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Many people will not read the instructions except as a last resort. Once people read them, they are only useful if they are written in a clear, concise language. When you understand your audience, you'll be better prepared to provide an introduction and then instructions. Instructions usually tell the reader how to do, build, operate or maintain a product or procedure. First, qualify your intended audience to know how well they understand the topic. For example, if you are writing instructions for new employees, they should be written in plain language, while instructions for senior management may include more industry lingo. Use a language that's right for your readers and include as many details as they need to complete the task. Very often readers skip the narrative and go straight into the instructions. One way to help readers move through the introduction is to write an explanation or reason for the instructions in the moderate list, not the item of the form. Readers are more likely to view the list. Include the purpose of the instructions, who should read the document and what it includes, each under a separate title. This introduction also gives readers the key to what is not covered. Refrain from using a passive voice, for example: White wire should be inserted into the plug A. Instead, write instructions as commands requiring an active voice, such as inserting a white wire into the A connector. Break up sentences that include the word and into shorter individual sentences. Instead of writing Cable should be spliced and placed in a red socket, write two sentences, starting with action verbs such as Splice Cable. Place the cable splicing in a red socket. A clear, bold headline can say something like a wire hook. Very often the instructions also need clarification. Write explanatory comments in one of two ways. Bold actual instructions to make them stand out, or provide explanations in a separate column for reference. One tactic is to place steps on one side of the document, with explanations in a short paragraph in a side-by-side column. Another, more effective way is to bold actual instructions and complete the step by writing an explanation. For example, press the red button for three seconds (bold). This will allow the light to be activated. Writing any sentence follows the process. This process leads to the goal of getting your offer accepted. With a technical offer, you've set the parameters for use. You propose to do technical, based either on the original idea or on the need in the market. The first thing to remember is to write your sentence targeting your audience as if you were talking them in an official interview. Your tone should be straight. Use simple, persuasive language. Highlight points without unnecessary details and involve the audience in the idea of the final product. Determine the need for the product to be offered. Attract the reader of the sentence so that at the end of the first section the reader agrees with you that what you are proposing really should exist. For example, if you suggest using an online filter for parents so that their children can spend more time using the Internet, be sure to stress how important it is for young people to have access to the Internet and for parents to allow them to use it without worry. Describe the benefits of what you offer. The benefits of your offer should flow directly from your description of the need for its existence. If your internet filter is created for parents, more people will use the Internet and your product will be in high demand. Also address any greater good that may come from your offer. Be careful not to present your proposal as something that will change the world. It's ok if it changes the world as a by-product, but offering something like more than this will sink your offer. Outline the process you need to create the product you're offering. As this is a technical proposal, the process should follow the procedure already known to the reader of the proposal. If you're creating a filter, describe the creation in appropriate terms, such as writing code, rather than in any other, more spectacular terms. Introducing a vision of the final product. How will this new thing get out of the creation process and into the world? Who will use it, how will they learn about it and how will the reader participate in the proposal? Highlight your own participation. Explain what it is about this process that requires you to do it, not someone else. Tips Add Theoretical Timeline and Budget with your proposal to offer an audience an idea of the creation process in terms of calendar and funding. Exploring other successful proposals. Use the Internet or guides and articles to find samples of successful technical proposals. Warnings Make sure your audience fully understands your topic. Don't take for granted what your offer will be for people who think the same way you do or know the same thing you do, but also don't talk to them in writing. Updated: 11/13/2018 by Computer Hope A set of instructions, also called ISA (the architecture of the set of instructions), is part of the computer that refers to programming, which is more or less a machine language. A set of instructions gives commands to the processor to tell him what he needs to do. A set of instructions consists of modes, instructions, types of family data, registers, memory architecture, interruption and exclusion processing, and external key-pods. Example Example set x86 a set of instructions that can often be found on computers today. Different computer processors can use almost the same set of instructions, while at the same time having a very different internal design. Intel Pentium and AMD Athlon processors use almost the same set of x86 instructions. A set of instructions can be built into CPU hardware, or it can be emulated in the software with the help of an interpreter. The hardware design is more efficient and faster to run programs than the emulated version of the software. EXAMPLES of ADD instructions - Add two numbers together. COMPARE - Compare the numbers. IN - Input from the device, such as the keyboard. JUMP - Go to the designated RAM address. JUMP IF - A conditional statement that goes to the designated RAM address. LOAD - Download information from RAM to processor. OUT - Information about access to the device, such as a monitor. STORE - Keep the information in RAM. A related page of CPU terms, ISA Technical Documentation can have a huge impact on the success of any platform. So when a Hacker News user asked, how can I write good documentation? The answer was swift. The user's special need is the PHP system, but the recommendations and recommendations provided by commentators should be useful to anyone looking for such help. Here are five answers that stand out as good take-aways for those in the same situation. Find out who the documentation is for and talk to that user clearly. From the user junto: Make it well structured, consistent and concise. One of the best examples I've come across is documentation for Rackspace cloud files. (PDF) 2) Write good CodeWriting documentation that helps you write good code first. The better the code, the less work you need to document it. The martianE user points to the different role documentation can play with a clearly written code. In fact, the best documentation I've seen (say flask, django) most of the documentation acts as support for reading code. This is backed up by user znt: Simpler and shorter code is also easier to document. 3) Read other documents How do you become a better writer? Read on. This is a general advice for all writers, which applies to those who write the documentation code as well. User jschulenklopper adds links to other documentation for some extended reading. Find out what choices the writers made (implied) and what works for you w.r.t. structure, clarity, completeness, brevity. In your case, look for documentation of other (web) framework with a large audience, for example: - Django - Rails: and User atsalali have also added a link to Article 7 of the rules for writing world-class technical documentation, which confirms a host of council tips Gave. People who want to learn new languages or different development methods are also looking for good examples of the codes used. While some people like to read their way through the process, others prefer to get practical as quickly as possible. From the user progx: php-documentation is really novice friendly because of the small examples and comments 5) Sell codeCode documentation should not be dry and boring as indicated by the user chatmasta. For developers interested in code with the possibility of using it in the future, be sure to highlight some basic features and show them why they should use it too. Don't lie or use gimmicky techniques for enticing users, but make LL:DR an intro that quickly gets people interested. From the user samelawrence: Even after you have managed to convince the developer to use your tool, he or she may need to convince them to manage the same thing, so that good documentation can provide them with selling points they need to get your frames taken by their company/team/project manager. Good documentation not only informs and excites the end user of the tool, but also should provide a basis of value for any other stakeholder in the results of its use. 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