
docs-example

发布 *0.1.0*

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2022 年 06 月 23 日

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CHAPTER 1

介绍

2.1 环境依赖

2.2 安装 docs-example

2.3 验证

CHAPTER 3

如何说 hello

```
>>> from docs_example.example1 import say_hello
>>> say_hello()
hello
```


CHAPTER 4

如何说 hi

```
>>> from docs_example.example1 import say_hi
>>> say_hi()
hi
```


CHAPTER 5

Sphinx 拓展

5.1 mermaid

| <https://sphinxcontrib-mermaid-demo.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

CHAPTER 6

English

CHAPTER 7

简体中文

CHAPTER 8

docs_example.example1

docs_example.example1.**say_hello**(*n*: *int* = 1)

Print hello n times to terminal.

参数 **n** (*int*) - Print hello n times to terminal.

CHAPTER 9

docs_example.example2

docs_example.example2.**say_hi** (*n*: *int* = 1)

Print hi n times to terminal.

参数 **n** (*int*) - Print hi n times to terminal.

CHAPTER 10

docs_example.style_guide

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>ExampleClass</i> | The summary line for a class docstring should fit on one line. |
| <i>example_generator</i> | Generators have a <code>Yields</code> section instead of a <code>Returns</code> section. |
| <i>module_level_function</i> | This is an example of a module level function. |

10.1 ExampleClass

```
class docs_example.style_guide.ExampleClass (arg1: int, arg2: Optional[str] = None, arg3: str =  
                                         'item1', arg4: Optional[dict] = None)
```

The summary line for a class docstring should fit on one line.

Describe the function of the class in a few sentences, including but not limited to what the class is and what it can do.

In the docstring, we can list some items with the following format:

- item1
- item2
- item3
- item4

If we want to quote a URL, then we can quote it like [OpenMMLab](#). Note that there needs to be a space between the title and the link, otherwise it will not render successfully. We can also quote a link like [OpenMMLab](#).

注解: If the class has something important to remind the user, we can show it in the note block.

警告: If the class has something important to warn the user, such as a change in the interface, we can show it in the warning block.

Sometimes we want to use formulas to represent some definitions, we can write them within lines like $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$. Or we can write it between lines like.

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

注解: Of course, we can also write the formula in block like $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ or the following format.

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

To make it easier for users to get started quickly, we can give some introductory examples in the example block.

实际案例

```
>>> # initialization
>>> obj = ClassDocstring(1)
>>> # give a few more examples
>>> obj = ClassDocstring(1, 'second parameter')
```

参数

- **arg1** (*int*) –arg1 is the first parameter. If we want to quote a link to explain the argument, we can say that see more details at [website](#).
- **arg2** (*str*, *optional*) –arg2 is the second parameter. Defaults to None. Note that if the default value is None, then you need to add optional to the parameter type. If the description of a parameter is too long, just indent it with a new line.
- **arg3** (*str*) –Of course, We can list some optional values with the following format. Defaults to item1.
 - item1

- item2. If the description of a parameter is too long, just indent it with a new line. Be careful to the indentation alignment between lines otherwise there will be unexpected rendering result.
- **arg4** (*dict*, *optional*) –If the parameter is a dictionary, we can describe it with the following format. Defaults to None.
 - key1: This is a shot description of the item.
 - key1: This is a shot description of the item.

注解: Properties created with the `@property` decorator should be documented in the property's getter method.

注解: Note that the usage of `double backticks`, *single backticks*, and “double quotation marks” are different. In reStructured syntax, `double backticks` means a piece of code. *single backticks* means italics. “double quotation marks” has no special meaning, but can be used to represent a string. The usage of *single backticks* is different from that in Markdown, so you should pay attention to it.

If the class has public attributes, they may be documented here in an `Attributes` section and follow the same formatting as a function's `Args` section. Alternatively, attributes may be documented inline with the attribute's declaration (see `__init__` method below). Note that the `Attributes` section is optional.

args1

Description of *args1*.

Type `int`

args2

Description of *args2*.

Type `str`, optional

arg3

Doc comment *inline* with attribute

arg4

Doc comment *before* attribute, with type specified

Type `dict` or `None`

argument_list_changed (*arg1: int*, *arg2: str = ""*) → `None`

If the argument list of a method have changed, we need to reflect that in the docstring.

注解: More specifically, if the parameter is newly added, we can use the *New in version 1.1.1*. which *1.1.1* is the version parameter was added. If the meaning of the parameter are changed, we can use the *Changed*

in version 1.1.1..

警告: If the parameter was renamed, we need to tell user the interface was changed in the warning block.

参数

- **arg1** (*int*) –arg1 is the first parameter.
- **arg2** (*str*) –arg2 is the second parameter. Defaults to `''` . *New in version 1.1.1.*

property class_name

Properties should be documented in their getter method.

Type *str*

property owner

Properties with both a getter and setter should only be documented in their getter method. If the setter method contains notable behavior, it should be mentioned here.

Type *str*

return_dict (*arg1: int, arg2: Union[str, list], arg3: dict*) → *dict*

Summarize the function of the method in one sentence.

Describe the function of the class in a few sentences. Of course, it is not required.

参数

- **arg1** (*int*) –arg1 is the first parameter.
- **arg2** (*str | list*) –arg2 is the second parameter. This parameter may be of type string or list.
- **arg3** (*dict*) –We can describe the parameter with the following format.
 - key1: This is a shot description of the item.
 - key1: This is a shot description of the item.

返回 Return the output where the keys denote A meaning and values denote B. Be careful to the indentation alignment between lines otherwise there will be unexpected rendering result.

返回类型 *dict*

return_string (*arg1: int, arg2: Union[str, list], arg3: dict*) → *str*

Summarize the function of the method in one sentence.

Describe the function of the class in a few sentences. Of course, it is not required.

注解: Do not include the *self* parameter in the Args section.

参数

- **arg1** (*int*) –arg1 is the first parameter.
- **arg2** (*str* / *list*) –arg2 is the second parameter. This parameter may be of type string or list.
- **arg3** (*dict*) –We can describe the parameter with the following format.
 - key1: This is a shot description of the item.
 - key1: This is a shot description of the item.

返回 Return the output.

返回类型 *str*

return_tuple() → *tuple*

Return a tuple.

返回 Returns a tuple (a, b), where a is xxx, and b is xxx.

返回类型 *tuple*

10.2 example_generator

class docs_example.style_guide.example_generator(*n*)

Generators have a Yields section instead of a Returns section.

参数 **n** (*int*) –The upper limit of the range to generate, from 0 to *n* - 1.

生成器 *int* –The next number in the range of 0 to *n* - 1.

实际案例

Examples should be written in doctest format, and should illustrate how to use the function.

```
>>> print([i for i in example_generator(4)])
[0, 1, 2, 3]
```

10.3 module_level_function

```
class docs_example.style_guide.module_level_function (param1, param2=None, *args,
                                                    **kwargs)
```

This is an example of a module level function.

Function parameters should be documented in the `Args` section. The name of each parameter is required. The type and description of each parameter is optional, but should be included if not obvious.

If `*args` or `**kwargs` are accepted, they should be listed as `*args` and `**kwargs`.

The format for a parameter is:

```
name (type): description
    The description may span multiple lines. Following
    lines should be indented. The "(type)" is optional.

    Multiple paragraphs are supported in parameter
    descriptions.
```

参数

- **param1** (`int`) –The first parameter.
- **param2** (`str`, optional) –The second parameter. Defaults to None. Second line of description should be indented.
- ***args** –Variable length argument list.
- ****kwargs** –Arbitrary keyword arguments.

返回

True if successful, False otherwise.

The return type is optional and may be specified at the beginning of the `Returns` section followed by a colon.

The `Returns` section may span multiple lines and paragraphs. Following lines should be indented to match the first line.

The `Returns` section supports any `reStructuredText` formatting, including literal blocks:

```
{
    'param1': param1,
    'param2': param2
}
```

返回类型 `bool`

引发

- **AttributeError** –The `Raises` section is a list of all exceptions that are relevant to the interface.
- **ValueError** –If *param2* is equal to *param1*.

CHAPTER 11

Indices and tables

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