

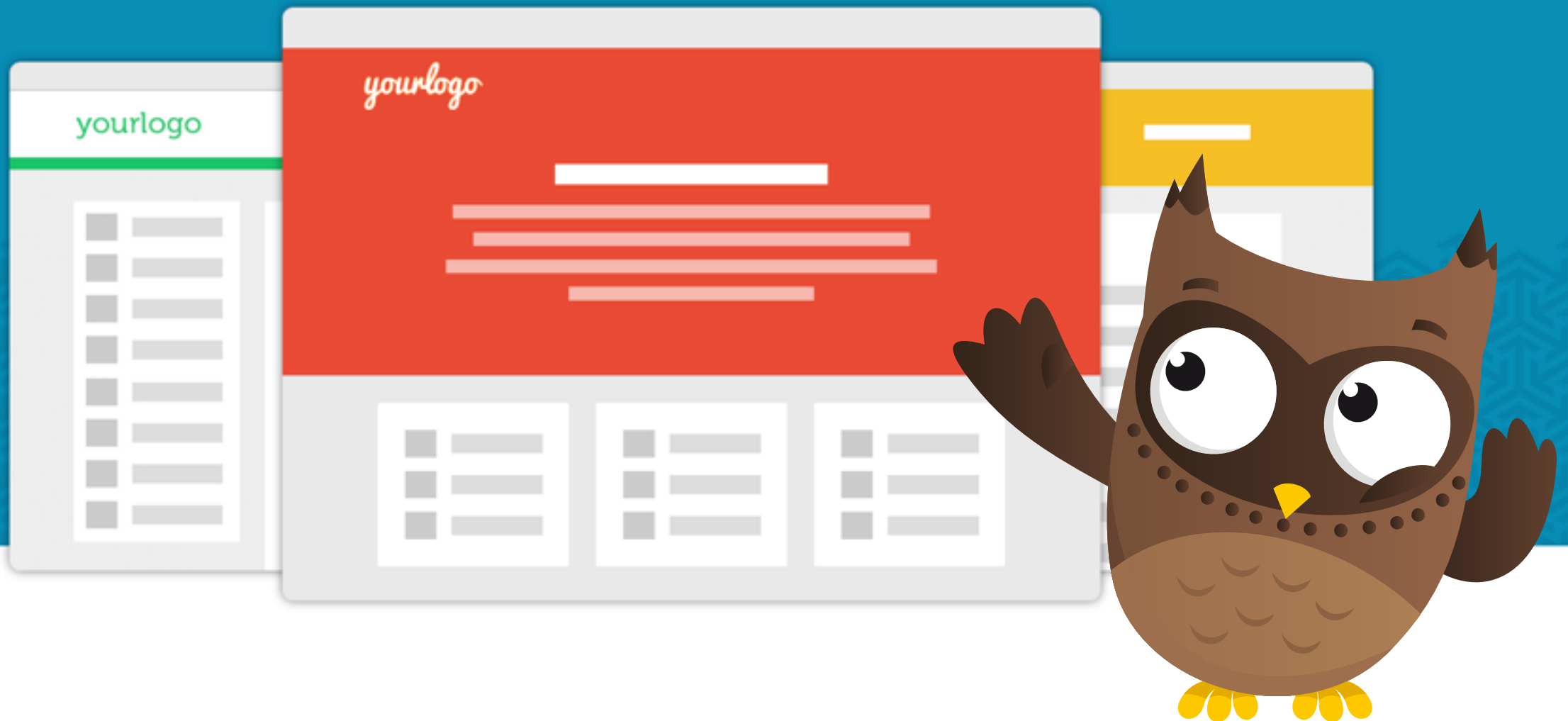
Dynamic Docs

making documentation fit the user

readme



BEAUTIFUL DOCUMENTATION MADE EASY



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ReadMe.io

Beautiful Documentation
Made Easy

<http://readme.io>

Owlbert

Our mascot, who will
help out today

@readmeio

A Developers Approach To Docs



Three Levels

Passive

Has no knowledge of the user

Reactive

Responds to an action from the user

Proactive

Pushes content to the user

Level 1: Passive



Passive

Could be contained inside a book

Level 1: Passive

Topical Guides

Why you would do something

Tutorials

How you would do something

Reference

Deep-dive into the material

Community

Q&A, Support, Collaborative Editing

Level 1.5: Passive(ish)

How to send app invitation to Facebook friends?

Tagging friends

Whenever people perform actions with their friends, your app can tag those friends in the generated stories using action tagging. Tagged friends are notified, and if they have tag review enabled, they'll be given the option to approve or reject the story from their own timeline.



It's important to use tagging of friends accurately and honestly. Here are a few guidelines:

- Actions must be taken together ("John cooked a recipe with Mark") and not against each other ("Mark beat John in Recipe Challenge").
- The friend tagged in the story should actually be with the person taking the action.
- Friend tagging shouldn't be used with an action in the future that has yet to occur.
- Avoid mass tagging, which could resemble spam.
- Do not use this to simply mention a friend who happened to be with the person taking the action ("Mark uploaded a photo with John"), instead use mention tagging.

The first step is to enable the tagging capability for your action type. This requires an additional approval process before it can be used by anyone who's not a developer or tester of your app.

Once you've enabled this, add a **tags** parameter to your action publishing call, where **tags** is a comma separated list of tagging tokens for each person. These tagging tokens are retrieved using the `/user/taggable_friends` Graph API edge.

Here's an example:

```
POST /v2.0/me/cookbook:eat?
  recipe=http://www.example.com/recipes/pizza/&
  place=http://www.example.com/places/123/&
  tags=Aa1in1Z1gboQumN4C3r1z3ndChaYV,AaK9BF0-HdEWvGFwMLp8wz
  access_token=VALID_ACCESS_TOKEN
```

You can also tag friends after you have published the original action by updating the action with the new tags.

A story published with a friend tagged in it will look similar to this:

1 Answer

active

oldest

votes



taggable_friends is for tagging friends, not for inviting them. You will only get tagging tokens with that one, not user IDs, that's probably why it does not work.

For inviting, there is **invitable_friends**. Make sure to read the docs carefully:

The Invitable Friends API is only available to apps classified as Games, which also have a Canvas presence. This API is not available in v1.0. It may be called by mobile games as long as they also have a Canvas presence.

Btw, the recommended way for inviting friends in an Android App that is not a game would be the Send/Share Dialogs, for example. This part of the docs may be interesting for you:

<https://developers.facebook.com/docs/sharing/best-practices#sharingmobile>

share | edit | flag

answered 8 hours ago



luschn

9,632 • 2 • 10 • 32

Yes i was getting encrypted id of users in taggable friends api, thats why it is going wrong. Is there a way to send invitation without send share dialog. Because i had used send share dialog and my client does not need this. — [DeepakPanwar](#) 7 hours ago

you can try with invitable_friends, but as it is written in the docs it's for games. you can just invoke the app requests dialog though, without using any user ids. — [luschn](#) 7 hours ago

add a comment

Why Do Docs Need To Be Dynamic?

REDUCING THE
COGNITIVE
LOAD

8 +

to be understood,
implemented and
maintained



Why Do Docs Need To Be Dynamic?

The (current) bane of my existence:
Authentication



Level 2: Reactive

The Premise

Use what you know about your users
to reduce their cognitive workload



Level 2: Reactive

API Keys

before

jQuery · Python · Node · cURL

```
$.get('http://readme.com/orders/', {key: 'YOUR_APP_KEY'}, function(data) {  
    alert(data);  
});
```

after

jQuery · Python · Node · cURL

```
r = requests.get('http://readme.com/orders/', auth="8sk23Abck32a")  
print r.text
```

Level 2: Reactive Onboarding

Install the SDK

Test App ▾

1

Add your keys to the application

Before continuing, select your Parse app from the menu at the right. These steps are for your "Test App" app.

Unzip the file and open `index.html`. Update the initialization call with your Application ID and JavaScript key:

```
Parse.initialize("ePz0Upsa8TbTbvWKLonvEZTHcfWiR1tYCuj1LAeZ", "ExovYIeVC2nTZLs3RAuqgWQ068avZsy")
```

Test the SDK

Copy and paste this code into your app anywhere after the initialization call:

```
var TestObject = Parse.Object.extend("TestObject");  
var testObject = new TestObject();  
testObject.save({foo: "bar"}).then(function(object) {  
  alert("yay! it worked");  
});
```

No data yet...



Level 2: Reactive

Customized Errors

Error: error:modulerr Module Error

[Improve this Doc](#)

```
Failed to instantiate module readme due to:  
Error: [$injector:unpr] Unknown provider: $stateProvider  
http://errors.angularjs.org/1.2.11/\$injector/unpr?p0=%24s...  
  at http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:78:12  
  at http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:3543:19  
  at getService (http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:3670:39)  
  at Object.invoke (http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:3697:13)  
  at http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:3626:37  
  at Array.forEach (native)  
  at forEach (http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:303:11)  
  at loadModules (http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:3613:5)  
  at createInjector (http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:3553:11)  
  at doBootstrap (http://readme.local:3000/js/angular.js?:1299:20)
```

Description

This error occurs when a module fails to load due to some exception. The error message above should provide additional information.

Using `ngRoute`



Level 2: Reactive Actual Requests

Pagination

All top-level Stripe API resources have support for bulk fetches — “list” API methods. For instance you can [list charges](#), [list customers](#), and [list invoices](#). These list API methods share a common structure.

Stripe utilizes cursor-based pagination, using the parameter `starting_after`. Pass `starting_after` to dictate where in the list you would like to begin (see below).

Pagination Arguments

limit: optional

A limit on the number of objects to be returned. Limit can range between 1 and 100 items.

starting_after: optional

A cursor for use in pagination. `starting_after` is an object ID that defines your place in the list. For instance, if you make a list request and receive 100 objects, ending with `obj_foo`, your subsequent call can include `starting_after=obj_foo` in order to fetch the next page of the list.

ending_before: optional

A cursor for use in pagination. `ending_before` is an object ID that defines your place in the list. For instance, if you make a list request and receive 100 objects, starting with `obj_bar`, your subsequent call can include `ending_before=obj_bar` in order to fetch the previous page of the list.

EXAMPLE REQUEST

EXAMPLE RESPONSE

Level 3: Proactive

The Premise

Use what you know about your users
to reduce their cognitive workload

....EVEN MORE!

Level 3: Proactive

Reaching Out Before There's A Problem

Owlexander



is using...
/users
/orders



Owlvivia



is using...
/users
/testing

Level 3: Proactive

Reaching Out Before There's A Problem

Owlexander



is using...
/users 503!
/orders 404!
1337!



Questions?

