How to generate the documentation for the or-tools library

Nikolaj van Omme*

May 27, 2013

Abstract

This little document explains how to generate and upload all the documentation for the Google or-tools library. This document doesn't explain how to write the documentation i.e. how to use of *Sphinx*, *Jinja2*, *html*, *css*, etc., only how to generate the output files once the documentation is written and how to upload the output files on the Google servers. All the scripts are written in Python and must be called in the correct sequence.

Only tested under Linux.

THIS INTERNAL DOCUMENT IS ONLY HELPFULL IF YOU WANT TO GENERATE THE DOCUMENTATION! 1

AS OF MAY 23, 2013, THIS DOCUMENT ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE DOCUMENTATION GENERATION PROCESS.

Please update this document if you change anything to the documentation generation process.

The documentation and the process to generate the or-tools library's documentation was designed with the or-tools people in mind. As such, the whole generation process isn't bullet-proof nor idiot-proof. In agreement with Laurent Perron, some tools were disregarded.

The contract only permitted to deal with a first version of the manual with the accompanying C++ code and the documentation HUB. The FAQ, slides and other documentation haven't been done ... yet. In particular, the C++ code hasn't been translated into other languages.

This document itself is written in LATEX and generated with PDFLATEX.

Contents

1	Preminilaries								
	1.1	Vocabulary	2						
	1.2	Directories	2						
	1.3	Directories	3						
2	Hov	w to Install the documentation sources and the needed tools	3						
	2.1	Local directories and copies	4						
	2.2	The config.ini file	4						
	2.3	External libraries and tools	5						
	2.4	The config.ini file	5						
3	Hov	How to generate the manual							
	3.1	Work flow	5						
	3.2	Preferred use	7						
	3.3	Different versions	7						

as all the generated documentation is already available on the Google servers.

^{*}You can reach me at ortools.doc@gmail.com (or ask Laurent on how to reach me) if you need some help. ;-) 1 You can get your local copy of the documentation and generate it if you want but there is no reason to do so

	Documentation hub					
	4.1 The change files/directory	8				
5	Gotchas	8				

1 Preminilaries

We quickly describe the involved directories and files.

1.1 Vocabulary

To avoid misunderstanding, let's agree on some wordings.

Source/Code file A file in wich you write the documentation. It can be restructured Text (.rst), LATEX (.tex) or text (.txt, .css, html, ...)². Some files are at the same time source and output files.

Output file A file that will be published on the server side, including html files, images, etc. Some files are at the same time source and output files.

Local home The computer you use to write the documentation.

Root directory The local directory in your **Local home** that contains locally all the files to generate the documentation. It is your workspace to generate the documentation.

Google servers The servers where the documentation is publicly accessible from the Internet.

Documentation hub A central html page from which all the documentation is accessible except the downloadable files. The url is:

http://or-tools.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/documentation/documentation_hub.html.

1.2 Directories

There are **seven** main directories (illustrated on Figure 1 page 6).

Four on the Local home side:

SOURCES This local directory contains the sources files, the scripts files and some configuration files. This directory is a local copy of the the directory doc_sources.

BUILD This local directory contains all the automatically generated output files. **Exceptions:** HUB (is build inside its source directory).

DEPLOY This local directory contains all the generated output files (automatically or by hand). It is not a local copy of the trunk/documentation directory as the directory structure is slightly different. We use it essentially for testing purpose. Consider this directory as a buffer between BUILD and DOCUMENTATION. This buffer is also handy is the documentation is created and generated concurrently.

DOCUMENTATION The real thing, i.e. the documentation you can access from the documentation hub. This local directory is a local copy of the trunk/documentation directory. Actually, it is more the opposite: svn/trunk/documentation is a copy of your local directory DOCUMENTATION as we push (commit) the generated documentation on the Google servers without pulling (updating) it.

and three on the Google servers side:

svn/doc_sources A server directory containing the sources files of the documentation. All the files you need to generate the documentation are stored in this directory. The full url is http://ortools.googlecode.com/svn/doc_sources.

²Basically, *all* source files are text files.

files A server directory containing the downloadable files. The full url is http://or-tools.googlecode.com/files. Note that you don't have public access to the directory, only to the files stored in it.

svn/trunk/documentation A server directory with the or-tools library's documentation (except for the downloadable files). The full url is http://or-tools.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/documentation.

1.3 The SOURCES directory

The documentation is explained on the **Documentation hub**.

The local directory SOURCES contains the following files:

current_version.txt Text file with the actual release number (xx.yy.zz), i.e. the release number of the next documentation you will upload. It is automatically updated after a new release is uploaded but you can manually update it if necessary.

global.rst Rst file with global variables.

README.txt You know...the file you never read but really should read...

TODO.txt What we plan for the future.

The local directory SOURCES contains the following directories:

doc The doc of the doc, i.e. the LATEX files to generate this document.

FAQ Source files for the Frequently Asked Questions. The FAQ is generated by Sphinx. Needs to be rewritten and completed.

HUB Sources files for the documentation hub. Written by hand but with the help of the Python generate_hub.py script.

images Interesting images to use somewhere else. Kept here meanwhile.

internals Internal files for the scripts. You shouldn't change anything here.

LABS Exercises. Needs to be written.

LICENSES Different licenses. They are all regrouped in one place to easier update them as needed.

MANUAL The user's manual directory.

scripts Several Python scripts used throughout the or-tools documentation project.

SLIDES Tentative try to generate slides for the documentation. Has to be (re)written and a new approach with pygment is needed.

sphinxortools Tentative or-tools Sphinx extension. Abandonned after too many hair pulled out (Sphinx bugs). Another avenue would be to use pre- and post-processing tools currently not recommended by Laurent. Because of numerous Sphinx (last version used: 1.1.3) bugs, you need to duplicate lots of texts, tags and tables in the source files.

TUTORIALS C++ code and hopefully other languages one day.

2 How to Install the documentation sources and the needed tools

We describe here how to do a fesh installation of the sources to generate the documentation.

2.1 Local directories and copies

First, you need to setup your **Local Root** directory as your working directory. Inside this directory, create the following directories:

- SOURCES
- BUILD
- DOCUMENTATION
- DEPLOY

SOURCES and DOCUMENTATION are svn copies of svn/doc_sources and svn/trunk/documentation so you have to create them with svn:

```
svn checkout https://or-tools.googlecode.com/svn/doc_source SOURCES --username me
```

svn checkout https://or-tools.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/documentation DOCUMENTATION
--username me

and type your Google Code.com Password when prompted.

BUILD and DEPLOY have to be manually created.

You also have to manually create:

- DEPLOY/UPLOAD/manual: To hold the generated manuels in pdf and epub formats.
- labs, tutorials and reference_manual: these are copies of the corresponding directories in DOCUMENTATION. The idea is to generate their content with generate_*.py and deploy_*.py scripts but this has to be done. For the moment, simply copy the directories. You don't need to copy reference_manual as a simple soft link will do.

2.2 The config.ini file

Copy the config.ini file from the SOURCES/scripts directory into your Local Root directory. and fill in the first lines:

```
# Configuration file for the or-tools documentation project.
# All keys MUST be in lowercase.
[root]
dir =
project = or-tools
[ortools]
dir =
[personal]
password =
```

For instance, in my configuration:

username =

- dir = /mnt/data/RESEARCH/GOOGLE/OR_TOOLS_DOC
- dir = /mnt/data/or-tools-read-only

2.3 External libraries and tools

The following list details all the libraries and tools that you need to generate the documentation. Most of them are written in Python.

Sphinx This is the main library. It transforms restucturedText into plenty of other formats. The latest version the better. Sphinx is quite buggy but produces beautiful documents. The website can be found here:

http://sphinx-doc.org/

Some Sphinx extensions are used (or are planned to be used one day...):

sphinx.ext.pngmath Instead of using MathJax, we transform the formulas into png. The MathJax server is often too busy...

sphinx.ext.ifconfig To create different versions of the documentation (A4/USLetter, final/draft, ...).

sphinxortools.ortools Homemade extension that ...doesn't work and is abandonned.

sphinxcontrib.doxylink No used yet. To create external links with the documentation generated by Doxygen.

Jinja2 Jinja2 is a templating language for Python (used to generate the HTML code), The website can be found here:

http://jinja.pocoo.org/

LATEX To generate the pdf version of the manual, we use LATEX and pdflatex (and of course, the classical makeindex/mkindex, bibtex, ...). TEXLive is perfect.

Xfig To generate the pictures.

fig2xxx To convert fig files to pdf, png and ps when needed.

ImageMagic Very handy library to transform images.

We use also Python (2.7), make, html, css, ...

2.4 Scripts and first run

By now, you should have a copy of svn/doc_sources in SOURCES, a copy of svn/trunk/documentation in DOCUMENTATION and local copies of labs, tutorials and reference_manual.

The first run isn't different from a usual documentation update. See section 3.1.

3 How to generate the manual

We describe here how to generate the manual. The other parts of the documentation are generated in a similar fashion. If you don't find a specific script in a subdirectory, it means that this script is not needed for that part of the documentation.

3.1 Work flow

The whole process is divided in 9 steps³. Most of the steps are automated by Python scripts. These scripts need to be called in sequence. In each of the subdirectories of the directory SOURCES (see section 1.3), you will find the corresponding Python scripts if needed.

Step ① Update the source code: (script: none)

Update your local copy of the documentation via svn: svn update.

³Once you get used to the documentation generation, you will be able to skip some of the steps (when you don't need to update the whole documentation tree) and to only use the specific manual commands you need.

installation.py (1)

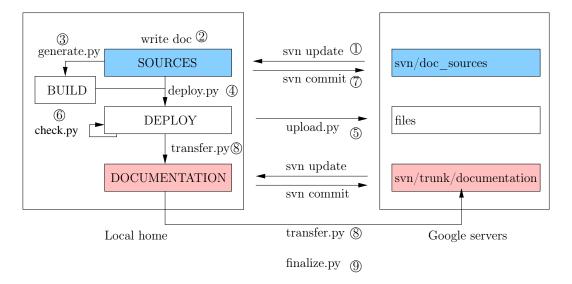


Figure 1: figure

The six main directories and the scripts/commands to move the files between them. The base url for the Google Servers is http://or-tools.googlecode.com/. The directories colored in the same color are svn copies of each other (white is not considered as a color).

Step ② Write the documentation: (script: none)

Let your talent speak!

Step ③ Generate the documentation: (script: generate_xxx.py)

Generate automatically the documentation. You will find the generated documentation in the BUILD directory. For the moment, only the manual (subdirectory MANUAL) and the FAQ (subdirectory FAQ) are automatically generated. If you are not uploading a new release on the **Google servers**, you don't need to use this script: Sphinx provides a handy Makefile.

The **Documentation hub** is parlty generated automatically, partly generated by hand.

Step 4 Deploy the documentation: (script: deploy_xxx.py)

Copy locally the output files in the directory DEPLOY. This directory is used to test the documentation and try new things without messing with the svn directory.

Step (5) Upload the documentation: (script: upload_xxx.py)

Before you can check the documentation in the DEPLOY directory, and if you want to test the download links, you have to upload the downloadable files. The upload_xxx.py script will be stuck if you try to upload a file that is already uploaded (based on the filename). If you want to update a downloadable file, you first have to delete the file from the Google servers. For the moment, this action has to be done manually through web user interface. If you know how to do it with a script, we are interested!

Step 6 Check the documentation: (script: check.py in the scripts directory)

Check the documentation. As of May 23 2013, the check.py script only checks internal links for the manual (via the script check_internal_refs.py). The rest is a manual (and important!) process (Sphinx does provide some handy tools).

Step 7 Update the documentation source: (script: none)

If you're happy with the new documentation, commit your changes on the Google solvers. This step can be completed after step \mathfrak{G} .

Step ® Upload the documentation: (script: transfer.py in the scripts directory)

Push (commit) the documentation on the Google servers. Prefer to use the transfer.py script over the svn commands as it completes all required tasks in a single procedure. As of 23

May 2013, transfer.py only calls the svn_documentation_commit.py script that - despite its name - only commits the html version of the manual. You can roll a dry run with the compare_deploy_vs_documentation.py than will create the added.txt, changed.txt and deleted.txt files with explanatory filenames. It's best to use this script before commiting atrocities.

Step Prepare the next release of the documentation: (script: finalize.py in the scripts directory)

As of May 23 2013, finalize.py only calls the versions.py that update the version number for the next release.

The documentation has a release number (xx.yy.zz). It is used internally by the scripts to check the validity of the documentation. The versions.py script will copy the old number and update the new number (for instance, from 4.5.11 to 4.5.12 by default). You MUST use this script after step @. If you want to update the release number to a higher release number, edit manually the file current_version.txt in the SOURCES directory WITHOUT calling this script.

3.2 Preferred use

These scripts are not bullet-proof nor idiot-proof (and can be easely improved). I strongly suggest that the source files always match the documentation files in:

http://or-tools.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/documentation.

Once you have finished steps ① - ⑥, commit your changes on the Google solvers (step ⑦). If there is a conflict, start the whole process again later with the updated documentation sources. One easy way to ensure the consistency between the sources and the documentation is to delegate the upload and commitment of the documentation (steps \circledast - \circledast) to one single person (or to redesign the whole process ;-)). This design ask for some discipline but I think it is manageable among Googlers.

3.3 Different versions

The manual exists in several versions:

a4 European a4 format.

letter American USLetter format.

epub epub generation.

latexpdf pdf generation.

draft draft release.

final final release.

The very handy .. only:: directive allows to target a specific version of the manual. For instance, if you don't want to publish some material, use:

```
.. only:: draft
```

You can use the convert_draft_to_final.py script located in the scripts directory to get rid of the .. only:: draft directives.

4 Documentation hub

Some explanation about the generation of the **Documentation hub**.

4.1 The change files/directory

changes.txt This is where you write what changed since the last upload of the documentation. This file is automatically inserted in documentation_hub.html so be carefull! ;-) Lines starting with # are comments that are not written in the html file. Don't add the version, this is done automatically. Note that this file is not automatically updated. You are responsible for its content.

changes_list.txt This file is automatically updated with the content of changes.txt.

changes This directory contains copies of all the changes.txt files.

5 Gotchas

Here we summarize some bugs, mistakes, difficulties, etc. When in doubt, you always can use the restructuredText raw directive.

- The tables are really badly handled in Sphinx...
- References are badly handled in Sphinx... You need to duplicate them in the source files if you want to generate the well-known *see section 11.4.3* for instance in LaTeX generated documents. See next item.
- Capitalized letters in a rst reference become lower letters and underscores ("-") become dashes ("-") in the Sphinx generated references. So for instance, if the reference in your rst file my_file.rst in the directory manual/my_chapter/ is MyStrange_referenceIa, the Sphinx IATEX reference will be manual/my_chapter/my_file:mystrange-referenceia.
- When in draft mode (see 3.3), the section numbers in the html pages are wrong.
- IATEX slides files have to start with \documentclass{} on the first line (required by generate_slides.py).
- Often, images and figures need to be duplicated: one version for the hmtl and epub manuals, one version for the LATEX generated documents.
- Manual: the preface is copied once. This is necessary as Sphinx doesn't allow to differentiate between titles in LATEX and Sphinx.
- There is no automatic update between the Getting started page of the wiki and the one of the manual. If you change one, you have to change the other manually.
- When you want to use class names in titles and want to talk about them in the plural, you have to add \s, not just s:

ć	'S	ea	rc	hΜ	lor	iit	or	. ('\	S
_										_