

The Big Documentation Extravaganza

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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)
- 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

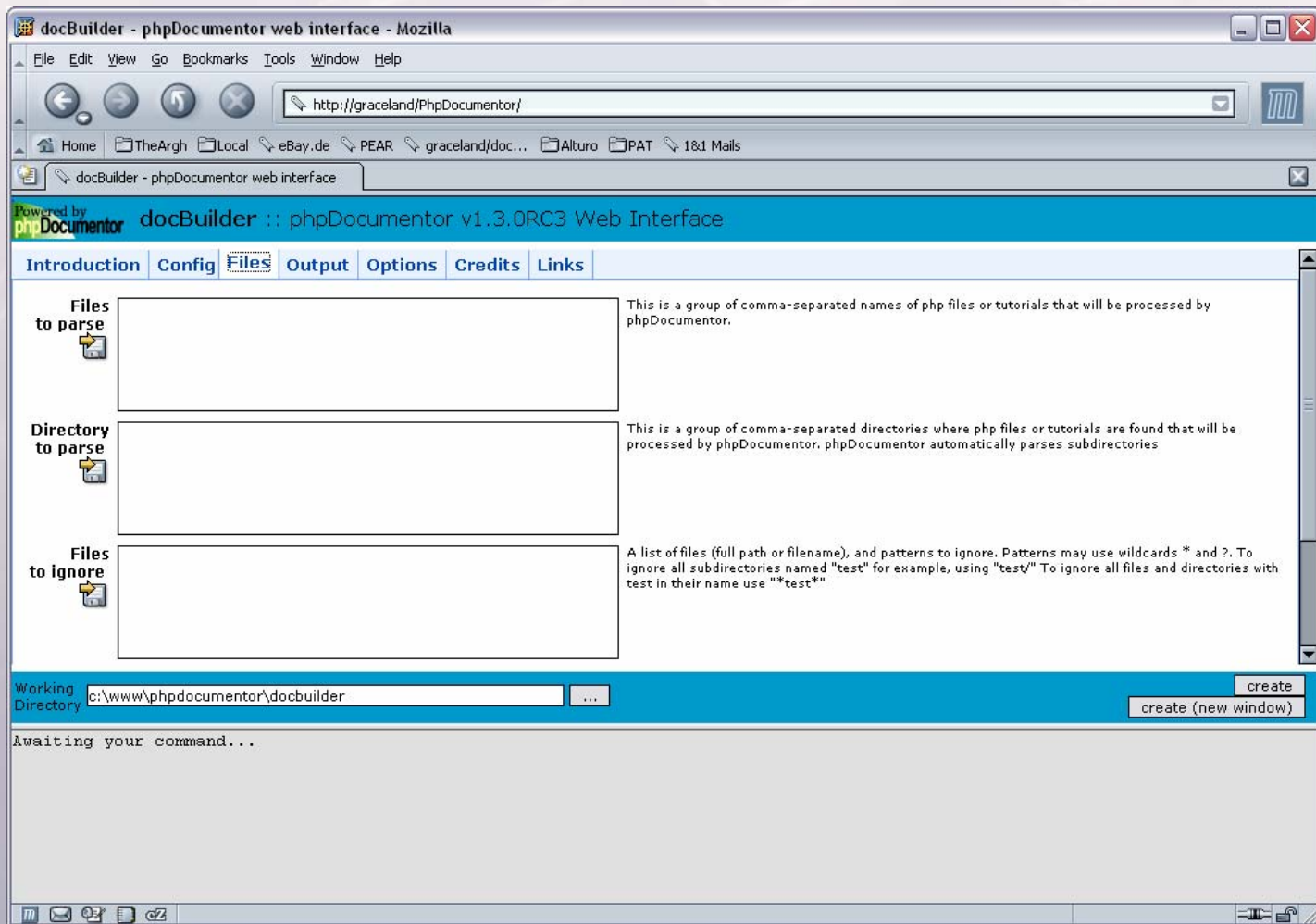
Using the CLI Interface

- 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



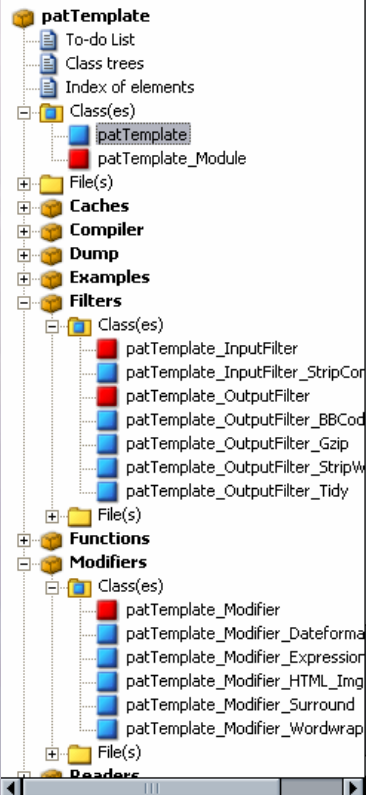
Advanced Features

- 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

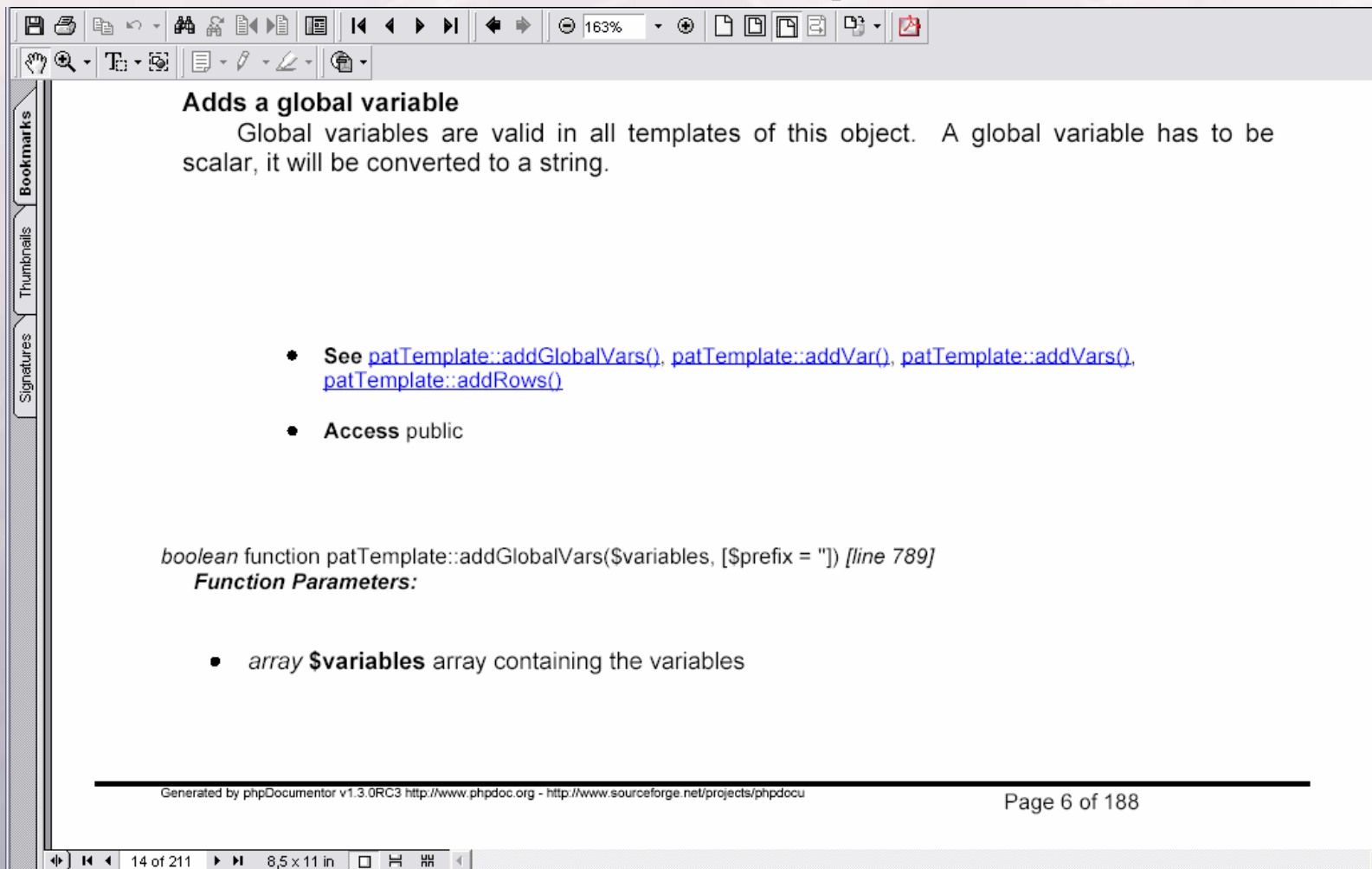
Global variables are valid in all templates of this object. A global variable has to be scalar, it will be converted to a string.

- **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 image is a screenshot of a PDF viewer window. The window has a standard toolbar at the top with icons for file operations and navigation. Below the toolbar is a sidebar with three tabs: 'Bookmarks', 'Thumbnails', and 'Signatures'. The main content area of the PDF is white and contains 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

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer line with the text: "Generated by phpDocumentor v1.3.0RC3 http://www.phpdoc.org - http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/phpdocu" on the left and "Page 6 of 188" on the right. The bottom of the window shows a status bar with navigation icons and the text "14 of 211" and "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

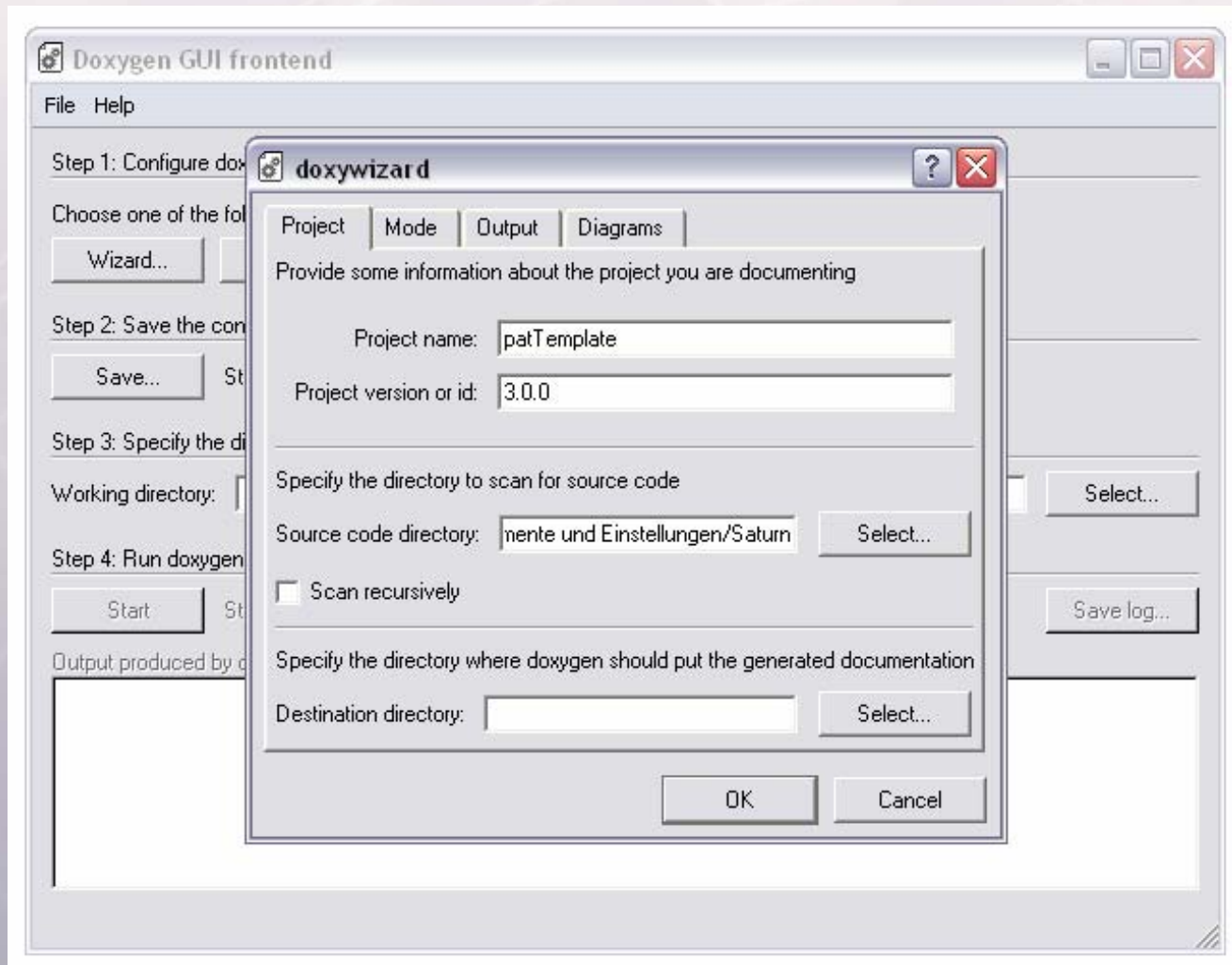
DoxyGen Features

- 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

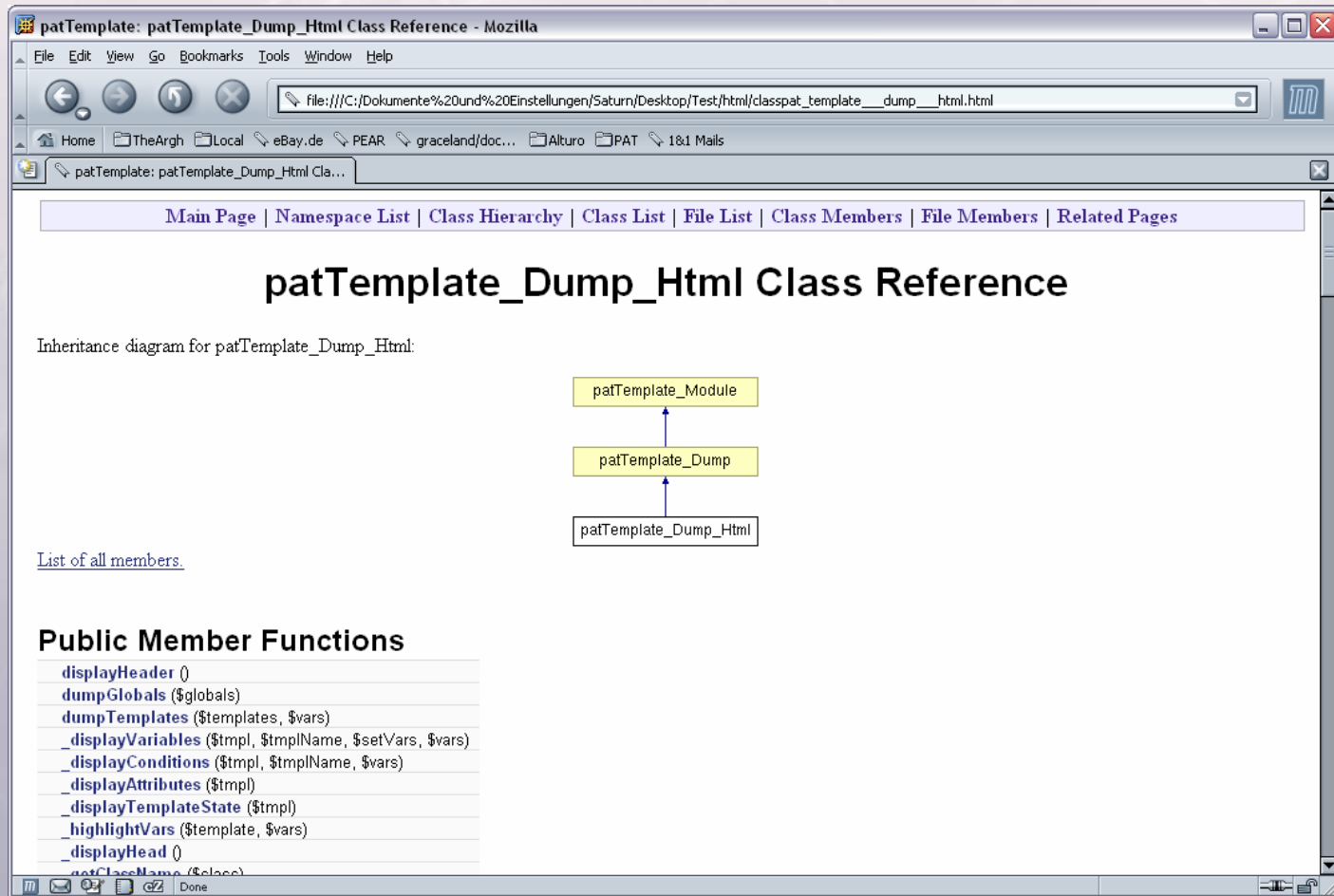
DoxyGen Features (cont.)

- 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, $vars)`
- `_displayHead ()`
- `_getClassName ($class)`

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)".

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

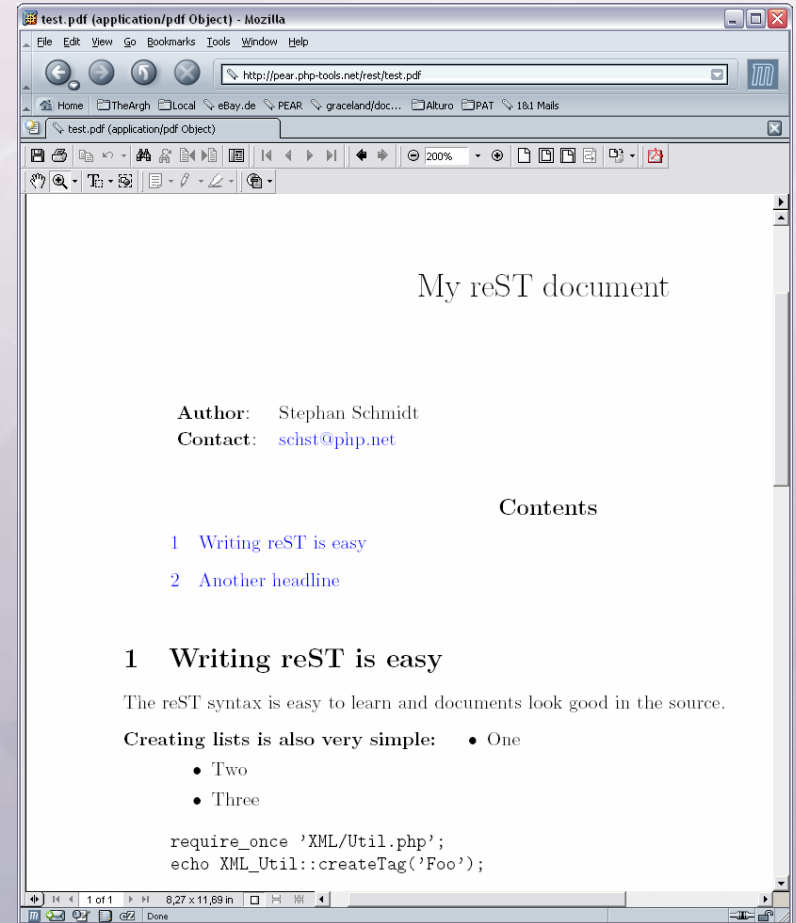
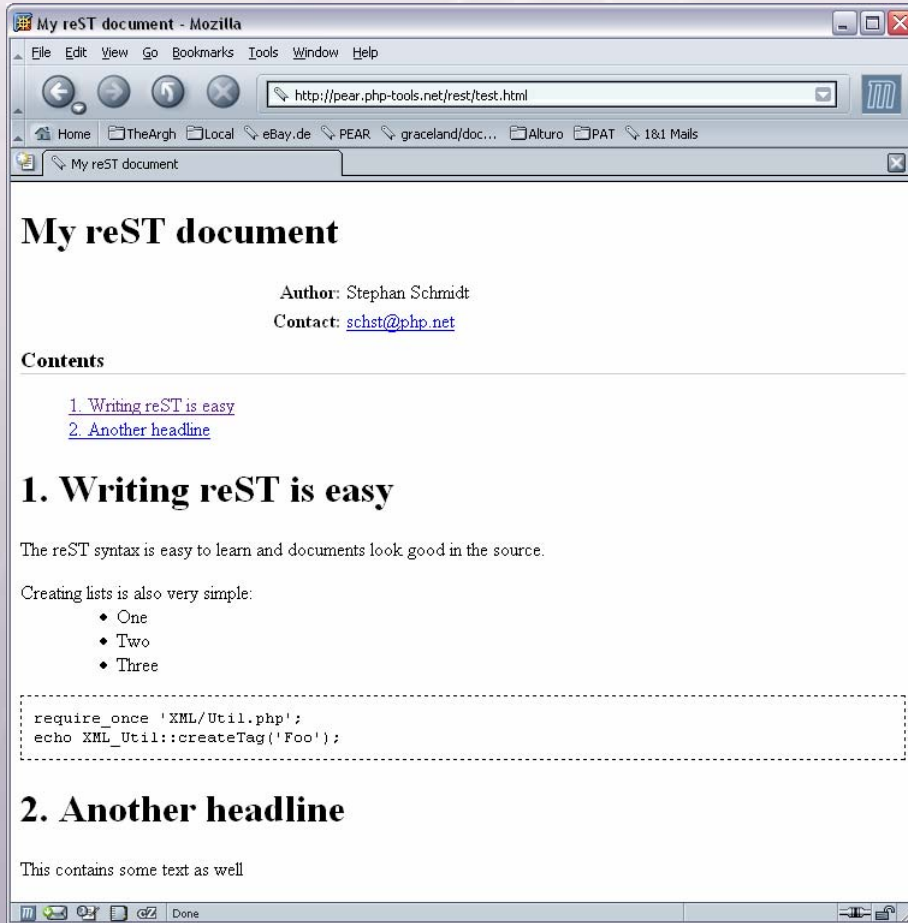
```
=====  
My reST document  
=====  
  
:Author:      Stephan Schmidt  
:Contact:     schst@php.net  
  
.. contents:: Contents  
.. section-numbering::  
  
Writing reST is easy  
=====  
The reST syntax is easy to learn and documents look good in the source.  
  
Creating lists is also very simple:  
    - 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.

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