
docit Documentation

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docit is a python package.

Documentation Contents:

1.1 README

docit is a python package which provides some simple tools to use with sphinx autodoc to control whether or not members are included in the documentation or not.

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1.1.1 tl;dr

What?

A `sphinx` extension to control autodoc for individual members.

Install?

```
$ pip install docit
```

Or, from source:

```
$ python setup.py install
```

Examples?

```
>>> import docit
>>>
```

Dependencies?

docit is developed against `python` version 2.7.

To build the sphinx docs from source (as is), you'll need the `sphinx_rtd_theme`:

```
$ pip install sphinx_rtd_theme
```

Docs?

- [Read The Docs \(.org\)](#)
- [Python Hosted \(.org\)](#)

1.1.2 Misc.

Contact Information

This project is currently hosted on `bitbucket`, at <https://bitbucket.org/bmearns/docit>. The primary author is Brian Means, whom you can contact through `bitbucket` at <https://bitbucket.org/bmearns>.

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1.2 docit module

The `docit` package can be loaded as a `Sphinx` extension, and provides some functionality for controlling whether or not members are documented by the `autodoc` extension.

To use this extension, simply enable it in your Sphinx `conf.py`

```
extensions = [  
    'sphinx.ext.autodoc',  
    'docit.ext',  
    # ...  
]
```

Note that you'll still need to enable the `autodoc` extension in order to actually use `autodoc`.

To control in your code whether or not an object gets included by `autodoc`, use the `docit` and `nodoc` wrappers on classes and functions. For instance:

```
from docit import docit, nodoc  
  
class MyClass(object):
```

```

@docit
def __str__(self):
    """
    This function is not normally included unless the
    ``:special-members:`` flag is set for the relevenat autodoc
    directive.

    However, by using the ``docit`` decorator, we can force it to be
    included.
    """
    return "foo"

@nodoc
def frob(self):
    """
    This function will not be included in the autodoc, because of the
    ``nodoc`` decorator on it.
    """
    pass

```

See also:

autodoc-skip-member event

`docit.docit` (*obj*)

Decorator that forces a function to be documented by the `autodoc` extension by setting the `docit_do` attribute on it. This requires a corresponding handler function attached to the `autodoc-skip-member` event, for instance, `docit_skip_member`, which is `setup` when the `docit.ext` extension is loaded in Sphinx.

`docit.nodoc` (*obj*)

Does the opposite of `docit`, set the `docit_do` attribute of the given `obj` to `False`. The `docit_skip_member` function will then instruct Sphinx not to generate autodoc for the given object.

1.3 ext module

This is the actual Sphinx extension. Enable it in your `conf.py` by putting `'docit.ext'` in your extensions list.

See also:

autodoc-skip-member event

`docit.ext.event_listener__autodoc_skip_member = None`

The sphinx “listener ID” this extension uses to listen to the `autodoc-skip-member` event. This is set when `setup` is called by Sphinx, and the `docit_skip_member` handler is connected to the event with `Sphinx.connect`. If for some reason you want to remove the handler, you can use the `Sphinx.disconnect` method, but then the `docit` extension won't work any more.

`docit.ext.setup` (*app*)

Called by Sphinx when the this module is loaded as an extension. This connects the `docit_skip_member` function to the `autodoc-skip-member` event.

`docit.ext.docit_skip_member` (*app, what, name, obj, skip, options*)

A handler function that can be attached to the Sphinx `autodoc-skip-memeber` event, which will handle the special flag added to functions by the `docit` and `nodoc` decorator.

If the given `obj` has a `docit_do` attribute and the attribute's value evaluates as `true`, then the function returns `False`, indicating it should `_not_` be skipped (i.e., documentation should be generated for it).

If it has the `docit_do` attribute and it evaluates to false, then the function returns `True`, indicating the the object should be skipped.

Otherwise, returns `None`, indicating that we don't know whether or not to include it, and Sphinx will have to use another means to decide. Normally, this means it uses autodoc's built-in decision making based on the flags and configuration.

1.4 version module

The `version` module provides version numbering for the entire package.

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1.4.1 Versioning

This packages uses a five part version number, plus an incremental release number. Either the version number or the release number can be used to identify a released version of the code.

Version Number

The version number is a four part dotted number, with an optional suffix on the end. Formally, a version number looks like:

```
version number ::= <Major>.<minor>[.<patch>[.<semantic>]][-[x-]<suffix>]
```

With each new released version of the code, exactly one of the four numbers will increase, and any numbers to its right will reset to 0.

The easiest way to understand version numbers is from the perspective of someone who has written *client code*: i.e., code that makes use of a particular version of the library. From this perspective, the version number indicates whether or not your client code can be expected to work with different versions of this package.

Major Version

The `<Major>` component is the **major version number**, and it describes *backward compatibility*. Going to a *newer* version of the package, your code should continue to work as long as the major version doesn't change.

The major version is changed only when something is removed from the public interface. For instance, if a function is no longer supported, the major version number would have to increase, because client code which relied on that function would no longer work.

The major version number can be accessed through the `MAJOR` member of this module.

Minor Version

The `<minor>` component is the **minor version number**, and it describes *forward compatibility*: Going to an *older* version of the package, your code will continue to work as long as the minor version doesn't change. (As before, your code will also work for *newer* versions, as long as the major version number hasn't changed).

The minor version number is changed only when something is added to the public interface, for instance a new function is added. Such a change maintains *backward compatibility* (as described above), but *loses forward compatibility*, because any client code written against this new version may not work with an older version.

The minor version number can be accessed through the `MINOR` member of this module.

Patch Version

The `<patch>` component is the **patch number**, and it describes changes that *do not affect compatibility*, either forwards or backwards. Your client code will continue to work with an older or newer version of the package as long as the major and minor version numbers are the same, regardless of the patch number.

Patch changes are code changes that do not effect the interface, for instance bug-fixes or performance enhancements. (although some bugs effect the interface and may therefore cause a higher version number to change).

The patch number can be accessed through the `PATCH` member of this module.

Semantic Version

The `<semantic>` component is the **semantic version number**, and it describes changes that do not affect how the code runs at all. This generally means that documentation or other auxiliary files included in the package have changed.

The semantic version number can be accessed through the `SEMANTIC` member of this module.

Compatibility Summary

The following table summarizes compatibility for a hypothetical client application built against released version `M.n.p.s`:

Component	Compatible (all)	Incompatible (any)
Major	M	!= M
minor	>= n	< n
patch	any	
semantic	any	

Version Suffix

The `<suffix>` component is the **version suffix**, which is used only for non-released code. The suffix has one of the following forms:

```
version suffix ::= << empty >>
                dev[-<rev>]
                blood-<branch>[-<rev>]
```

The first form is an empty suffix, and is reserved for released (tagged) code only.

The second form, "dev", is for non-released code in the *trunk*. This is the main line of development. Dev code may not be completely functional, and may even break the existing interface.

The third form, "blood-...", is for non-released code on a *branch*. The `<branch>` component of this form should be the name of the branch. This is considered *bleeding-edge* code and may be highly unstable.

The optional `<rev>` component on both the second and third forms can be used to specify a specific revision for committed development code. This must be an globally unambiguous identifier for the revision, for instance the change set id.

Development code

A non-empty version suffix indicates a *development version* of the code. In this case, the four version numbers remain *unchanged* until the code is released (in which case it is no longer development code, and the suffix is changed to empty).

In other words, anytime you see a non-empty version suffix, the version numbers shown refer to version from which the development code is derived. This is done because it is not generally known until release what the next released version number will be, since it is not known what types of changes will be included in it.

Specifying a version number

When specifying a version number, the major and minor version numbers should always be included. Additionally, all non-zero version numbers should be included, and any version number to the left of a non-zero version number should be included.

The suffix should always be included in the version number, with the indicated hyphen separating the semantic version number and the suffix. The only exception is for released code, in which case the suffix is empty and should be omitted, along with the joining hyphen.

The optional "x-" shown preceding the suffix in the version number is for compatibility with setup-tools so that versions compare correctly.

The above rules will unambiguously describe any released version of the package.

Interface Version

Because any change to the public interface requires a change to either the major or minor version numbers, the interface can be specified by a shortened two part version:

```
interface version ::= <Major>.<minor>
```

Note that this only applies for released versions: development versions may modify the public interface prior to changing the version numbers.

Release Number

The release number is a simple integer which increments by one for every public release of the code. It does not convey any information about compatibility with other versions, but it does provide a simple alternative to identifying released versions.

The release number should be written with a leading "r" or "rel". For instance, the first release was "r1".

For release code, the release number may be used in place of the suffix in the version number. This is optional because the version number and the release number are synonymous. However, including them both in the version string is a useful way to provide both pieces of information.

This alternative form of the version number is:

```
alt. version number ::= <Major>.<minor>[.<patch>[.<semantic>]]-r<release>
```

1.4.2 Module Contents

`docit.version.RELEASE = 3`

The current [Release Number](#).

`docit.version.MAJOR = 1`

The current *major version number*.

`docit.version.MINOR = 0`

The current *minor version number*.

`docit.version.PATCH = 0`

The current *patch version number*.

`docit.version.SEMANTIC = 2`

The current *semantic version number*.

`docit.version.SUFFIX = None`

The current **'Version Suffix'**.

Suffix options are `None`, "dev", and "blood-"

- `None` means this is a released/tagged version.
- "dev" means this is a development version from the trunk/mainline.
- "blood-" means it's on a branch. After the dash, fill in the name of the branch.

Dev and blood versions are still numbered for the *previous* version, because we may not know what the next version will be until we're finished.

`docit.version.COPYRIGHT = 2014`

The copyright year for the code.

`docit.version.YEAR = 2014`

The year in which the code was released.

See also:

- [MONTH](#)

- DAY
- datestr

docit.version.MONTH = 5

The month in which the code was released. This is 1 indexed, in [1, 12].

See also:

- YEAR
- DAY
- datestr
- MONTH_NAMES

docit.version.DAY = 18

The day of the month on which the code was released.

See also:

- YEAR
- MONTH
- datestr

docit.version.MONTH_NAMES = ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec']

A sequence giving the names of months, for use by `datestr`. Standard values are three-letter English-language abbreviations for the months of the Gregorian calendar.

docit.version.setuptools_string()

Returns the version string used by `setuptools`. This takes one of two forms:

```
setuptools_string ::= <Major>.<minor>.<patch>.<semantic>-x-<suffix>
                  <Major>.<minor>.<patch>.<semantic>-r<release>
```

The first form is used for development code (i.e., when `SUFFIX` is not `None`), and the second it used for released code.

This is similar to `string`, except for the additional `x-` for development versions, which is used to ensure that `setuptools` sorts versions correctly. (specifically, so that released versions are earlier than development versions which are derived from them).

docit.version.tag_name()

Returns the tag name for the most recent release.

docit.version.short_string()

Returns a string describing the [Interface Version](#) (i.e., `<Major>.<minor>`).

docit.version.string()

Like `setuptools_string`, except leaves out the `x-` for development versions.

docit.version.datestr()

Returns a simple string giving the date of release. Format of this string is unspecified, it intended to be human readable, not machine parsed. For machine processing, use the individual variables, as listed below.

See also:

- YEAR
- MONTH
- DAY
- MONTH_NAMES

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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This documentation is for docit 1.0 (v1.0.0.2-r3).

Project Resources

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