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PSI

LABORATORY WORK # 4

Code Documentation

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objective

- Analyze and study available tools for code generation.
- Find advantages and disadvantages of using a certain tool.

2 Tools

2.1 API documentation

In this laboratory work I choose the Swagger API tool for generating the api documentation.

Swagger is a simple yet powerful representation of your RESTful API. With a Swagger-enabled API, you get interactive documentation, client SDK generation and discoverability.

The screenshot shows the Swagger Petstore API documentation. At the top, there's a green header bar with the Swagger logo, a URL input field containing "http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/swagger.json", an "api_key" input field, and a "Explore" button. Below the header, the title "Swagger Petstore" is displayed. A sub-header states: "This is a sample server Petstore server. You can find out more about Swagger at <http://swagger.io> or on irc.freenode.net, #swagger. For this sample, you can use the api key "special-key" to test the authorization filters". There are links to "Contact the developer" and "Apache 2.0". The main content area is divided into sections: "pet : Everything about your Pets", "store : Access to Petstore orders", and "user : Operations about user". Each section lists various API operations with their HTTP methods, URLs, and descriptions. For example, under "pet", there are operations for POST /pet (Add a new pet to the store), PUT /pet (Update an existing pet), GET /pet/findByStatus (Finds Pets by status), GET /pet/findByTags (Finds Pets by tags), GET /pet/{petId} (Find pet by ID), POST /pet/{petId} (Updates a pet in the store with form data), DELETE /pet/{petId} (Deletes a pet), and POST /pet/{petId}/uploadImage (uploads an image). Each operation has a "Show/Hide" link, a "List Operations" link, and an "Expand Operations" link.

Minimum Configuration

```
Swagger::Docs::Config.base_api_controller = ActionController::API
Swagger::Docs::Config.register_apis({
  "1.0" => {
    controller_base_path: "",
    api_file_path: 'public',
    base_path: "http://localhost:3000"
  }
})
```

Example of documentation

```
# ...
class AppointmentsController < ApplicationController
  swagger_controller :appointments, 'Dates'
  # GET /dates
```

```

swagger_api :index do
  summary 'Returns all dates'
  response :unauthorized
end

# GET /dates/1
swagger_api :show do
  summary "Fetches a single date"
  param :path, :id, :integer, :required, "Date Id"
  response :unauthorized
  response :not_found
end

end
end

```

To generate run:

```
$ rake swagger:docs
```

3 Yard

YARD is a documentation generation tool for the Ruby programming language. It enables the user to generate consistent, usable documentation that can be exported to a number of formats very easily, and also supports extending for custom Ruby constructs such as custom class level definitions. Above is a highlight of the some of YARD's notable features. Update the rake and guard file.



```

$ vim Gemfile
gem "yard"
$ bundle
$ yardoc # to generate new documentation
$ vim Rakefile
require 'rdoc/task'
...
YARD::Rake::YardocTask.new
...
$ vim Guardfile

guard rake, :task => 'yard' do
  watch(%r{^lib/(.+)\.rb})
  watch(%r{^(markdown|md|rdoc|)}) )
end

```

Examples of markup language used for creating documentation.

```

# @author Yakuda Katz
# @return [String] description
# @param name [Conway::Cell] description
# @param name [#method] description
...
# @see Conway::World
# @see Conway::World#method
# @see #method
...
# @example descrprion
# Cell.new(state: :dead),alive? #false
...
# @yield [ cell ] cell description
# @yieldparam cell [Conway::Cell] description
# @note description
...
# @!group Name
...
# @!endgroup

```

```
# only first word count rest is show as descripton
# ... {Word#method descripton} ...
# {link text}
# {include:file:config/example.rdoc}
# {include:Conway::Utils::Serializer} # show the comment
```

In order to generate the documentation you need to run the following commands. The first one will also show how much your application is covered by documentation. The second one will start a server at port 8088 so you can see generated files.

```
$ yard
$ yard server
```

For more information about yard you can check their Startup Guide. [Yardoc](#).

4 Conclusion

After analyzing the available tools for generating documentation of your code I found out that most of them support additional features that will help to easily browse and read the existing code. You can add comments to your code using markdown syntax thus when the documentation will be generated it will be outputted in the format you desire. Most of these tools provide a lot functionality out of the box and provide an easy way to create documentation for your code.