Guidelines for code comments in grafana-* packages

This document aims to give you some recommendation on how to add code comments to the exported code in the grafana packages.

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Add package description

Each package has an overview explaining the overall responsibility and usage of the package.

You can document this description with `@packageDocumentation` tag.

Add this tag to the `<packageRoot>/src/index.ts` entry file to have one place for the package description.

Set stability of an API

All `exported` apis from the package should have a release tag to indicate its stability.

- `@alpha` - early draft of api and will probably change.
- `@beta` - close to being stable but might change.
- `@public` - ready for usage in production.
- `@internal` - for internal use only.

Main stability of APIs

Add a tag to mark the stability of the whole exported `class/interface/function/type` etc.

Please place the `release tag` at the bottom of the comment to make it consistent among files and easier to read.

Do:

```
/**
 * Will help to create DataFrame objects and handle
 * the heavy lifting of creating a complex object.
 *
 * @example
 * ```typescript
 * const dataFrame = factory.create();
 * ```
 *
 * @public
 **/
export class DataFrameFactory {
```

```
  create(): DataFrame {}
}
```

Don't

```
/**
 * Will help to create DataFrame objects and handle
 * the heavy lifting of creating a complex object.
 *
 * @public
 * @example
 * ```typescript
 * const dataFrame = factory.create();
 * ```
 **/
export class DataFrameFactory {
  create(): DataFrame {}
}
```

Partial stability of APIs

Add the main stability of the API at the top according to Main stability of API.

Then override the non-stable parts of the API with the proper release tag. This should also be place at the bottom of the comment block.

Do:

```
/**
 * Will help to create DataFrame objects and handle
 * the heavy lifting of creating a complex object.
 *
 * @example
 * ```typescript
 * const dataFrame = factory.create();
 * ```
 *
 * @public
 **/
export class DataFrameFactory {
  create(): DataFrame {}

  /**
   * @beta
   **/
  createMany(): DataFrames[] {}
}
```

Don't

```
/**
 * Will help to create DataFrame objects and handle
 * the heavy lifting of creating a complex object.
 *
 * @example
 * ```typescript
 * const dataFrame = factory.create();
 * ```
 **/
export class DataFrameFactory {
  /**
   * @public
   **/
  create(): DataFrame {}

  /**
   * @beta
   **/
  createMany(): DataFrame[] {}
}
```

Deprecate an API

If you want to mark an API as deprecated to signal that this API will be removed in the future, then add the `@deprecated` tag.

If applicable add a reason why the API is deprecated directly after the `@deprecated tag`.

Specify parameters

If you want to specify the possible parameters that can be passed to an API, then add the `@param` tag.

This attribute can be skipped if the type provided by `typescript` and the function comment or the function name is enough to explain what the parameters are.

Do:

```
/**
 * Will help to create a resource resolver depending
 * on the current execution context.
 *
 * @param context - The current execution context.
 * @returns FileResolver if executed on the server otherwise a HttpResolver.
 * @public
 **/
export const factory = (context: Context): IResolver => {
  if (context.isServer) {
    return new FileResolver();
  }
  return new HttpResolver();
};
```

Don't

```
/**
 * Will compare two numbers to see if they are equal to each others.
 *
 * @param x - The first number
 * @param y - The second number
 * @public
 **/
export const isEqual = (x: number, y: number): boolean => {
  return x === y;
};
```

Set return values

If you want to specify the return value from a function you can use the `@returns` tag.

This attribute can be skipped if the type provided by `typescript` and the function comment or the function name is enough to explain what the function returns.

Do:

```
/**
 * Will help to create a resource resolver depending
 * on the current execution context.
 *
 * @param context - The current execution context.
 * @returns FileResolver if executed on the server otherwise a HttpResolver.
 * @public
 **/
export const factory = (context: Context): IResolver => {
  if (context.isServer) {
    return new FileResolver();
  }
  return new HttpResolver();
};
```

Don't

```
/**
 * Will compare two numbers to see if they are equal to each others.
 *
 * @returns true if values are equal
 * @public
 **/
export const isEqual = (x: number, y: number): boolean => {
  return x === y;
};
```