How to Doc Project of Python

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This is a README documentation of our project `mymodule`.

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The installation method here.

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CHAPTER 3

mymodule

3.1 foo module

Example Google style docstrings.

This module demonstrates documentation as specified by the Google Python Style Guide. Docstrings may extend over multiple lines. Sections are created with a section header and a colon followed by a block of indented text.

Example

Examples can be given using either the `Example` or `Examples` sections. Sections support any reStructuredText formatting, including literal blocks:

```
$ python example_google.py
```

Section breaks are created by resuming unindented text. Section breaks are also implicitly created anytime a new section starts.

`foo.module_level_variable1`

Module level variables may be documented in either the `Attributes` section of the module docstring, or in an inline docstring immediately following the variable.

Either form is acceptable, but the two should not be mixed. Choose one convention to document module level variables and be consistent with it.

Type int

class foo.ExampleClass(*param1*, *param2*, *param3*)

基类：object

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

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).

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

attr1

Description of *attr1*.

Type str

attr2

Description of *attr2*.

Type `int`, optional

attr3 = None

Doc comment *inline* with attribute

attr4 = None

Doc comment *before* attribute, with type specified

Type list of str

attr5 = None

Docstring *after* attribute, with type specified.

Type str

example_method(*param1*, *param2*)

Class methods are similar to regular functions.

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

参数

- **param1** – The first parameter.
- **param2** – The second parameter.

返回 True if successful, False otherwise.

`readonly_property`

Properties should be documented in their getter method.

Type str

`readwrite_property`

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 `list` of `str`

`exception foo.ExampleError(`*msg*, *code*`)`

基类：`Exception`

Exceptions are documented in the same way as classes.

The ___init___ method may be documented in either the class level docstring, or as a docstring on the ___init___ method itself.

Either form is acceptable, but the two should not be mixed. Choose one convention to document the ___init___ method and be consistent with it.

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

参数

- **msg** (*str*) – Human readable string describing the exception.
- **code** (`int`, optional) – Error code.

`msg`

Human readable string describing the exception.

Type str

`code`

Exception error code.

Type int

`foo.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.

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

Examples

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]
```

foo.**function_with_pep484_type_annotations**(*param1: int*, *param2: str*) → bool

Example function with PEP 484 type annotations.

参数

- **param1** – The first parameter.
- **param2** – The second parameter.

返回 The return value. True for success, False otherwise.

foo.**function_with_types_in_docstring**(*param1*, *param2*)

Example function with types documented in the docstring.

PEP 484 type annotations are supported. If attribute, parameter, and return types are annotated according to PEP 484, they do not need to be included in the docstring:

参数

- **param1** (*int*) – The first parameter.
- **param2** (*str*) – The second parameter.

返回 The return value. True for success, False otherwise.

返回类型 bool

foo.**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*.

`foo.module_level_variable2 = 98765`

Module level variable documented inline.

The docstring may span multiple lines. The type may optionally be specified on the first line, separated by a colon.

Type int

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