

# The Big Documentation Extravaganza

Stephan Schmidt <schst@php.net>

1&1 Internet AG

# Agenda

- Why documentation is needed
- Types of documentation
- phpDocumentor
- DoxyGen
- DocBook / peardoc
- ReST

# The Speaker

- PHP since 1999
- Working for 1&1 Internet AG
- Founder of PHP Application Tools ([www.php-tools.net](http://www.php-tools.net))
- Member of PEAR QA Core Team and active PEAR developer
- Regular contributor to various magazines
- Speaker at conferences around the globe

# Why write documentation?

- You are not alone
  - Working in teams
  - Communication is important
- Your brain leaks
  - Do you remember what code you wrote four weeks ago actually does?
  - If yes, what about two years ago?
- You could be hit by a bus!

# More reasons for documentation

- Helps you design new parts of your code
  - Write and document function prototypes

*"PHP is as easy to read as English."*

- Documentation is at a higher level
- There are people that don't "talk" PHP

# Types of documentation

- Comments
  - Documentation in the source code
- API-documentation
  - May be generated from code (comments)
  - description of functions, classes, methods,...
- Tutorials
  - Helps you get started
  - What? Why? How?

# Documentation must be useful

Comment must add value to your code, otherwise they are wasted bytes.

## Bad:

```
// increment $i by one  
$i++;
```

## Good:

```
// create a unique cache key for the current request  
$key = md5(serialize($this->_cacheData));
```

# Creating API documentation

Document your code using DocBlocks

- Special comments that start with `/**`
- Classes, functions, variables, constants
- Contains a summary for these elements
  - Purpose
  - Function arguments / return value
  - Visibility (in PHP4)
  - Links for further reading

# A typical DocBlock

```
/**
 * Multiply two integer values
 *
 * @access public
 * @param int    value 1
 * @param int    value 2
 * @return int   product of the
 *              two values
 */
function multiply($a, $b) {}
```

# History of DocBlocks in PHP

- Borrowed from JavaDoc
- phpDoc by Ulf Wendel
  - First public appearance on the PHP Kongress 2000 in Cologne
  - Only one release (1.0beta)
  - deprecated, not in CVS anymore
- ported to PEAR in 2002
  - Makes use of the tokenizer extension
  - Also only one release

# phpDocumentor

- De-facto standard for DocBlocks in PHP
- Mainly developed by Joshua Eichhorn and Greg Beaver
- Tons of features
  - Creates HTML, PDF, CHM and DocBook
  - Source code highlighting
  - Creates tutorials, to-do lists, ...
  - Includes README, CHANGELOG, etc.

# phpDocumentor Tags

- Common tags
  - @var, @param, @return
  - @static, @abstract, @access (in PHP4)
  - @see, @uses, @link
  - @category, @package, @subpackage
  - @author, @copyright, @version
- Supports inline tags
- Supports DocBlock templates

# phpDocumentor

- Easy to install using the PEAR installer

```
$ pear install phpDocumentor
```

- Command-line interface
  - Use command line options
  - Create configuration files for common tasks
- Easy-to-Use web interface
- Creates more than one output format at once

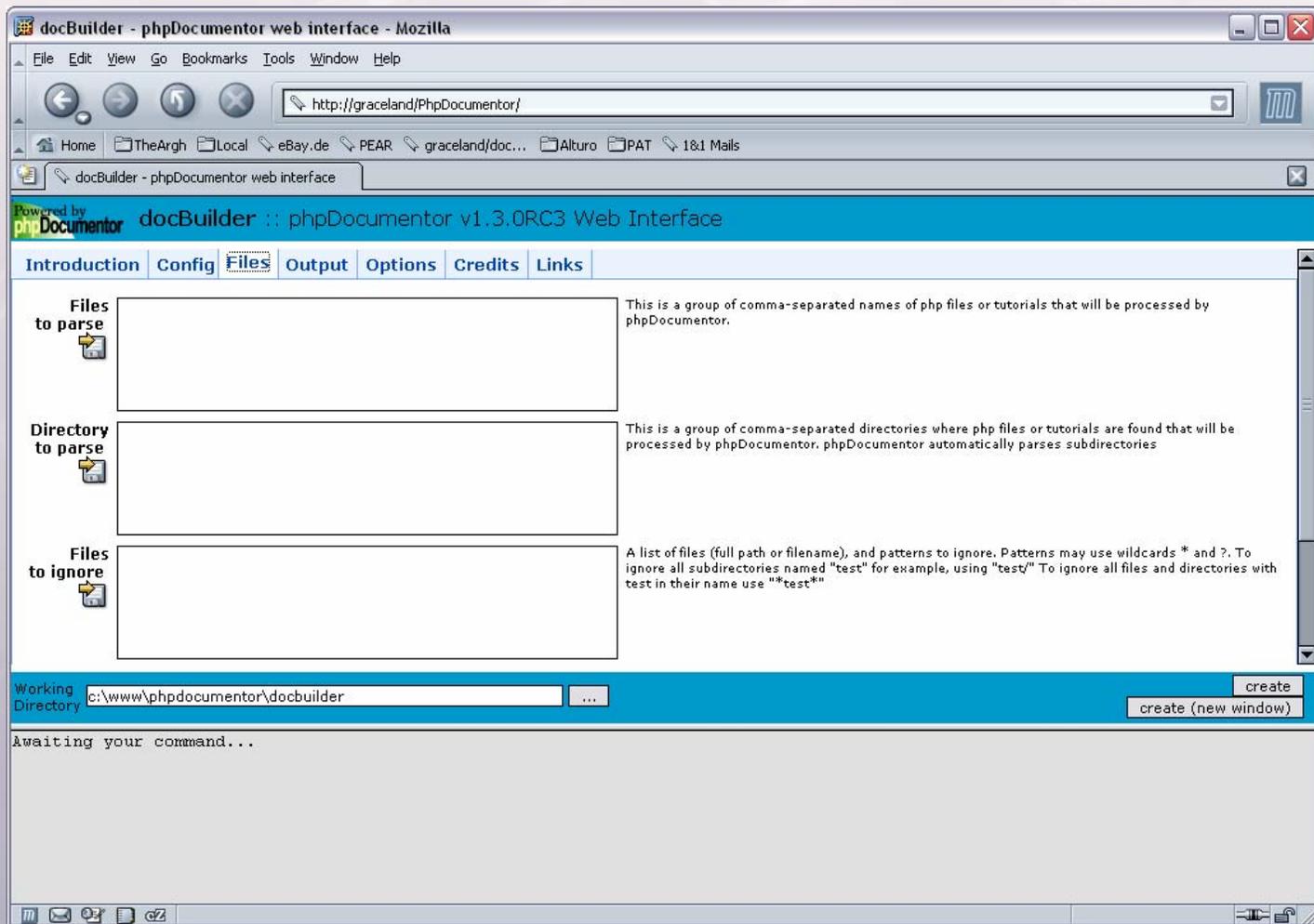
# Using the CLI Interface

- Specify options in command line (total of 23 options), three are needed
  - Source file(s)/dirs
  - Output format
  - Target directory

```
phpdoc
```

```
-d /home/schst/pear/pear/XML_Serializer/  
-o HTML:frames:earthli  
-t ./XML_Serializer_Docs
```

# Web interface



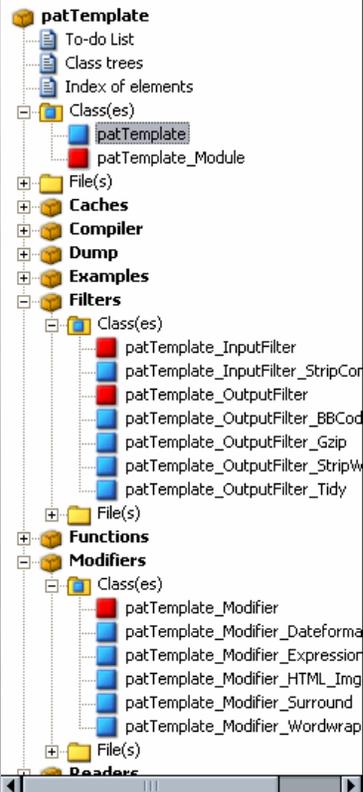
# Advanced Features

- Ability to include README files
- Ability to create tutorials that contain more information than just API documentation
  - Based on SGML Syntax
  - Possible for packages, classes and functions
- Include Links to source code of Examples

# HTML Output

## patTemplate

### patTemplate



### Methods

[Description](#) | [Descendents](#) | [Vars \(details\)](#) | [Methods \(details\)](#)

#### + Constructor `patTemplate` (line 216)

Create a new `patTemplate` instance.

The constructor accepts the type of the templates as sole parameter. You may choose one of:

- `html` (default)
- `tex`

The type influences the tags you are using in your templates.

- **access:** public

```
patTemplate patTemplate ([string $type = 'html'])
```

- ***string* `$type`:** type (either `html` or `tex`)

#### + `addGlobalVar` (line 770)

Adds a global variable

Global variables are valid in all templates of this object. A global variable has to be scalar, it will be converted to a string.

- **return:** true on success
- **see:** `patTemplate::addGlobalVars()`, `patTemplate::addVar()`, `patTemplate::addVars()`, `patTemplate::addRows()`
- **access:** public

```
boolean addGlobalVar (string $varname, string $value)
```

- ***string* `$varname`:** name of the global variable
- ***string* `$value`:** value of the variable

# PDF Output

The screenshot shows a PDF viewer window with a toolbar at the top and a sidebar on the left containing 'Bookmarks', 'Thumbnails', and 'Signatures'. The main content area displays the following text:

## Adds a global variable

Global variables are valid in all templates of this object. A global variable has to be scalar, it will be converted to a string.

- See [patTemplate::addGlobalVars\(\)](#), [patTemplate::addVar\(\)](#), [patTemplate::addVars\(\)](#), [patTemplate::addRows\(\)](#)
- Access public

*boolean function patTemplate::addGlobalVars(\$variables, [\$prefix = "]) [line 789]*  
**Function Parameters:**

- *array \$variables* array containing the variables

---

Generated by phpDocumentor v1.3.0RC3 <http://www.phpdoc.org> - <http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/phpdocu> Page 6 of 188

At the bottom of the viewer, a status bar shows navigation icons, page number '14 of 211', and dimensions '8,5 x 11 in'.

# DoxyGen

- Documentation System for C++, C, Java, Objective-C, IDL
- But also works for PHP
- Extracts DocBlocks but also creates documentation from undocumented source files
- Creates HTML, LaTeX, RTF, PDF, CHM, XML and Unix man pages

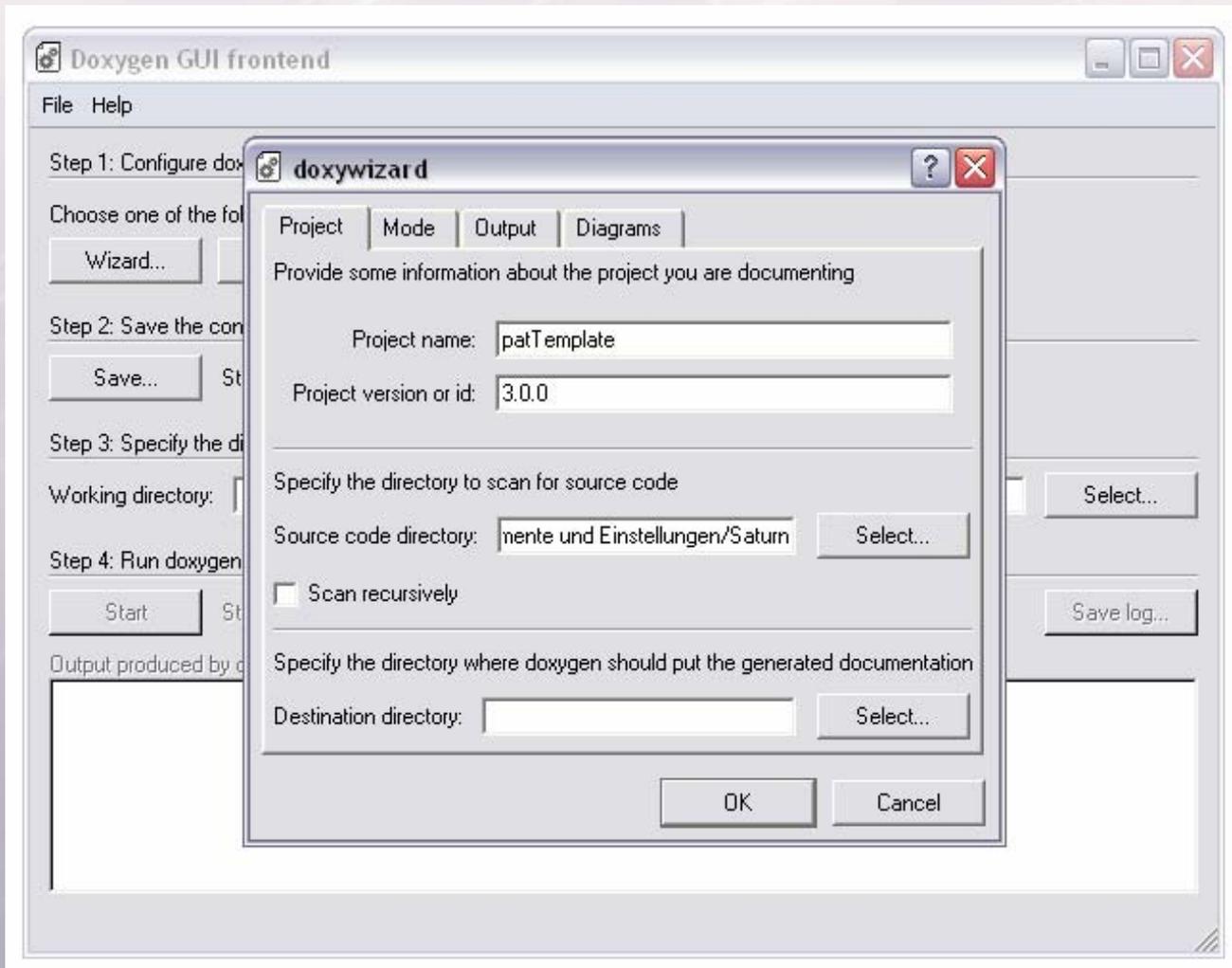
# DoxyGen Features

- Supports documentation of files, namespaces, classes, variables, functions and defines (plus a lot entities not available in PHP).
- Creates class diagrams from your code as EPS or PNG with image maps
- Includes references to source code and examples

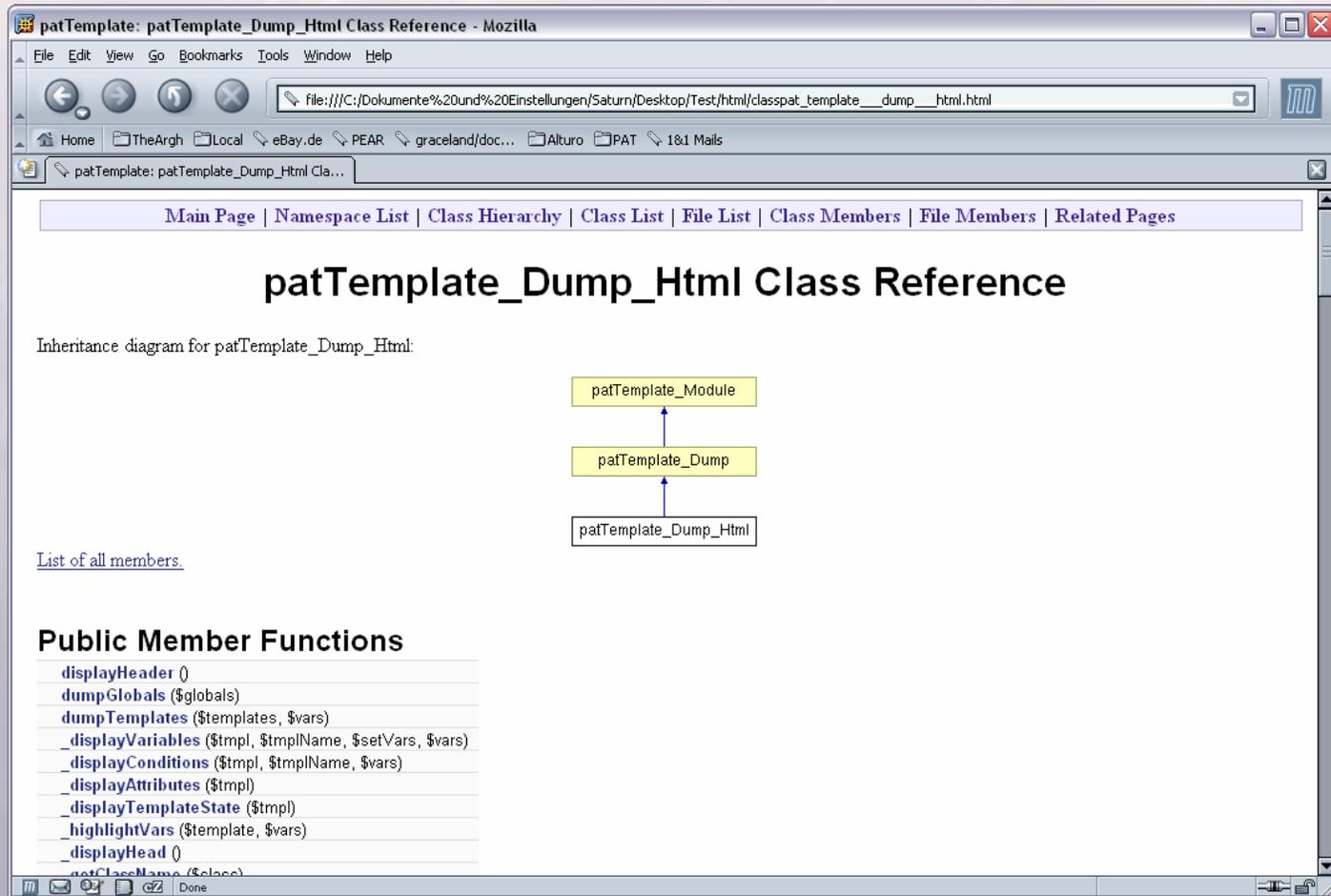
# DoxyGen Features (cont.)

- some kind of Wiki markup inside DocBlocks
- HTML tags in documentation are allowed
- allows you to mark visibility for methods and properties
- more than 150 configuration options
- reads from configuration files
- Provides a wizard

# DoxyWizard



# DoxyGen HTML Output



patTemplate: patTemplate\_Dump\_Html Class Reference - Mozilla

file:///C:/Dokumente%20und%20Einstellungen/Saturn/Desktop/Test/html/classpat\_template\_\_dump\_\_html.html

patTemplate: patTemplate\_Dump\_Html Cla...

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

## patTemplate\_Dump\_Html Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for patTemplate\_Dump\_Html:

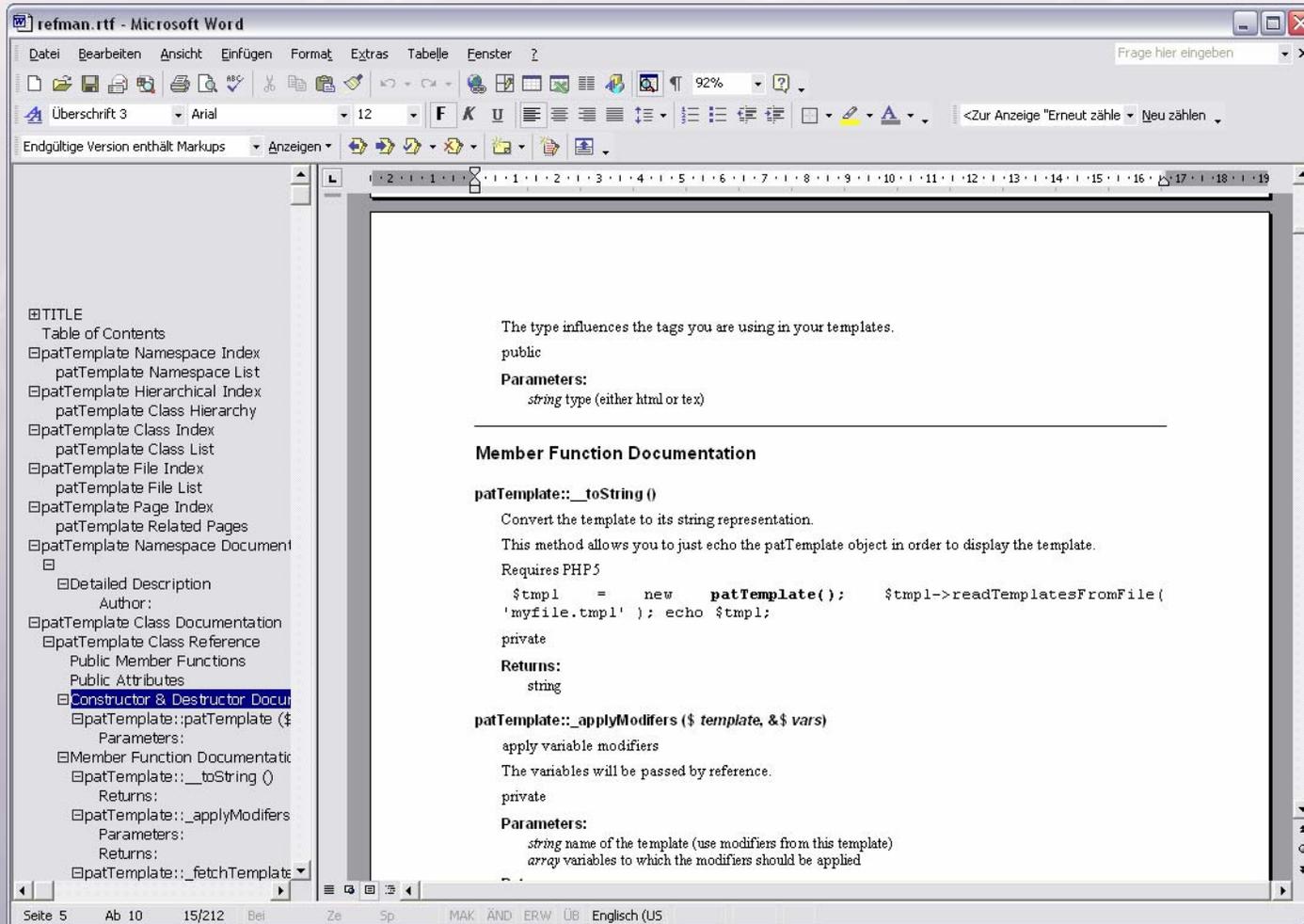
```
graph BT; patTemplate_Dump_Html --> patTemplate_Dump; patTemplate_Dump --> patTemplate_Module;
```

[List of all members.](#)

### Public Member Functions

- displayHeader ()
- dumpGlobals (\$globals)
- dumpTemplates (\$templates, \$vars)
- \_displayVariables (\$tmpl, \$tmplName, \$setVars, \$vars)
- \_displayConditions (\$tmpl, \$tmplName, \$vars)
- \_displayAttributes (\$tmpl)
- \_displayTemplateState (\$tmpl)
- \_highlightVars (\$template, \$vars)
- displayHead ()
- getClassNames (\$scope)

# DoxyGen RTF Output



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word window titled "refman.rtf - Microsoft Word". The window displays the RTF output of Doxygen documentation for a class named `patTemplate`. The left sidebar shows a table of contents with "Constructor & Destructor Documentation" selected. The main content area shows the following text:

The type influences the tags you are using in your templates.

public

**Parameters:**  
*string type (either html or tex)*

---

**Member Function Documentation**

**patTemplate::\_\_toString ()**  
Convert the template to its string representation.  
This method allows you to just echo the patTemplate object in order to display the template.  
Requires PHP5

```
$tmpl = new patTemplate(); $tmpl->readTemplatesFromFile('myfile.tpl'); echo $tmpl;
```

private

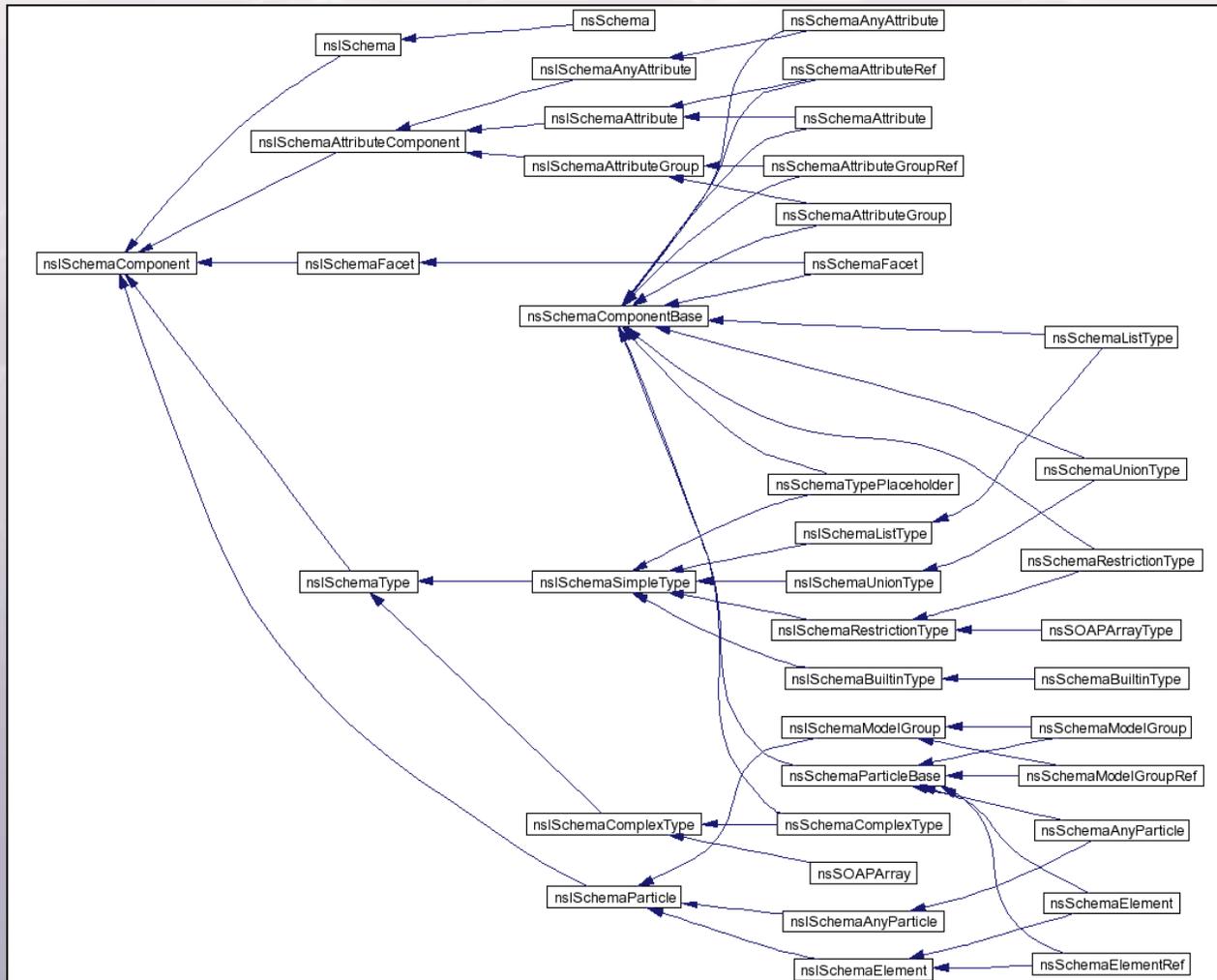
**Returns:**  
string

**patTemplate::\_\_applyModifiers (\$ template, &\$ vars)**  
apply variable modifiers  
The variables will be passed by reference.  
private

**Parameters:**  
*string name of the template (use modifiers from this template)*  
*array variables to which the modifiers should be applied*

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Seite 5", "Ab 10", "15/212", "Bei", "Ze", "Sp", "MAK", "ÄND", "ERW", "ÜB", "Englisch (US)".

# Graphical class hierarchies



# Who uses DoxyGen

- Mozilla
- Xerxes
- KDevelop
- phpOpentracker  
<http://www.phpopentracker.de/apidoc/>
- SPL  
<http://www.php.net/~helly/php/ext/spl/>

# phpDocumentor vs. DoxyGen

## phpDocumentor

- easy to use
- made for PHP
- written in PHP
- several layouts
- created pear doc files

## DoxyGen

- Windows GUI
- not limited to PHP
- RTF output
- creates class diagrams

# DocBook

- Set of SGML tags for describing articles, books and other prose documents
- Designed for writing documentation
- Created 1991 by HaL Computer Systems and O'Reilly
- Now managed by OASIS
- Making heavy use of external entities
- extremely complex

# DocBook elements

- Sets
- Books
- Divisions
- Components (chapters)
- Sections
- Meta information
- Block level elements (lists, paragraphs,...)
- Inline elements (Emphasis, Quote, etc.)

# DocBook sample document

```
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD DocBook V3.1//EN" [  
  <!ENTITY sect2 SYSTEM "section2.sgm">  
>  
<article>  
  <artheader>  
    <title>My Article</title>  
    <author>  
      <honorific>Dr</honorific><firstname>Ed</firstname>  
      <surname>Wood</surname>  
    </author>  
  </artheader>  
  <para> ... </para>  
  <sect1>  
    <title>On the Possibility of Going Home</title>  
    <para> ... </para>  
  </sect1>  
  &sect2;  
  <bibliography> ... </bibliography>  
</article>
```

# Publishing DocBook

Make use of stylesheets

- FOSIs
- DSSSL
- CSS
- XSL

You'll probably use DSSSL (as php.net uses it)

# peardoc

- PEAR uses DocBook (like the PHP documentation does)
- configure file will create external entities from file system:  
`&package.xml.xml-util.intro;` refers to `/package/xml/xml-util/intro.xml`
- all `<refsection/>` tags have id attributes:  
`&package.xml.xml-util.intro.example;`  
creates a URL with a fragment `#example`

# Contributing documentation

- Requires openjade and DSSSL stylesheets
- The rest is done by configure/make

```
$ cvs -d :pserver:cvsread:phpfi@cvs.php.net:/repository  
login  
$ cvs -d :pserver:cvsread:phpfi@cvs.php.net:/repository  
checkout peardoc  
$ cd peardoc  
$ autoconf  
$ ./configure [--with-lang=en]  
$ make
```

# Directory structure

```
en/
  package/                                (chapter)
    xml.xml                               (category overview)
  xml/                                     (category files)
    xml-util.xml                          (package overview)
    xml-wddx.xml                           (package overview)
  xml-util/                               (package files)
    intro.xml                             (intro to package)
    example.xml                            (example for package)
  xml-util/                               (class)
    createtag.xml                          (method of class)
    isvalidname.xml                        (method of class)
  xml-wddx/                               (package files)
```

# Contributing documentation

- Create directory for the new package (replace \_ with -)
- Create overview file in category directory:

```
<sect1 id="package.xml.xml-util">
  <title>XML_Util</title>
  <para>
    Collection of often needed methods that help you
    creating XML documents.
  </para>
  &package.xml.xml-util.intro;
  &package.xml.xml-util.example;
</sect1>
```

# Contributing documentation

- Add directories for classes in your package
- Write DocBook files (or let phpDocumentor do this for you)
- Add the new package to the overview page
- Rebuild the documentation
- commit

# reStructuredText

- Easy-to-read plain-text markup, like Wiki
- Has been built to create Python documentation
- Great to write short documentation
- DocUtils convert it to
  - HTML
  - LaTeX (PDF)
  - XML

# Using DocUtils

- Python with XML-support is needed (xml.dom.minidom)
- Get DocUtils from <http://docutils.sourceforge.net>
- Install using `python setup.py install`
- Write your documents
- Transform it to HTML/LaTeX/XML

# An example document

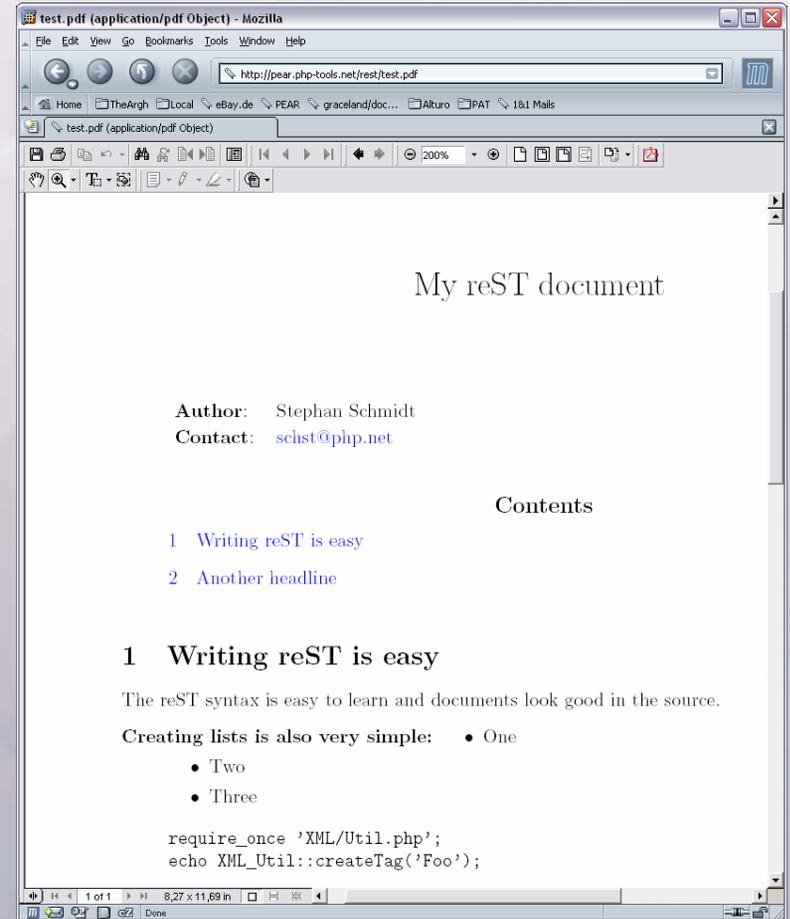
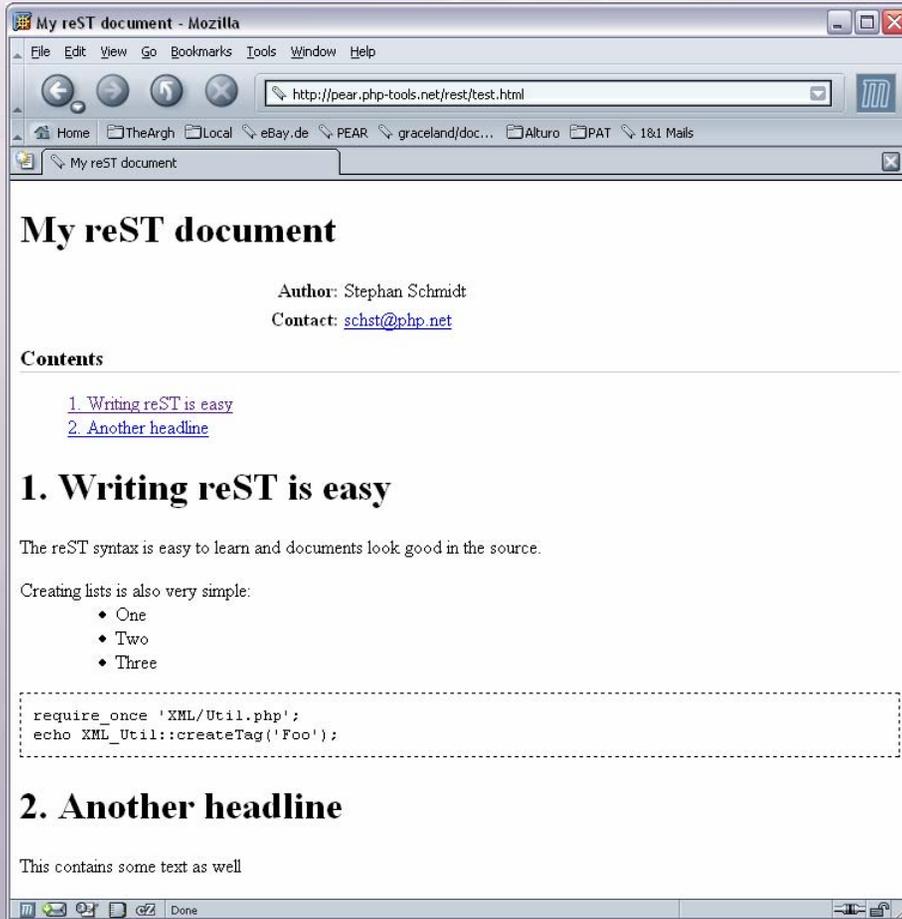
```
=====  
My reST document  
=====  
  
:Author:          Stephan Schmidt  
:Contact:         schst@php.net  
  
.. contents:: Contents  
.. section-numbering::  
  
Writing reST is easy  
=====  
The reST syntax is easy to learn and documents look good in the source.  
  
Creating lists is also very simple:  
    - One  
    - Two  
    - Three  
  
::  
  
require_once 'XML/Util.php';  
echo XML_Util::createTag('Foo');
```

# Publishing reST

- DocUtils package provides Python scripts:
  - rst2html.py
  - rst2latex.py
  - rst2xml.py
  - rst2pseudoxml.py
- Usage:

```
$ rst2html sourcefile targetfile
```

# Publishing reST



# Further reading and downloads

- phpDocumentor  
<http://www.phpdoc.org>
- DoxyGen  
<http://www.doxygen.org>
- DocBook  
<http://www.docbook>
- reST  
<http://docutils.sourceforge.net/>

# The End

Thanks for your attention.

[schst@php.net](mailto:schst@php.net)

<http://www.php-tools.net>