Usage guide for ctags



What is ctags?

 Unix command that makes database of programming sources's tag (ex. Global variable, function definition, macro declaration)

■ We can recognize where function and variable are using tags file.



Generate tags file

- Command ctags -R * on pintos/src directory.
 - Then ctags create tags file.

```
@cspro9:~/pintos/src$ ctags -R
          @cspro9:~/pintos/src$ ls -al
total 232
                               4096 Oct 5 00:46 .
rwxr-xr-x 12
                               4096 Aug 28 2011 ...
rwxr-xr-x
                               1868 Oct 5 00:46 cscope.files
                               4096 Sep 8 04:32 devices
rwxr-xr-x
                               4096 Dec 28 2009 examples
rwxr-xr-x
                               4096 Sep 8 04:29 filesys
rwxr-xr-x
                                 34 Dec 28 2009 .gitignore
                               4096 Dec 28 2009 lib
rwxr-xr-x
                               4621 Dec 28 2009 LICENSE
                               1664 Dec 28 2009 Make.config
                                628 Dec 28 2009 Makefile
                               3810 Dec 28 2009 Makefile.build
                                333 Dec 28 2009 Makefile.kernel
                               1551 Dec 28 2009 Makefile.userprog
                               4096 Dec 28 2009 misc
rwxr-xr-x
                              151552 Oct 5 00:48 tags
                               4096 Dec 28 2009 tests
rwxr-xr-x
                               4096 Sep 21 02:32 threads
rwxr-xr-x
                               4096 Sep 8 04:29 userprog
drwxr-xr-x
                               4096 Sep 19 00:26 utils
drwxr-xr-x
                               4096 Sep 8 04:29 vm
```

Register tags file at .vimrc

Add line at .vimrc file

```
71 set tags=./tags;
72
~/.vimrc [+]
```

Then when launch vim, it finds tags file.

Shortcuts when using ctags on vim

- Ctrl +]
 - Go to declaration point of function or variable.

- Ctrl + t
 - Go back previous tags or code.

Google it to see more commands or shortcuts.

Example

Ctrl +]

```
165 tid t
166 thread create (const char *name, int priority,
                  thread func *function, void *aux)
168 {
169 struct thread *t;
170 struct kernel thread frame *kf;
     struct switch entry frame *ef;
     struct switch threads frame *sf;
     tid t tid;
     enum intr level old level;
175
     ASSERT (function != NULL);
177
     t = palloc_get_page (PAL_ZERO);
     if (t == NULL)
      return TID_ERROR;
181
182
     init_thread (t, name, priority);
185 tid = t->tid = allocate tid ();
```

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Ctrl + t