

This document explains how to write correct documentation in header source files for the [MutekH API reference manual](#).

The manual is generate from both plain documentation file located in the `doc/` directory and some chosen header source files. These files are processed using the [MkDoc](#) tool. This tool **comes with a manual**, but it's still worth detailing some MutekH specific issues here.

Documentation generation

Get the MkDoc tool

Installation is quite easy, you just have to get the source and add the `mkdoc/src` directory in your `PATH` environment variable:

```
svn co http://svn.savannah.gnu.org/svn/mkdoc/trunk mkdoc
export PATH=$PATH:$PWD/mkdoc/src
```

You can install the package in a permanent way too with `make install`.

Building the doc

The MutekH [build system](#) handle all the tool invocation stuff:

```
$ make doc
```

Please **have a look to warning messages**. Most `Undefined type` messages are ok but other messages may indicate real issues.

Adding files and modules

If you want to add new header files, just insert a line in your local Makefile with the **relative** include path:

```
doc_headers = stdio.h sys/types.h
```

Every documented header file must contains a documentation for the file itself. This description comment must contain a `@file` tag not to be attached to the next declaration (see example below).

Files, macros and symbols can be grouped in a documentation module. This is a good idea to **create a documentation module for each MutekH library**. This can be done by declaring the new module in the `doc/top.mkdoc` file:

```
@moduledef{My great library}
@short This is a simple module example
This module ... blabla ... long description.
@end group
```

Module ownership can be declared in a per declaration basis using the `@module` tag, however it's inherited by default. This means all symbols declared in a header file associated with a module are owned by the same module.

Configuration tokens

Build system configuration tokens are documented in each `.config` file using the mandatory `%desc` line. These descriptions and all token relationships information is used to generate a **dedicated section** in the documentation. Module **ownership must be specified** in `.config` files for tokens being associated with their module:

```
%module My great library

%config CONFIG_MY_OPTION
desc Please try to write a really useful description here from now !!!
%config end
```

Writing documentation in headers

Comments format

Code documentation is inserted in source file **using special comment formats** beginning with `/**` (exactly 2 stars) or `///. The former must be placed before the associated declaration:`

```
/** This is a special error code. */
#define EPOUFCTOUT 42

int useless; ///< @this may not be used.
```

Please always **make complete sentences** starting with Capitals. The `@this` tag can be used as a shortcut which is replaced by something like *"This static function"*, *"This variable"* ... It would be great to apply this to configuration tokens description too. Note this advice **does not apply to short description** of files and modules introduced by a `@short` tag which must be brief.

```
/**
 * @file
 * @short Useless header file
 * @module {My great library}
 *
 * Some optional long description and documentation...
 */

/** get a useless value (BAD) */
int badly_commented();

/** This function gets a useless value. */
int well_commented();

/** @this gets a useless value. */
int smartly_commented();
```

Useful tags

Many other tags are useful:

- `@internal`: This tag must be used to mark internals functions. In the MutekH project the policy is to mark all symbols which should not be used directly by the user as internal. **Internal are still displayed** in the documentation but marked as such.
- `@hidden`: This tag must be used to hide something you really don't want to appear in the documentation. Note that **preprocessor macros are hidden by default** if not commented.
- `@multiple`: This tag can be used to apply the same documentation more than once, up to the next documentation comment.

- `@param` and `@return`: These tags can be used to document parameters and return values. Please **don't use it for all functions** if the information are obvious. The `@return` tag starts a sentence like "*The return value is*". The `@param` tag adds a "*Parameters list:*" if at the beginning of a paragraph.
- `@showcontent`: This tag can be used to make the content of a preprocessor macro and numerical values of enums visible in the documentation.
- `@ref` and `@see`: These tags may be used when referring to an other symbol. The `@ref` tag just insert a link to the specified symbol where it appears. `@see` tags automatically generate a nice sentence add the symbol documentation end pointing to all related symbols. Do not forget to **prepend a sharp (#) sign to macro names** as they are in a different name space to avoid collisions. Headers and modules can be referred too with `@` and `+` sign prefix.

Some examples:

```
/** @hidden */
#define while if

/**
 * @multiple @internal
 * @this is an internal error code.
 * @see #EPOUFCTOUT @see #ESTUPIDUSER
 */
#define EFOO 1
#define EBAR 2

/**
 * @this is really complex, you have better using the @ref works_better function instead.
 *
 * @param a Action to perform
 * @param b Repeat count
 * @param c Special parameter
 * @return the negative error code.
 */
int la_fonction_qui_fait_tout(char *a, int b, const short c);

/**
 * @this expands to something hard to explain.
 * @showcontent
 */
#define X(a,b) do { int c = a(b); } while (0);
```

Many other tags can be used to format text, insert examples, write structured plain documentation... Please refer to the [MkDoc manual](#) for detailed syntax and usage of discussed tags and list of other cool tags.

What goes in the generated doc

- Its embedded preprocessor enables MkDoc to **expose declarations which take place in macro expansion** with information about involved header files, macros and exact line positions. Please **do not comment things twice** when repeated but enclosed in a `#if #else #endif` as this is useless unless you want to show different macro contents for instance.
- The preprocessor **keeps track of nested conditional context** and the resulting conditional expression required for a declaration to actually take place is exposed in the documentation. This **includes configuration tokens** which are described in the documentation. Note that macros which are not documented are ignored here.
- Multiple declarations of the **same macro or symbol name are taken into account separately** but generate links to homonym declarations. This is useful for repeated declaration with different preprocessor conditions and for prototypes repeated in different files.
- Links against online MutekH source code repository with file and line number are generated correctly for each declaration **provided that the svn revision number is coherent** with the one in `doc/mkdoc.conf`

Generated output

The default is to generate html documentation in `doc/html`, but tweaks and other formats are available as described in MkDoc manual. You may for instance generate a latex source file:

```
make doc MKDOCFLAGS='--doc-format latex'
```