#### Usage guide for ctags

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## 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.

```
r120190208@cspro9:~/pintos/src$ ctags -R <sup>:</sup>
gr120190208@cspro9:~/pintos/src$ ls -al
total 232
drwxr-xr-x 12 gr120190208 grad 4096 Oct 5 00:46 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 gr120190208 grad 4096 Aug 28 2011 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 gr120190208 grad 4096 Sep 8 04:32 devices
drwxr-xr-x 3 gr120190208 grad 4096 Dec 28 2009 examples
drwxr-xr-x 2 gr120190208 grad 4096 Sep 8 04:29 filesys
                    34 Dec 28 2009 .gitignore
-rw-r--r-- 1 gr120190208 grad
drwxr-xr-x 4 gr120190208 grad 4096 Dec 28 2009 lib
rw-r--r- 1 gr120190208 grad 4621 Dec 28 2009 LICENSE
-rw-r--r-- 1 gr120190208 grad   628 Dec 28  2009 Makefile
drwxr-xr-x 8 gr120190208 grad 4096 Dec 28 2009 tests
drwxr-xr-x 3 gr120190208 grad 4096 Sep 21 02:32 threads
drwxr-xr-x 2 gr120190208 grad
                     4096 Sep 8 04:29 userprog
drwxr-xr-x 2 gr120190208 grad
                     4096 Sep 19 00:26 utils
                     4096 Sep 8 04:29 vm
drwxr-xr-x 2 gr120190208 grad
```

# 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 ();
```

## Example

```
165 tid t
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                  thread func *function, void *aux)
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169 struct thread *t;
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    init_thread (t, name, priority);
185 tid = t->tid = allocate tid ();
```

Ctrl + t

```
103 /* Starts preemptive thread scheduling by enabling interrupts.
104    Also creates the idle thread. */
105 void
106 thread_start (void)
107 {
108    /* Create the idle thread. */
109    struct semaphore start_idle;
110    sema_init (&start_idle, 0);
111    thread_create ("idle", PRI_MIN, idle, &start_idle);
112
113    /* Start preemptive thread scheduling. */
114    intr_enable ();
115
116    /* Wait for the idle thread to initialize idle_thread. */
117    sema_down (&start_idle);
118 }
```