How to Create an Internet-Draft Using Markdown

24 March 2019 Prague

Dan York – york@isoc.org

Why Markdown?

Because this...

```
--- middle
# Introduction
Here is some intro text.
```

is easier for most people to understand than this...

What is Markdown?

- Lightweight text formatting language
- Developed by John Gruber in 2004 with help from Aaron Swartz
- https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/
- Inspired by customs and conventions emerging out of text-based email

"The overriding design goal for Markdown's formatting syntax is to make it as readable as possible. The idea is that a Markdown-formatted document should be publishable as-is, as plain text, without looking like it's been marked up with tags or formatting instructions."

"The idea for Markdown is to make it easy to read, write, and edit prose. HTML is a **publishing** format; Markdown is a **writing** format."

Markdown example

```
# First level heading
Some text
## Second level heading
- first bullet with italic text
- second bullet with **bold text**
- third bullet
### Third level heading
Visit [the IETF's website](https://www.ietf.org)
## Second level heading
(you get the idea...)
```

Comparison of Markdown to other formats

RFC 7764 has this useful chart:

The many flavors of Markdown

- "Original" from John Gruber
- MultiMarkdown
- GitHub Flavored Markdown (GFM)
- pandoc
- kramdown
- Fountain
- CommonMark
 - An attempt at standardizing Markdown by a group of advocates
 - www.commonmark.org
- MANY other variants...

The text/markdown media type and an IANA Registry

Informational RFC7763 (March 2016):

- registers the text/markdown media type
- defines a "Markdown Variants" registry established by IANA
- registers "Original" in that new registry

IANA Registry at:

• <a href="https://www.iana.org/assignments/markdown-variants/mark

RFC 7764

- Informational RFC in March 2016
 - https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7764
- Title: "Guidance on Markdown: Design Philosophies, Stability Strategies, and Select Registrations"
- A good read to understand more about Markdown
- Registers with IANA:
 - a number of common Markdown variants, including:
 - kramdown-rfc2629
 - RFC7328 Pandoc2rfc

Building an Internet Draft using Markdown

At a basic level, the various tools do this:

- 1. Take a markdown file and generate "xml2rfc" XML
- Originally often called "RFC 2629 XML", but then later defined in RFC 7749 "xml2rfc v2" and now RFC 7991 "xml2rfc v3"
- 2. Run "xml2rfc" on the resulting XML to generate TXT

First step: choosing your markdown toolchain

- Kramdown-rfc
 - https://github.com/cabo/kramdown-rfc2629
 - Developed in Ruby by Carsten Bormann
 - Can be used online at: https://xml2rfc.tools.ietf.org/experimental.html
- mmark
 - https://github.com/miekg/mmark
 - Developed in Go by Miek Gieben
 - Supported by Docker image from Paul Jones: https://github.com/paulej/rfctools
- This tutorial today will only cover kramdown-rfc

Getting Started with kramdown-rfc (locally)

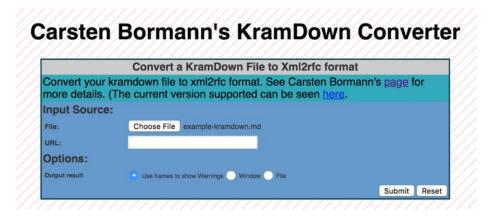
- 1. Assuming your computer has Ruby, install the kramdown-rfc2629 package: gem install kramdown-rfc2629
- 2. Create your file using your favorite text editor
 - Many "markdown editors" also available
 - Convention is to end file with .md or .mkd
- Just execute the kdrfc command:
 - \$ kdrfc draft-whomever-some-witty-name.md
- 4. Output is two files: .xml and .txt

More info: https://github.com/cabo/kramdown-rfc2629

Note: Your system should be configured to work with UTF-8. (It should be in 2019, but older systems may not be. If it is not, and you use UTF-8 characters (ex. Smart quotes copied from Word), unpredictable things many happen.)

Getting started with kramdown remotely

- 1. Create your file using your favorite text editor
- 2. Visit https://xml2rfc.tools.ietf.org/experimental.html
- 3. Find the kramdown converter box:



- 4. Choose file and submit for processing.
- 5. The XML file will be downloaded to your computer.
 - NOTE: The XML file name is currently same name as input file, including .md extension.

Kramdown-rfc notes

- Based on kramdown parser by Thomas Leitner. Syntax:
 - https://kramdown.gettalong.org/syntax.html
- File starts with ----
- Header uses YAML. Example:

```
title: Your amazing title
abbrev: Your Abbreviation
docname: draft-todo-your-name-here
ipr: trust200902
area: General
author:
   ins: C. Bormann
   name: Carsten Bormann
   email: cabo@tzi.org
```

- References:
 - Normative: {{!RFC2119}}
 - Informative: {{?RFC1925}} or {{?I-D.nottingham-for-the-users}}

Finding markdown examples to get started

- Easiest way to begin is to find other people's Markdown I-Ds
- Examples provided in Dan York's tutorial Github repos of both kramdown-rfc and mmark

For people wanting a deeper dive:

- Martin Thomson provides a thorough git repo:
 - https://github.com/martinthomson/i-d-template
 - See features: https://github.com/martinthomson/i-d-template/blob/master/doc/FEATURES.md
 - Supports files in both kramdown-rfc and mmark formats

Final thoughts

- Markdown provides an easy way to rapidly create Internet Drafts without needing to know XML
- Markdown tools can be used to generate XML if you want to then work more in XML
 - Tools can only do Markdown -> XML
 - Some people who work in XML use Markdown as a way to bootstrap the creation of their XML files
- Markdown can be extended by embedding XML snippets (for example, if you want to use some feature in XML that is not yet in Markdown)
- The ecosystem of tools, apps, services, and sites that support Markdown continues to expand

Resources

- RFC 7763 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7763
- RFC 7764 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7764
- Carsten Bormann's repository:
 - https://github.com/cabo/kramdown-rfc2629
- Dan York's tutorial information:
 - https://github.com/danyork/writing-internet-drafts-in-markdown

Questions or suggestions?

Rfc-markdown mailing list:

https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/Rfc-markdown

RFC Editor:

rfc-editor@rfc-editor.org or stop by the desk this week

Please complete a short survey about this tutorial:

[[https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/104tools]]