1   Conventions used in the mod_perl Documentation

1.1 Description

We use a number of conventions in this documentation, that are mostly easy to understand; if you're in doubt, look here for the explanation.

1.2 Prompts

For commands that should be typed in your shell (or your *Command prompt*, or whatever your OS calls it), we use the following prompts:

```
% ls -l
```

for the user-mode prompt (ie. a normal user account, with no special privileges).

```
# ls -l
```

for the superuser prompt: this means you'll have to change users to become the super user on your platform. On Unix you can use the `su` or `sudo` utilities to gain superuser privileges (provided you know the *root* password); on other platforms you might have to change the user -- to *Administrator* for example on Windows.

If you cannot obtain super user privileges, there will often be explanations about how doing the selected task without those privileges; in any other case, contact your system administrator.

On documents specific to a certain Operating System, the prompt might change. For example, in Windows documentation, we might use:

```
C:\> nmake
```

instead of any other prompt.

1.3 Typographical conventions

We try to be consistent about our use of different fonts and faces, so that you'll recognize special words more easily.

- Use F<filename> for filenames, directories/paths, URIs, and the like.

- Use I<italics> for emphasizing things. But use them with care, when things *really* need to be emphasized.

- Use B<stress> for stressing things more strongly than I<italics> does. But avoid using this tag unless you think things are **very** important. Defer to I<italics> for emphasis, instead. Over-use of bold text reduces its original intention -- so use it with care to really make things stand out when they need to stand out.

- Use C<Constant width> for commands/program names, configuration items or Perl code/function names, and manpage references.

- **Bold**

   is used for things we want to stress.

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