEN | #IMPLIED |
| text | CDATA | | #IMPLIED |
| rotation | NUMBER | | "0" |
| %secur; | | | > |


```

<!ELEMENT tool      - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST tool      %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT partno    - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST partno    %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT modelno   - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST modelno   %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT sssn      - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST sssn      %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT figindex  - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST figindex  %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT testeq    - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST testeq    %secur;                      >

<!ELEMENT material  - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST material  %secur;                      >

```

Draft D-Level DTD

```
<!ELEMENT torquevl - -      (#PCDATA)      >
<!ATTLIST torquevl %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT stchg - o      EMPTY      >
<!ATTLIST stchg      level      NUMBER      #IMPLIED
      status      (add | delete) #IMPLIED
      %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT endchg - o      EMPTY      >
<!ATTLIST endchg      level      NUMBER      #IMPLIED
      status      (add | delete) #IMPLIED
      %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT subscript - -      (#PCDATA,
      subscript?,
      superscript?)      >
<!ATTLIST subscript %secur;      >
```

```
<!ELEMENT superscript - -      (#PCDATA,
      subscript?,
      superscript?)      >
<!ATTLIST superscript %secur;      >
```

```
]>
^Z
```