

Comp151 Lab

Documentation using Doxygen

Supplementary Notes
By Adam

Information in this slide is extracted from Doxygen homepage:

<http://www.stack.nl/~dimitri/doxygen/>

and Javadoc reference:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/javadoc/writingdoccomments/>

Introduction

- Doxygen is a documentation system for C++, C, Java, Objective-C, Python, IDL (Corba and Microsoft flavors) and to some extent PHP, C#, and D.
- It can generate documentations in HTML or LATEX format from a set of documented source files. There is also support for generating output in RTF (MS-Word), PostScript, hyperlinked PDF, compressed HTML, and Unix man pages.
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Documenting the source code

Hello.hpp

```
/** \file hello.hpp
 *  Descriptions about this file.
 */
#include <iostream>

...
/**
 *  \class hello
 *  \author Helloman
 *  \brief This is a brief description
 *
 *  Here is some detail descriptions.
 */
class hello {
public:
    int index; ///< This is a data member
    ...
    /**
    *  \brief This is a brief description for print()
    */
    void print (String txt ///< This is a parameter
               );
};
```

- Documentations are written inside comment blocks with special indicators, e.g. `/**` and `*/` or `///<`.
- They are usually placed before definition or declarations, although they can be put in other places.
- Doxygen will collect them and generate appropriate documentations.

Documentation for class

```
/**  
 * \class CosFunc.  
 * \brief A class derived from Func to implement cosine function.  
 */  
class CosFunc: public Func {...};
```

- `\class` and `\brief` are special commands. Special commands can start with “\” or “@”.
- They tell Doxygen how to handle a piece of information.

\class

- `\class <name>`
 - Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a class.
 - You can omit this one if the block is right before the definition of a class.
- In writing documentation, you can omit the subject and simply state the object. That will make it easier to read, e.g.
 - “This class is the base class of all function classes.” We can use “The base class of all function classes.” instead.
- The class inheritance hierarchy diagram will be automatically generated by Doxygen.

\brief

- `\brief { brief description }`
 - Starts a paragraph that serves as a brief description. It ends when a blank line or another sectioning command is encountered.
 - If multiple `\brief` commands are present they will be joined.
 - Detailed description can be put after `\brief` separated by a blank line.
- It can be used in many kinds of documentation blocks, e.g. blocks for classes, functions or files
- You can use phrases instead of complete sentences in writing `\brief`, e.g. “To create a cosine function.”

\brief (con't)

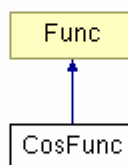
- Question:
If I write documentation blocks for an element in both header and source file, which one will be used?
- For `\brief`,
 - only the one before the *declaration* will be used. (usually in the header file)
- For detailed description,
 - the one before *definition* is preferred and the other one will be ignored. (usually in the source file)

CosFunc Class Reference

A class derived from **Func** to implement cosine function. [More...](#)

```
#include <tri_func.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for CosFunc:



Class Inheritance Hierarchy Diagram

[List of all members.](#)

Public Member Functions

- CosFunc** (double _scale=1.00)
To create a cosine function.
- double **EvaluateAt** (double d) const
Evaluate the function at d.
- double **DerivativeAt** (double d) const
Calculate the derivative value of a function at d.

Sentences after \brief will be displayed here.

Documentation for function

```
/**  
 * \brief Evaluate the function at d.  
 *  
 * \return a function value  
 */  
double EvaluateAt(double d //!  
                  < value in the domain  
                  ) const;
```

- `\return { description of the return value }`
 - Starts a return value description for a function.
 - Like `\brief`, the `\return` description ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

\return

- You can omit `\return` for methods that return “void” and for constructors.
 - But include it for all other methods, even if its content is entirely redundant. That will make it easier for someone to find the return value quickly.
- Whenever possible, supply return values for special cases, e.g.
 - specifying the value returned when an out-of-bounds argument is supplied.

Parameters

```
double EvaluateAt( double d    ///  
                  < value in the domain  
                  ) const;
```

...

```
double scale;    ///  
                 < Scale of the cosine function
```

- When documenting the members of a class, or parameters of a function:
 - It is desired to place the documentation block after the member instead of before.
 - For this purpose you have to put an additional < marker in the comment block, i.e. “///
 <”

Constructor & Destructor Documentation

`CosFunc::CosFunc(double _scale = 1.00)`

To create a cosine function.

Parameters:

_scale scale of cosine function

Default values written in header files will be displayed here.

Member Function Documentation

`double CosFunc::DerivativeAt(double d) const [virtual]`

Calculate the derivative value of a function at *d*.

Returns:

a derivative value

Parameters:

d value in the domain

No need to specify a virtual function, Doxygen will recognize it automatically.

Documentation for main page

```
/**  
 * \mainpage Lab07 Documentation  
 *  
 * \author Dr. Wu  
 * \author Dr. Zhang  
 * \date 24-2-2006  
 */
```

- `\mainpage [(title)]`
 - It is used to customize the index page.
 - Title argument is optional and replaces the default title that Doxygen normally generates (the one you specified in `doxygen.config`).
 - You can put it before a class or above the `main()`.
- `\author`, `\date` and some related commands can also be used in other documentation blocks.

[Main Page](#) | [Namespace List](#) | [Class Hierarchy](#) | [Class List](#) | [File List](#) |
[Class Members](#) | [File Members](#) | [Related Pages](#)

Lab07 Documentation

Author:

Dr. Wu

Dr. Zhang

Date:

24-2-2006

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Suggested order for a list of commands

- `\brief`
- `\param`
- `\return`
- `\exception`
- `\author`
- `\version`
- `\date`
- `\see`
- `\since`
- `\bug`
- `\warning`

Other useful commands

■ `\note { text }`

- Starts a paragraph where a note can be entered. The paragraph will be indented.
- A “Note: “ will appear in the documentation before the text.
- E.g. *note* Impulse function is differentiable except at the impulse

■ `\par [(paragraph title)] { paragraph }`

- If a paragraph title is given this command starts a paragraph with a user defined heading.
- The paragraph following the command will be indented.
- E.g

\par Format:

name = sin \n

is periodic = true \n

...

Other useful commands (con't)

■ \n

- Forces a new line. Equivalent to `
` and inspired by the `printf` function.
- If no `\n`, new-lines, tabs and spaces will be trimmed to a single space in the documentation.

■ There are other commands for formatting, e.g.

- `\b` (bold)
- `\e` (italic)
- `\c` (type writer)

\note

lab07: ImpulseFunc Class Reference - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

```
bool ImpulseFunc::IsDifferentiable( double d ) const [virtual]
```

Check whether the function is differentiable at d .

Note:
Impulse function is differentiable except at the impulse

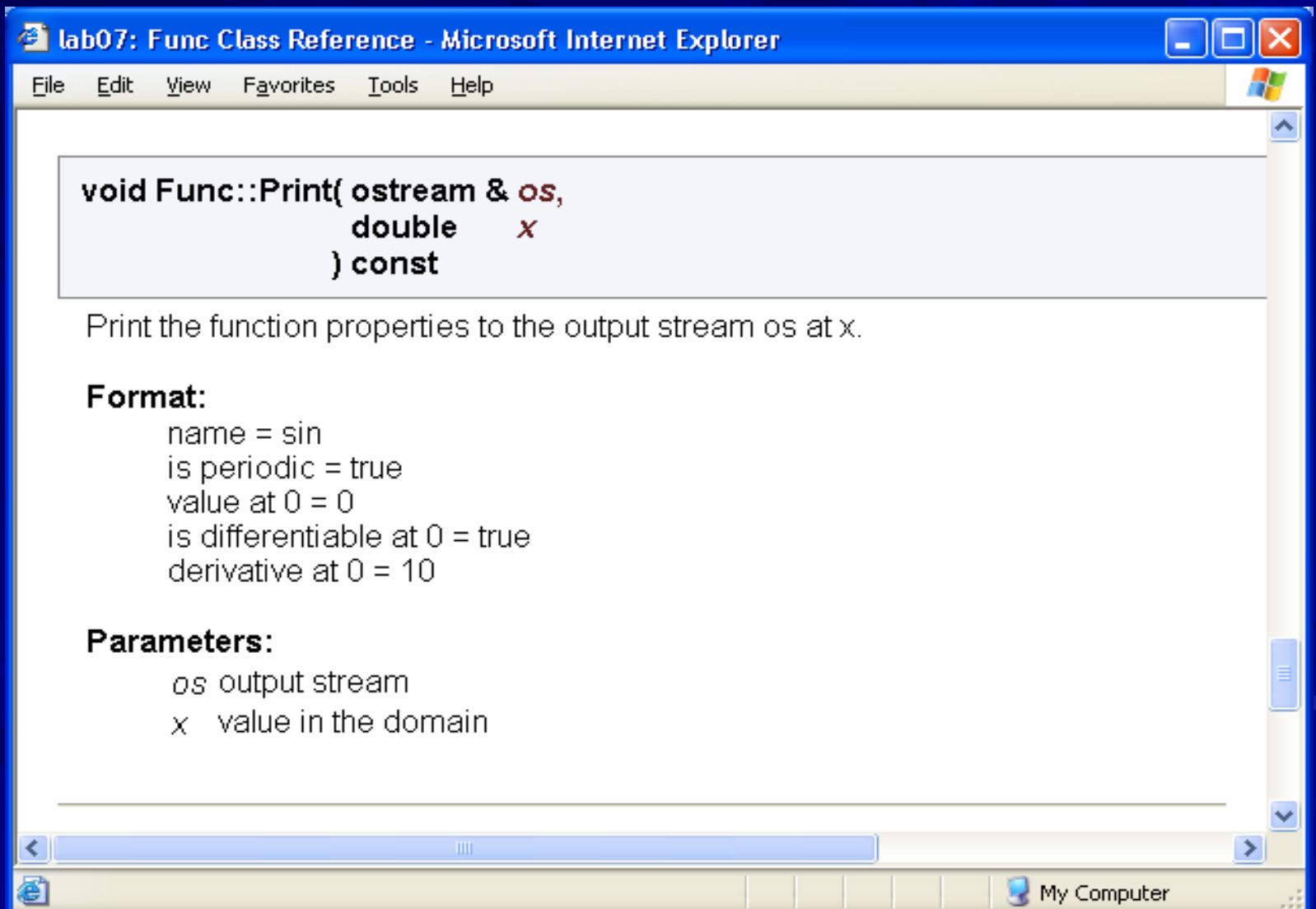
Returns:
If differentiable return TRUE, else return FALSE.

Parameters:
 d value in the domain

Reimplemented from **Func**.

Done My Computer

\par and \n



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window titled "lab07: Func Class Reference". The browser's address bar and menu bar are visible. The main content area displays a C++ function signature and its output. The function signature is: `void Func::Print(ostream & os, double x) const`. Below the signature, the text "Print the function properties to the output stream os at x." is shown. Under the heading "Format:", the output is listed as: `name = sin`, `is periodic = true`, `value at 0 = 0`, `is differentiable at 0 = true`, and `derivative at 0 = 10`. Under the heading "Parameters:", the parameters are listed as: `os` output stream and `x` value in the domain. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "My Computer".

```
void Func::Print( ostream & os,  
                 double x  
                 ) const
```

Print the function properties to the output stream os at x.

Format:
name = sin
is periodic = true
value at 0 = 0
is differentiable at 0 = true
derivative at 0 = 10

Parameters:
os output stream
x value in the domain

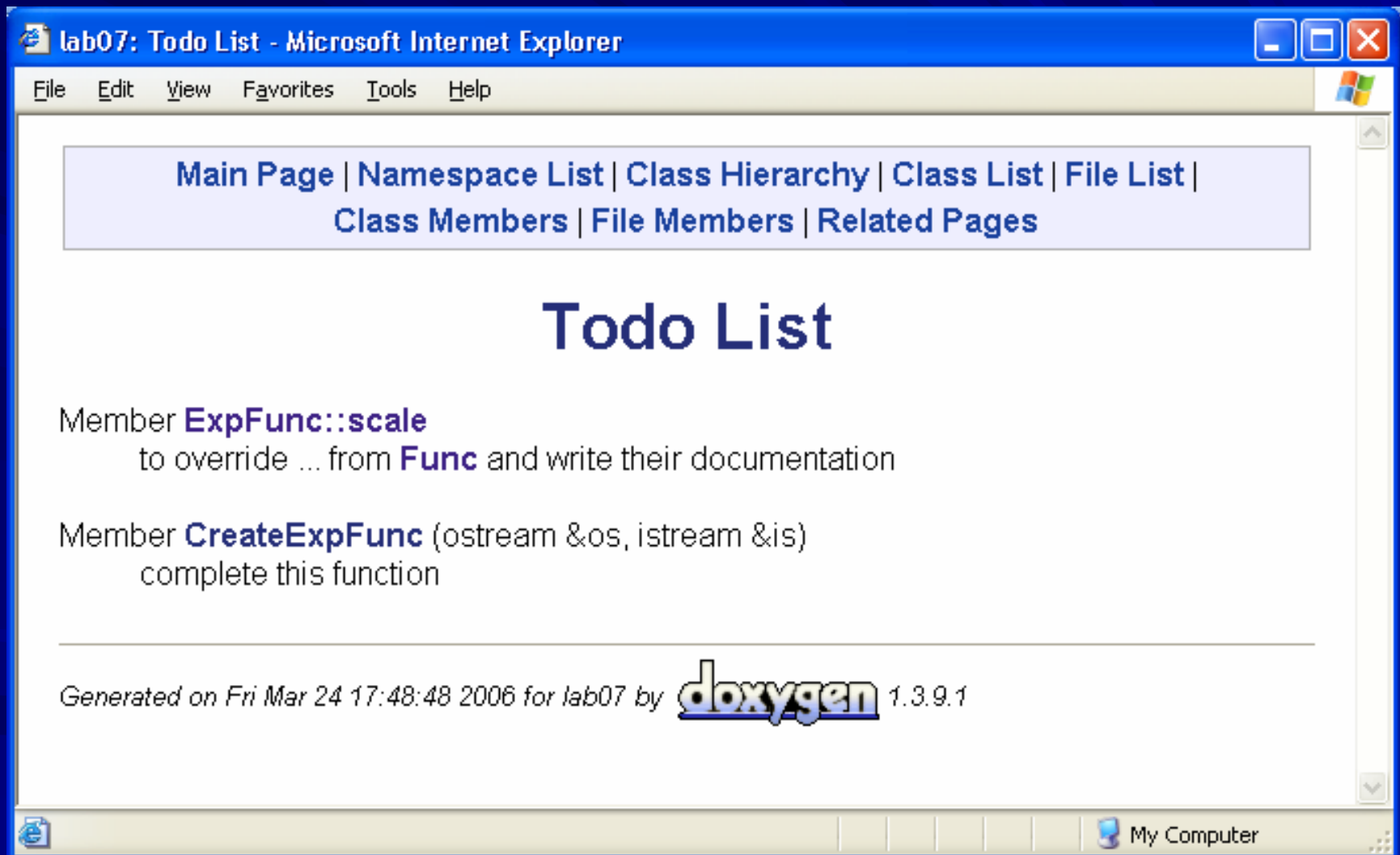
Other useful commands (con't)

- `\todo { paragraph describing what is to be done }`
 - Starts a paragraph where a TODO item is described.
 - The description will also add an item to a separate TODO list.
 - Those descriptions will be cross-referenced.

- You can find a TODO list in the “Related Pages” of the lab7 documentation.

- You can find other Doxygen commands here:
 - Online reference for special commands:
 - <http://www.stack.nl/~dimitri/doxygen/commands.htm>

\todo



lab07: Todo List - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Todo List

Member **ExpFunc::scale**
to override ... from **Func** and write their documentation

Member **CreateExpFunc** (ostream &os, istream &is)
complete this function

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My Computer