



Manual for version 1.2.12

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Contents

I	User Manual	4
1	Installation	4
2	Getting started	11
3	Documenting the code	13
4	Lists	19
5	Grouping	21
6	Including formulas	25
7	Graphs and diagrams	26
8	Preprocessing	28
9	Linking to external documentation	31
10	Frequently Asked Questions	32
11	Troubleshooting	35
II	Reference Manual	36
12	Features	37
13	Doxygen History	38
14	Doxygen usage	40
15	Doxytag usage	41
16	Doxysearch usage	42
17	Doxywizard usage	45
18	Installdox usage	45
19	Output Formats	46
20	Automatic link generation	46

21 Configuration	50
22 Special Commands	68
23 HTML Commands	98
 III Developers Manual	 99
24 Doxygen's Internals	100
25 Internationalization	103

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Introduction

Doxygen is a documentation system for C++, Java, IDL (Corba, Microsoft and KDE-DCOP flavors) and C.

It can help you in three ways:

1. It can generate an on-line documentation browser (in HTML) and/or an off-line reference manual (in \LaTeX) from a set of documented source files. There is also support for generating output in RTF (MS-Word), PostScript, hyperlinked PDF, compressed HTML, and Unix man pages. The documentation is extracted directly from the sources, which makes it much easier to keep the documentation consistent with the source code.
2. Doxygen can be configured to extract the code structure from undocumented source files. This can be very useful to quickly find your way in large source distributions. The relations between the various elements are visualized by means of include dependency graphs, inheritance diagrams, and collaboration diagrams, which are all generated automatically.
3. You can even 'abuse' doxygen for creating normal documentation (as I did for this manual).

Doxygen is developed under [Linux](#), but is set-up to be highly portable. As a result, it runs on most other Unix flavors as well. Furthermore, an executable for Windows 9x/NT is also available.

This manual is divided into three parts, each of which is divided into several sections.

The first part forms a user manual:

- Section [Installation](#) discusses how to [download](#), compile and install doxygen for your platform.
- Section [Getting started](#) tells you how to generate your first piece of documentation quickly.
- Section [Documenting the code](#) demonstrates the various ways that code can be documented.
- Section [Lists](#) show various ways to create lists.
- Section [Grouping](#) shows how to group things together.
- Section [Including formulas](#) shows how to insert formulas in the documentation.
- Section [Graphs and diagrams](#) describes the diagrams and graphs that doxygen can generate.
- Section [Preprocessing](#) explains how doxygen deals with macro definitions.
- Section [Linking to external documentation](#) explains how to let doxygen create links to externally generated documentation.
- Section [Frequently Asked Questions](#) gives answers to frequently asked questions.
- Section [Troubleshooting](#) tells you what to do when you have problems.

The second part forms a reference manual:

- Section [Features](#) presents an overview of what doxygen can do.
- Section [Doxygen History](#) shows what has changed during the development of doxygen and what still has to be done.
- Section [Doxygen usage](#) shows how to use the doxygen program.
- Section [Doxytag usage](#) shows how to use the doxytag program.
- Section [Doxysearch usage](#) shows how to use the doxysearch program.
- Section [Doxywizard usage](#) shows how to use the doxywizard program.
- Section [Installdox usage](#) shows how to use the installdox script that is generated by doxygen if you use tag files.
- Section [Output Formats](#) shows how to generate the various output formats supported by doxygen.
- Section [Automatic link generation](#) shows how to put links to files, classes, and members in the documentation.
- Section [Configuration](#) shows how to fine-tune doxygen, so it generates the documentation you want.
- Section [Special Commands](#) shows an overview of the special commands that can be used within the documentation.
- Section [HTML Commands](#) shows an overview of the HTML commands that can be used within the documentation.

The third part provides information for developers:

- Section [Doxygen's Internals](#) gives a global overview of how doxygen is internally structured.
- Section [Internationalization](#) explains how to add support for new output languages.

Projects using doxygen

I have compiled a list of projects that use doxygen (see <http://www.doxygen.org/projects.html>). If you know other projects, let me know and I'll add them.

Future work

Although doxygen is used successfully by a lot of people already, there is always room for improvement. Therefore, I have compiled a todo/wish list (see <http://www.doxygen.org/todo.html>) of possible and/or requested enhancements.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to:

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- All people at Troll Tech, for creating a beautiful GUI Toolkit (which is very useful as a Windows/Unix platform abstraction layer :-)
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- many, many others for suggestions, patches and bug reports.

Part I

User Manual

1 Installation

First go to the [download](http://www.doxygen.org/download.html) page (<http://www.doxygen.org/download.html>) to get the latest distribution, if you did not have it already.

This section is divided into the following subsections:

- [Compiling from source on Unix](#)
- [Installing the binaries on Unix](#)
- [Known compilation problems for Unix](#)
- [Compiling from source on Windows](#)
- [Installing the binaries on Windows](#)
- [Tools used to develop doxygen](#)

1.1 Compiling from source on Unix

If you downloaded the source distribution, you need at least the following to build the executable:

- The [GNU](#) tools flex, bison and make
- In order to generate a Makefile for your platform, you need [perl](#) (see <http://www.perl.com/>).

To take full advantage of doxygen's features the following additional tools should be installed.

- Troll Tech's GUI toolkit version 2.x.y [Qt](#) (see <http://www.trolltech.com/products/qt.html>). This is needed to build the GUI front-end.
- A \LaTeX distribution: for instance [teTeX 1.0](#). (see <http://www.tug.org/>). This is needed for generating LaTeX, Postscript, and PDF output.
- [the Graph visualization toolkit version 1.5](#) (see <http://www.research.att.com/sw/tools/graphviz/>). Needed for the include dependency graphs, the graphical inheritance graphs, and the collaboration graphs.
- The ghostscript interpreter.

Compilation is now done by performing the following steps:

1. Unpack the archive, unless you already have done that:

```
gunzip doxygen-$VERSION.src.tar.gz    # uncompress the archive
tar xf doxygen-$VERSION.src.tar        # unpack it
```

2. Run the configure script:

```
sh ./configure
```

The script tries to determine the platform you use, the make tool (which *must* be GNU make) and the perl interpreter. It will report what it finds.

To override the auto detected platform and compiler you can run configure as follows:

```
configure --platform platform-type
```

See the PLATFORMS file for a list of possible platform options.

If you have Qt-2.1.x installed and want to build the GUI front-end, you should run the configure script with the `--with-doxywizard` option:

```
configure --with-doxywizard
```

For an overview of other configuration options use

```
configure --help
```

3. Compile the program by running make:

```
make
```

The program should compile without problems and three binaries (doxygen, doxytag, and doxysearch) should be available in the bin directory of the distribution.

4. Optional: Generate the user manual.

```
make docs
```

To let doxygen generate the HTML documentation.

Note:

You will need the stream editor `sed` for this, but this should be available on any Unix platform.

The HTML directory of the distribution will now contain the html documentation (just point a HTML browser to the file `index.html` in the html directory).

5. Optional: Generate a PostScript and PDF version of the manual (you will need `latex` and `dvips` and the `ghostscript` package for this).

```
make pdf
```

The PostScript manual `doxygen_manual.ps` will be located in the latex directory of the distribution. Just send it to a PostScript printer to print it or use `ghostview` to view it.

1.2 Installing the binaries on Unix

After the compilation of the source code do a `make install` to install doxygen. If you downloaded the binary distribution for Unix, type:

```
./configure
make install
```

Binaries are installed into the directory `<prefix>/bin`. Use `make install_docs` to install the documentation and examples into `<docdir>/doxygen`.

`<prefix>` defaults to `/usr` but can be changed with the `--prefix` option of the configure script. The default `<docdir>` directory is `<prefix>/share/doc/packages` and can be changed with the `--docdir` option of the configure script.

Alternatively, you can also copy the binaries from the `bin` directory manually to some `bin` directory in your search path. This is sufficient to use doxygen.

Note:

You need the GNU install tool for this to work. Other install tools may put the binaries in the wrong directory!

If you have a RPM or DEP package, then please follow the standard installation procedure that is required for these packages.

1.3 Known compilation problems for Unix

Qt problems

The Qt include files and libraries are not a subdirectory of the directory pointed to by `QTDIR` on some systems (for instance on Red Hat 6.0 includes are in `/usr/include/qt` and libs are in `/usr/lib`).

The solution: go to the root of the doxygen distribution and do:

```
mkdir qt
cd qt
ln -s your-qt-include-dir-here include
ln -s your-qt-lib-dir-here lib
export QTDIR=$PWD
```

If you have a csh-like shell you should use `setenv QTDIR $PWD` instead of the `export` command above.

Now install doxygen as described above.

Latex problems

The file `a4wide.sty` is not available for all distributions. If your distribution does not have it please select another paper type in the config file (see the [PAPER_TYPE](#) tag in the config file).

HP-UX & Digital Unix problems

If you are compiling for HP-UX with `aCC` and you get this error:

```
/opt/aCC/lib/ld: Unsatisfied symbols:
alloca (code)
```

then you should (according to Anke Selig) edit `ce_parse.cpp` and replace

```
extern "C" {
    void *alloca (unsigned int);
};
```

with

```
#include <alloca.h>
```

If that does not help, try removing `ce_parse.cpp` and let bison rebuild it (this worked for me).

If you are compiling for Digital Unix, the same problem can be solved (according to Barnard Schmallhof) by replacing the following in `ce_parse.cpp`:

```
#else /* not GNU C. */
#if (!defined (__STDC__) && defined (sparc)) || defined (__sparc__) \
    || defined (__sparc) || defined (__sgi)
#include <alloca.h>
```

with

```
#else /* not GNU C. */
#if (!defined (__STDC__) && defined (sparc)) || defined (__sparc__) \
    || defined (__sparc) || defined (__sgi) || defined (__osf__)
#include <alloca.h>
```

Alternatively, one could fix the problem at the bison side. Here is patch for `bison.simple` (provided by Andre Johansen):

```
--- bison.simple~      Tue Nov 18 11:45:53 1997
+++ bison.simple      Mon Jan 26 15:10:26 1998
@@ -27,7 +27,7 @@
 #ifdef __GNUC__
 #define alloca __builtin_alloca
 #else /* not GNU C. */
-#if (!defined (__STDC__) && defined (sparc)) || defined (__sparc__) \
+|| defined (__sparc) || defined (__sgi)
+#if (!defined (__STDC__) && defined (sparc)) || defined (__sparc__) \
+|| defined (__sparc) || defined (__sgi) || defined (__alpha)
 #include <alloca.h>
 #else /* not sparc */
 #if defined (MSDOS) && !defined (__TURBOC__)
```

The generated `scanner.cpp` that comes with doxygen is build with this patch applied.

Sun compiler problems

I tried compiling doxygen only with Sun's C++ WorkShop Compiler version 5.0 (I used `./configure --platform solaris-cc`)

Qt-2.x.y is required for this compiler (Qt-1.44 has problems with the bool type).

Compiling the doxygen binary went ok, but while linking `doxytag` I got a lot of link errors, like these:

```
QList<PageInfo>::__vtbl /home/dimitri/doxygen/
objects/SunWS_cache/CC_obj_6/6c3e04IogMT2vrlGCQUQ.o
[Hint: try checking whether the first non-inlined, non-pure
virtual function of class QList<PageInfo> is defined]
```

These are generated because the compiler is confused about the object sharing between doxygen and doxytag. To compile doxytag and doxysearch anyway do:

```
rm -rf objects
mkdir objects
cd src
gmake -f Makefile.doxytag
gmake -f Makefile.doxysearch
```

when configuring with `--static` I got:

Undefined	first referenced
symbol	in file
dlclose	/usr/lib/libc.a(nss_deffinder.o)
dlsym	/usr/lib/libc.a(nss_deffinder.o)
dlopen	/usr/lib/libc.a(nss_deffinder.o)

Manually adding `-Bdynamic` after the target rule in `Makefile.doxygen` and `Makefile.doxytag` will fix this:

```
$(TARGET): $(OBJECTS) $(OBJMOC)
    $(LINK) $(LFLAGS) -o $(TARGET) $(OBJECTS) $(OBJMOC) $(LIBS) -Bdynamic
```

GNU 2.7.2.x compiler problems

Older versions of the GNU compiler have problems with constant strings containing characters with character codes larger than 127. Therefore the compiler will fail to compile some of the `translator_xx.h` files. A workaround, if you are planning to use the English translation only, is to configure doxygen with the `--english-only` option.

On some platforms (such as OpenBSD) using some versions of gcc with `-O2` can lead to eating all memory during the compilation of files such as `config.cpp`. As a workaround use `-debug` as a configure option or omit the `-O2` for the particular files in the Makefile.

1.4 Compiling from source on Windows

Currently, I have only compiled doxygen for Windows using Microsoft's Visual C++ (version 6.0). For other compilers you may need to edit the perl script in `wintools/make.pl` a bit. Let me know what you had to change if you got Doxygen working with another compiler.

Since Windows comes without all the nice tools that Unix users are used to, you need to install a number of these tools before you can compile doxygen for Windows.

Here is what is required:

- An unzip/unrar tool like WinZip to unpack the tar source distribution. This can be found at <http://www.winzip.com/>
The good, tested, and free alternative is the `tar` utility supplied with [cygwin tools](#). Anyway, the cygwin's flex, bison, and sed are also recommended below.
- Microsoft Visual C++ (I only tested with version 6.0). Use the `vcvars32.bat` batch file to set the environment variables (if you did not select to do this automatically during installation).
Borland C++ or MINGW (see <http://www.mingw.org/>) are also supported.
- Perl 5.0 or higher for Windows. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.ActiveState.com/Products/ActivePerl/>

- The GNU tools flex, bison, and sed. To get these working on Windows you should install the [cygwin tools](http://sources.redhat.com/cygwin/) (see <http://sources.redhat.com/cygwin/>)

Alternatively, you can also choose to download only a [small subset](http://www.doxygen.org/dl/cygwin.tools.zip) (see <http://www.doxygen.org/dl/cygwin.tools.zip>) of the cygwin tools that I put together just to compile doxygen.

Make sure the BISONLIB environment variable points to the location where the files bison.simple and bison.hairy are located. For instance if these files are in `c:\tools\cygwin\share` then BISONLIB should be set to `//c/tools/cygwin/share/`

Also make sure the tools are available from a dos box, by adding the directory they are in to the search path.

For those of you who are very new to cygwin (if you are going to install it from scratch), you should notice that there is an archive file `bootstrap.zip` which also contains the `tar` utility (`tar.exe`), `gzip` utilities, and the `cygwin1.dll` core. This also means that you have the `tar` in hands from the start. It can be used to unpack the tar source distribution instead of using WinZip – as mentioned at the beginning of this list of steps.

- From Doxygen-1.2.2-20001015 onwards, the distribution includes the part of Qt-2.x.y that is needed for to compile doxygen, doxytag, and doxysearch. The Windows specific part were also created. As a result doxygen can be compiled on systems without X11 or the commercial version of Qt.

For doxywizard, a complete Qt library is still a requirement however. You can download the non-commercial version from Troll-Tech web-site. See doxygen download page for a link.

- To generate LaTeX documentation or formulas in HTML you need the tools: `latex`, `dvips` and `gswin32`. To get these working under Windows install the fpTeX distribution. You can download it at: <http://www.es-e-metz.fr/~popineau/fptex/wwwfptex.html>

Make sure the tools are available from a dos box, by adding the directory they are in to the search path.

For your information, the LaTeX is freely available set of so called macros and styles on the top of the famous TeX program (by famous Donald Knuth) and the accompanied utilities (all available for free). It is used for high quality typesetting. The result – in the form of so called DVI (DeVice Independent) file – can be printed or displayed on various devices preserving exactly the same look up to the capability of the device. The `dvips` allows you to convert the `dvi` to the high quality PostScript (i.e. PostScript that can be processed by utilities like `psnup`, `psbook`, `psselect`, and others). The derived version of TeX (the pdfTeX) can be used to produce PDF output instead of DVI, or the PDF can be produced from PostScript using the utility `ps2pdf`.

If you want to use MikTeX then you need to download the `fancyhdr` package separately. You can find it at:

<ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/supported/fancyhdr/>

- If you want to generate compressed HTML help (see [GENERATE_HTMLHELP](#)) in the config file, then you need the Microsoft HTML help workshop. You can download it at: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/htmlhelp/html/v>
- If you used WinZip to extract the tar archive it will (apparently) not create empty folders, so you have to add the folders `objects` and `bin` manually in the root of the distribution before compiling.
- [the Graph visualization toolkit version 1.5](#)

(see <http://www.research.att.com/sw/tools/graphviz/>). Needed for the include dependency graphs, the graphical inheritance graphs, and the collaboration graphs.

Compilation is now done by performing the following steps:

1. Open a dos box. Make sure all tools (i.e. `nmake`, `latex`, `gswin32`, `dvips`, `sed`, `flex`, `bison`, `cl`, `rm`, and `perl`), are accessible from the command-line (add them to the `PATH` environment variable if needed).

Notice: The use of LaTeX is optional and only needed for compilation of the documentation into PostScript or PDF. It is *not* needed for compiling the doxygen's binaries.

2. Go to the doxygen root dir and type:

```
make.bat msvc
```

This should build the executables `doxygen.exe`, `doxytag.exe`, and `doxysearch.exe` using Microsoft's Visual C++ compiler (The compiler should not produce any serious warnings or errors).

You can use also the `bcc` argument to build executables using the Borland C++ compiler, or `mingw` argument to compile using GNU `gcc`.

3. To build the examples, go to the `examples` subdirectory and type:

```
nmake
```

4. To generate the doxygen documentation, go to the `doc` subdirectory and type:

```
nmake
```

The generated HTML docs are located in the `..\html` subdirectory.

The sources for LaTeX documentation are located in the `..\latex` subdirectory. From those sources, the DVI, PostScript, and PDF documentation can be generated.

1.5 Installing the binaries on Windows

There is no fancy installation procedure at the moment (if anyone can add it in a location independent way please let me know).

To install doxygen, just copy the binaries from the `bin` directory to a location somewhere in the path. Alternatively, you can include the `bin` directory of the distribution to the path.

For running doxywizard you need to install the non-commercial version of the Qt library first. This library can be downloaded from <http://www.trolltech.com/products/download/qt-win-noncomm.html>

1.6 Tools used to develop doxygen

Doxygen was developed and tested under Linux using the following open-source tools:

- EGCS version 2.91.66
- GNU flex version 2.5.4
- GNU bison version 1.25
- GNU make version 3.76.1
- Perl version 5.005_02
- VIM version 5.4
- Netscape 4.61
- Troll Tech's tmake version 1.3 (included in the distribution)
- teTeX version 0.9
- CVS 1.10.7

2 Getting started

The executable `doxygen` is the main program that parses the sources and generates the documentation. See section [Doxygen usage](#) for more detailed usage information.

The executable `doxytag` is only needed if you want to generate references to external documentation (i.e. documentation that was generated by `doxygen`) for which you do not have the sources or to create a search index for the search engine. See section [Doxytag usage](#) for more detailed usage information.

The executable `doxysearch` is only needed if you want to use the search engine. See section [Doxysearch usage](#) for more detailed usage information.

Optionally, the executable `doxywizard` is a GUI front-end for editing the configuration files that are used by `doxygen`.

2.1 Step 1: Creating a configuration file

Doxygen uses a configuration file to determine all of its settings. Each project should get its own configuration file. A project can consist of a single source file, but can also be an entire source tree that is recursively scanned.

To simplify the creation of a configuration file, `doxygen` can create a template configuration file for you. To do this call `doxygen` with the `-g` option:

```
doxygen -g <config-file>
```

where `<config-file>` is the name of the configuration file. If you omit the file name, a file named `Doxyfile` will be created. If a file with the name `<config-file>` already exists, `doxygen` will rename it to `<config-file>.bak` before generating the configuration template. If you use `-` (i.e. the minus sign) as the file name then `doxygen` will try to read the configuration file from standard input (`stdin`).

The configuration file has a format that is similar to that of a (simple) Makefile. It contains of a number of assignments (tags) of the form:

```
TAGNAME = VALUE or
```

```
TAGNAME = VALUE1 VALUE2 ...
```

You can probably leave the values of most tags in a generated template configuration file to their default value.

The `INPUT` tag is the only tag for which you are required to provide a value. See section [Configuration](#) for more details about the configuration file. For a small project consisting of a few C and/or C++ source and header files, you can add the names of the files after the `INPUT` tag.

If you have a larger project consisting of a source directory or tree this may become tiresome. In this case you should put the root directory or directories after the `INPUT` tag, and add one or more file patterns to the `FILE_PATTERNS` tag (for instance `*.cpp *.h`). Only files that match one of the patterns will be parsed (if the patterns are omitted all files will be parsed). For recursive parsing of a source tree you must set the `RECURSIVE` tag to `YES`. To further fine-tune the list of files that is parsed the `EXCLUDE` and `EXCLUDE_PATTERNS` tags can be used.

If you start using `doxygen` for an existing project (thus without any documentation that `doxygen` is aware of), you can still get an idea of what the documented result would be. To do so, you must set the `EXTRACT_ALL` tag in the configuration file to `YES`. Then, `doxygen` will pretend everything in your sources is documented. Please note that warnings of undocumented members will not be generated as long as `EXTRACT_ALL` is set to `YES`.

To analyse an existing piece of software it is useful to cross-reference a (documented) entity with its definition in the source files. Doxygen will generate such cross-references if you set the [SOURCE_BROWSER](#) tag to YES. It can also include the sources directly into the documentation by setting [INLINE_SOURCES](#) to YES (this can be handy for code reviews for instance).

2.2 Step 2: Running doxygen

To generate the documentation you can now enter:

```
doxygen <config-file>
```

Doxygen will create a `html`, `rtf`, `latex` and/or `man` directory inside the output directory. As the names suggest these directories contain the generated documentation in HTML, RTF, \LaTeX and Unix-Man page format.

The default output directory is the directory in which doxygen is started. The directory to which the output is written can be changed using the [OUTPUT_DIRECTORY](#), [HTML_OUTPUT](#), [RTF_OUTPUT](#), [LATEX_OUTPUT](#), and [MAN_OUTPUT](#) tags of the configuration file. If the output directory does not exist, doxygen will try to create it for you.

The generated HTML documentation can be viewed by pointing a HTML browser to the `index.html` file in the `html` directory. For the best results a browser that supports cascading style sheets (CSS) should be used (I'm currently using Netscape 4.61 to test the generated output).

The generated \LaTeX documentation must first be compiled by a \LaTeX compiler (I use teTeX distribution version 0.9 that contains \TeX version 3.14159). To simplify the process of compiling the generated documentation, doxygen writes a `Makefile` into the `latex` directory. By typing `make` in the `latex` directory the dvi file `refman.dvi` will be generated (provided that you have a make tool called `make` of course). This file can then be viewed using `xdvi` or converted into a PostScript file `refman.ps` by typing `make ps` (this requires `dvips`). To put 2 pages on one physical page use `make ps_2on1` instead. The resulting PostScript file can be send to a PostScript printer. If you do not have a PostScript printer, you can try to use `ghostscript` to convert PostScript into something your printer understands. Conversion to PDF is also possible if you have installed the `ghostscript` interpreter; just type `make pdf` (or `make pdf_2on1`). To get the best results for PDF output you should set the [PDF_HYPERLINKS](#) tag to YES.

The generated man pages can be viewed using the `man` program. You do need to make sure the `man` directory is in the `man` path (see the `MANPATH` environment variable). Note that there are some limitations to the capabilities of the man page format, so some information (like class diagrams, cross references and formulas) will be lost.

2.3 Step 3: Documenting the sources

Although documenting the source is presented as step 3, in a new project this should of course be step 1. Here I assume you already have some code and you want doxygen to generate a nice document describing the API and maybe the internals as well.

If the [EXTRACT_ALL](#) option is set to NO in the configuration file (the default), then doxygen will only generate documentation for *documented* members, files, classes and namespaces. So how do you document these? For members, classes and namespaces there are basically two options:

1. Place a *special* documentation block in front of the declaration or definition of the member, class or namespace. For file, class and namespace members it is also allowed to place the documentation

directly after the member. See section [Special documentation blocks](#) to learn more about special documentation blocks.

2. Place a special documentation block somewhere else (another file or another location) *and* put a *structural command* in the documentation block. A structural command links a documentation block to a certain entity that can be documented (e.g. a member, class, namespace or file). See section [Structural commands](#) to learn more about structural commands.

Files can only be documented using the second option. The text inside a special documentation block is parsed before it is written to the HTML and/or \LaTeX output files.

During parsing the following steps take place:

- The special commands inside the documentation are executed. See section [Special Commands](#) for an overview of all commands.
- If a line starts with some whitespace followed by one or more asterixes (*) and then optionally more whitespace, then all whitespace and asterixes are removed.
- All resulting blank lines are treated as a paragraph separators. This saves you from placing new-paragraph commands yourself in order to make the generated documentation readable.
- Links are created for words corresponding to documented classes.
- Links to members are created when certain patterns are found in the text. See section [Automatic link generation](#) for more information on how the automatic link generation works.
- HTML tags that are in the documentation are interpreted and converted to \LaTeX equivalents for the \LaTeX output. See section [HTML Commands](#) for an overview of all supported HTML tags.

3 Documenting the code

3.1 Special documentation blocks

The following types of special documentation blocks are supported by doxygen:

- The Qt style, where special documentation blocks look like:

```
/*!  
... text ...  
*/
```

and the one line version:

```
/*! ... one line of text ...
```

- The JavaDoc style, where special documentation blocks look like:

```
/**  
* ... text ...  
*/
```

and the one line version:

```
/// ... one line of text ...
```

Doxygen only allows one brief and one detailed description. If there is one brief description before a declaration and one before a definition, only the one before the *declaration* will be used. If the same

situation occurs for a detailed description, the one before the *definition* is preferred and the one before the declaration will be ignored.

Here is an example of a documented piece of C++ code using the Qt style:

```
//! A test class.
/*!
    A more elaborate class description.
*/

class Test
{
    public:

        //! An enum.
        /*! More detailed enum description. */
        enum TEnum {
            TVal1, /*!< Enum value TVal1. */
            TVal2, /*!< Enum value TVal2. */
            TVal3 /*!< Enum value TVal3. */
        }

        //! Enum pointer.
        /*! Details. */
        *enumPtr,
        //! Enum variable.
        /*! Details. */
        enumVar;

        //! A constructor.
        /*!
            A more elaborate description of the constructor.
        */
        Test();

        //! A destructor.
        /*!
            A more elaborate description of the destructor.
        */
        ~Test();

        //! A normal member taking two arguments and returning an integer value.
        /*!
            \param a an integer argument.
            \param s a constant character pointer.
            \return The test results
            \sa Test(), ~Test(), testMeToo() and publicVar()
        */
        int testMe(int a, const char *s);

        //! A pure virtual member.
        /*!
            \sa testMe()
            \param c1 the first argument.
            \param c2 the second argument.
        */
        virtual void testMeToo(char c1, char c2) = 0;

        //! A public variable.
        /*!
            Details.
        */
        int publicVar;

        //! A function variable.
        /*!

```

```

    Details.
    */
    int (*handler)(int a,int b);
};

```

The one-line comments should contain a brief description, whereas the multi-line comment blocks contain a more detailed description. Note that consecutive one-line comments are merged together in one brief description. The brief descriptions are included in the member overview of a class, namespace or file and are printed using a small italic font (this description can be hidden by setting [BRIEF_MEMBER_DESC](#) to NO in the config file). By default the brief descriptions become the first sentence of the detailed descriptions (but this can be changed by setting the [REPEAT_BRIEF](#) tag to NO). Both the brief and the detailed descriptions are optional for the Qt style.

By default a Javadoc style documentation block behaves the same way as a Qt style documentation block. This is not according the Javadoc specification however, where the first sentence of the documentation block is automatically treated as a brief description. To enable this behaviour you should set [JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF](#) to YES in the configuration file. If you enable this option and want to put a dot in the middle of a sentence without ending it, you should put a backslash and a space after it. Here is an example:

```

/** Brief description (e.g.\ using only a few words). Details follow. */

```

Here is the same piece of code as shown above, this time documented using the Javadoc style and [JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF](#) set to YES:

```

/**
 * A test class. A more elaborate class description.
 */

class Test
{
    public:

    /**
     * An enum.
     * More detailed enum description.
     */

    enum TEnum {
        TVal1, /**< enum value TVal1. */
        TVal2, /**< enum value TVal2. */
        TVal3 /**< enum value TVal3. */
    }

    *enumPtr, /**< enum pointer. Details. */
    enumVar; /**< enum variable. Details. */

    /**
     * A constructor.
     * A more elaborate description of the constructor.
     */
    Test();

    /**
     * A destructor.
     * A more elaborate description of the destructor.
     */
    ~Test();
}

```

```

/**
 * a normal member taking two arguments and returning an integer value.
 * @param a an integer argument.
 * @param s a constant character pointer.
 * @see Test()
 * @see ~Test()
 * @see testMeToo()
 * @see publicVar()
 * @return The test results
 */
int testMe(int a,const char *s);

/**
 * A pure virtual member.
 * @see testMe()
 * @param c1 the first argument.
 * @param c2 the second argument.
 */
virtual void testMeToo(char c1,char c2) = 0;

/**
 * a public variable.
 * Details.
 */
int publicVar;

/**
 * a function variable.
 * Details.
 */
int (*handler)(int a,int b);
};

```

Unlike most other documentation systems, doxygen also allows you to put the documentation of members (including global functions) in front of the *definition*. This way the documentation can be placed in the source file instead of the header file. This keeps the header file compact, and allows the implementer of the members more direct access to the documentation. As a compromise the brief description could be placed before the declaration and the detailed description before the member definition.

Note:

Each entity can only have *one* brief and *one* detailed description. If you specify more than one comment block of the same type, only one will be used, and all others are ignored!

3.2 Structural commands

So far we have assumed that the documentation blocks are always located in front of the declaration or definition of a file, class or namespace or in front of one of its members. Although this is often comfortable, it may sometimes be better to put the documentation somewhere else. For some types of documentation blocks (like file documentation) this is even required. Doxygen allows you to put your documentation blocks practically anywhere (the exception is inside the body of a function or inside a normal C style comment block), as long as you put a structural command inside the documentation block.

Structural commands (like all other commands) start with a backslash (\), or an at-sign (@) in JavaDoc style, followed by a command name and one or more parameters. For instance, if you want to document the class `Test` in the example above, you could have also put the following documentation block somewhere in the input that is read by doxygen:

```
/*! \class Test
    \brief A test class.

    A more detailed class description.
*/
```

Here the special command `\class` is used to indicate that the comment block contains documentation for the class `Test`. Other structural commands are:

- `\struct` to document a C-struct.
- `\union` to document a union.
- `\enum` to document an enumeration type.
- `\fn` to document a function.
- `\var` to document a variable or typedef or enum value.
- `\def` to document a `#define`.
- `\file` to document a file.
- `\namespace` to document a namespace.

See section [Special Commands](#) for detailed information about these and other commands. Note that the documentation block belonging to a file should always contain a structural command.

To document a member of a C++ class, you must also document the class itself. The same holds for namespaces. To document a global C function, typedef, enum or preprocessor definition you must first document the file that contains it (usually this will be a header file, because that file contains the information that is exported to other source files).

Let's repeat that, because it is often overlooked: to document global objects (functions, typedefs, enum, macros, etc), you *must* document the file in which they are defined. In other words, there *must* at least be a

```
/*! \file */
```

or a

```
/** @file */
```

line in this file.

Here is an example of a C header named `structcmd.h` that is documented using structural commands:

```
/*! \file structcmd.h
    \brief A Documented file.

    Details.
*/

/*! \def MAX(a,b)
    \brief A macro that returns the maximum of \a a and \a b.

    Details.
*/

/*! \var typedef unsigned int UINT32
    \brief A type definition for a .

    Details.
*/

/*! \var int errno
```

```

    \brief Contains the last error code.

    \warning Not thread safe!
*/

/*! \fn int open(const char *pathname,int flags)
    \brief Opens a file descriptor.

    \param pathname The name of the descriptor.
    \param flags Opening flags.
*/

/*! \fn int close(int fd)
    \brief Closes the file descriptor \a fd.
    \param fd The descriptor to close.
*/

/*! \fn size_t write(int fd,const char *buf, size_t count)
    \brief Writes \a count bytes from \a buf to the filedescrptor \a fd.
    \param fd The descriptor to write to.
    \param buf The data buffer to write.
    \param count The number of bytes to write.
*/

/*! \fn int read(int fd,char *buf,size_t count)
    \brief Read bytes from a file descriptor.
    \param fd The descriptor to read from.
    \param buf The buffer to read into.
    \param count The number of bytes to read.
*/

#define MAX(a,b) (((a)>(b))?(a):(b))
typedef unsigned int UINT32;
int errno;
int open(const char *,int);
int close(int);
size_t write(int,const char *, size_t);
int read(int,char *,size_t);

```

Note:

Because each comment block in the example above contains a structural command, all the comment blocks could be moved to another location or input file (the source file for instance), without affecting the generated documentation. The disadvantage of this approach is that prototypes are duplicated, so all changes have to be made twice!

3.3 Documenting compound members.

If you want to document the members of a file, struct, union, class, or enum, and you want to put the documentation for these members inside the compound, it is sometimes desired to place the documentation block after the member instead of before. For this purpose doxygen has the following additional comment blocks:

```

/*!< ... */

```

This block can be used to put a Qt style detailed documentation block after a member. The one line brief description looks as follows:

```
//!< ...
```

There are also JavaDoc versions for detailed documentation:

```
/**< ... */
```

(where the first sentence is the brief description if JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF is set to YES) and there is a separate brief description as well:

```
///< ...
```

Note that these blocks have the same structure and meaning as the special comment blocks above only the < indicates that the member is located in front of the block instead of after the block.

Here is an example of the use of these comment blocks:

```
/*! A test class */

class Test
{
    public:
        /** An enum type.
         * The documentation block cannot be put after the enum!
         */
        enum EnumType
        {
            int EVall,      /**< enum value 1 */
            int EVa2       /**< enum value 2 */
        };
        void member();     /**< a member function.

    protected:
        int value;         /**< an integer value */
};
```

Warning:

These blocks can only be used to document *members* and *parameters*. They cannot be used to document files, classes, unions, structs, groups, namespaces and enums themselves. Furthermore, the structural commands mentioned in the previous section (like \class) are ignored inside these comment blocks.

4 Lists

Doxygen has a number of ways to create lists of items.

Using dashes

By putting a number of column-aligned minus signs at the start of a line, a bullet list will automatically be generated. Numbered lists can also be generated by using a minus followed by a hash. Nesting of lists is allowed.

Here is an example:

```

/*!
 * A list of events:
 *   - mouse events
 *       -# mouse move event
 *       -# mouse click event\n
 *           More info about the click event.
 *       -# mouse double click event
 *   - keyboard events
 *       -# key down event
 *       -# key up event
 *
 * More text here.
 */

```

The result will be:

A list of events:

- mouse events
 1. mouse move event
 2. mouse click event

More info about the click event.
 3. mouse double click event
- keyboard events
 1. key down event
 2. key up event

More text here.

If you use tabs within lists, please make sure that [TAB_SIZE](#) in the configuration file is set to the correct tab size.

Using HTML commands

If you like you can also use HTML commands inside the documentation blocks. Using these commands has the advantage that it is more natural for list items that consists of multiple paragraphs.

Here is the above example with HTML commands:

```

/*!
 * A list of events:
 *   <ul>
 *     <li> mouse events
 *       <ol>
 *         <li>mouse move event
 *         <li>mouse click event\n
 *           More info about the click event.
 *         <li>mouse double click event
 *       </ol>
 *     <li> keyboard events
 *       <ol>
 *         <li>key down event
 *         <li>key up event
 *       </ol>
 *   </ul>
 * More text here.
 */

```

Note:

The indentation here is not important.

Using `\arg` or `@li`

For compatibility with the Troll Tech's internal documentation tool and with KDoc, doxygen has two commands that can be used to create simple unnested lists.

See `\arg` and `\li` for more info.

5 Grouping

Doxygen has two mechanisms to group things together. One mechanism works at a global level, creating a new page for each group. These groups are called "modules" in the documentation. The other mechanism works within a member list of some compound entity, and is referred to as a "member group".

5.1 Modules

Modules are a way to group things together on a separate page. You can document a group as a whole, as well as all individual members. Members of a group can be files, namespaces, classes, functions, variables, enums, typedefs, and defines, but also other groups.

To define a group, you should put the `\defgroup` command in a special comment block. The first argument of the command is a label that should uniquely identify the group. You can make an entity a member of a specific group by putting a `\ingroup` command inside its documentation block. The second argument is the title of the group.

To avoid putting `\ingroup` commands in the documentation of each member you can also group members together by the open marker `@{` before the group and the closing marker `@}` after the group. The markers can be put in the documentation of the group definition or in a separate documentation block.

Groups can also be nested using these grouping markers.

You will get an error message when you use the same group label more than once. If you don't want doxygen to enforce unique labels, then you can use `\addtogroup` instead of `\defgroup`. It can be used exactly like `\defgroup`, but when the group has been defined already, then it silently merges the existing documentation with the new one. The title of the group is optional for this command, so you can use

```
/** \addtogroup <label> */
/*\@{ */
/*\@}*/
```

to add members to a group that is defined in more detail elsewhere.

Note that compound entities (like classes, files and namespaces) can be put into multiple groups, but members (like variable, functions, typedefs and enums) can only be a member of one group (this restriction is to avoid ambiguous linking targets).

Doxygen will put members into that group where the grouping definition had the highest priority: f.i. `\ingroup` overrides any automatic grouping definition via `@{ @}`. Conflicting grouping definitions with the same priority trigger a warning, unless one definition was for a member without any explicit documentation. The following example puts `VarInA` into group `A` and silently resolves the conflict for `IntegerVariable` by putting it into group `IntVariables`, because the second instance of `IntegerVariable` is undocumented:


```

/**
 * \ingroup A
 */
extern int VarInA;

/**
 * \defgroup IntVariables Global integer variables
 */
/*@{*/

/** an integer variable */
extern int IntegerVariable;

/*@}*/

....

/**
 * \defgroup Variables Global variables
 */
/*@{*/

/** a variable in group A */
int VarInA;

int IntegerVariable;

/*@}*/

```

The priorities of grouping definitions are (from highest to lowest): `\ingroup`, `\defgroup`, `\addtogroup`, `\weakgroup`. The last command is exactly like `\addtogroup` with a lower priority. It was added to allow "lazy" grouping definitions: you can use commands with a higher priority in your .h files to define the hierarchy and `\weakgroup` in .c files without having to duplicate the hierarchy exactly.

Example:

```

/** @defgroup group1 The First Group
 * This is the first group
 * @{
 */

/** @brief class C1 in group 1 */
class C1 {};

/** @brief class C2 in group 1 */
class C2 {};

/** function in group 1 */
void func() {}

/** @} */ // end of group1

/**
 * @defgroup group2 The Second Group
 * This is the second group
 */

/** @defgroup group3 The Third Group
 * This is the third group
 */

/** @defgroup group4 The Fourth Group
 * @ingroup group3
 */

```

```
* Group 4 is a subgroup of group 3
*/

/**
 * @ingroup group2
 * @brief class C3 in group 2
 */
class C3 {};

/** @ingroup group2
 * @brief class C4 in group 2
 */
class C4 {};

/** @ingroup group3
 * @brief class C5 in @link group3 the third group@endlink.
 */
class C5 {};

/** @ingroup group1 group2 group3 group4
 * namespace N1 is in four groups
 * @sa @link group1 The first group@endlink, group2, group3, group4
 *
 * Also see @ref mypage2
 */
namespace N1 {};

/** @file
 * @ingroup group3
 * @brief this file in group 3
 */

/** @defgroup group5 The Fifth Group
 * This is the fifth group
 * @{
 */

/** @page mypage1 This is a section in group 5
 * Text of the first section
 */

/** @page mypage2 This is another section in group 5
 * Text of the second section
 */

/** @} */ // end of group5

/** @addtogroup group1
 *
 * More documentation for the first group.
 * @{
 */

/** another function in group 1 */
void func2() {}

/** yet another function in group 1 */
void func3() {}

/** @} */ // end of group1
```

5.2 Member Groups

If a compound (e.g. a class or file) has many members, it is often desired to group them together. Doxygen already automatically groups things together on type and protection level, but maybe you feel that this is not enough or that that default grouping is wrong. For instance, because you feel that members of different (syntactic) types belong to the same (semantic) group.

A member group is defined by a

```
/*@{
...
/*@}
```

block or a

```
/*@{ */
...
/*@} */
```

block if you prefer C style comments. Note that the members of the group should be physically inside the member group's body.

Before the opening marker of a block a separate comment block may be placed. This block should contain the `@name` (or `\name`) command and is used to specify the header of the group. Optionally, the comment block may also contain more detailed information about the group.

Nesting of member groups is not allowed.

If all members of a member group inside a class have the same type and protection level (for instance all are static public members), then the whole member group is displayed as a subgroup of the type/protection level group (the group is displayed as a subsection of the "Static Public Members" section for instance). If two or more members have different types, then the group is put at the same level as the automatically generated groups. If you want to force all member-groups of a class to be at the top level, you should put a `\nosubgrouping` command inside the documentation of the class.

Example:

```
/** A class. Details */
class Test
{
    public:
        /*@{
        /** Same documentation for both members. Details */
        void func1InGroup1();
        void func2InGroup1();
        /*@}

        /** Function without group. Details. */
        void ungroupedFunction();
        void func1InGroup2();
    protected:
        void func2InGroup2();
};

void Test::func1InGroup1() {}
void Test::func2InGroup1() {}

/** @name Group2
 * Description of group 2.
 */
/*@{
```

```

/** Function 2 in group 2. Details. */
void Test::func2InGroup2() {}
/** Function 1 in group 2. Details. */
void Test::func1InGroup2() {}
/*@}

/*! \file
 * docs for this file
 */

/*@{
///! one description for all members of this group
///! (because DISTRIBUTE_GROUP_DOC is YES in the config file)
#define A 1
#define B 2
void glob_func();
/*@}

```

Here Group1 is displayed as a subsection of the "Public Members". And Group2 is a separate section because it contains members with different protection levels (i.e. public and protected).

6 Including formulas

Doxygen allows you to put \LaTeX formulas in the output (this works only for the HTML and \LaTeX output, not for the RTF nor for the man page output). To be able to include formulas (as images) in the HTML documentation, you will also need to have the following tools installed

- `latex`: the \LaTeX compiler, needed to parse the formulas. To test I have used the `teTeX 0.9` distribution.
- `dvips`: a tool to convert DVI files to PostScript files I have used version 5.86 from Radical Eye software for testing.
- `gs`: the GhostScript interpreter for converting PostScript files to bitmaps. I have used Aladdin GhostScript 5.10 for testing.

There are two ways to include formulas in the documentation.

1. Using in-text formulas that appear in the running text. These formulas should be put between a pair of `\f$` commands, so

The distance between `\f$(x_1,y_1)\f$` and `\f$(x_2,y_2)\f$` is `\f$\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}\f$`.

results in:

The distance between (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$.

2. Unnumbered displayed formulas that are centered on a separate line. These formulas should be put between `\f[` and `\f]` commands. An example:

```

\f[
|I_2|=\left| \int_0^T \psi(t)
\left\{
u(a,t)-
\int_{\gamma(t)}^a

```

```

\frac{d\theta}{k(\theta,t)}
\int_a^\theta c(\xi)u_t(\xi,t)d\xi
\right\} dt
\right|
\end{array}

```

results in:

$$|I_2| = \left| \int_0^T \psi(t) \left\{ u(a,t) - \int_{\gamma(t)}^a \frac{d\theta}{k(\theta,t)} \int_a^\theta c(\xi) u_t(\xi,t) d\xi \right\} dt \right|$$

Formulas should be valid commands in L^AT_EX's math-mode.

Warning:

Currently, doxygen is not very fault tolerant in recovering from typos in formulas. It may have to be necessary to remove the file `formula.repository` that is written in the `html` directory to a rid of an incorrect formula

7 Graphs and diagrams

Doxygen has built-in support to generate inheritance diagrams for C++ classes.

Doxygen can use the "dot" tool from graphviz 1.5 to generate more advanced diagrams & graphs. Graphviz is an open-sourced, cross-platform graph drawing toolkit from AT&T and Lucent Bell Labs and can be found at <http://www.research.att.com/sw/tools/graphviz/>

If you have the "dot" tool available in the path, you can set `HAVE_DOT` to YES in the configuration file to let doxygen use it.

Doxygen uses the "dot" tool to generate the following graphs:

- if `GRAPHICAL_HIERARCHY` is set to YES, a graphical representation of the class hierarchy will be drawn, along with the textual one. Currently this feature is supported for HTML only.

Warning: When you have a very large class hierarchy where many classes derive from a common base class, the resulting image may become too big to handle for some browsers.

- if `CLASS_GRAPH` is set to YES, a graph will be generated for each documented class showing the direct and indirect inheritance relations. This disables the generation of the built-in class inheritance diagrams.
- if `INCLUDE_GRAPH` is set to YES, an include dependency graph is generated for each documented file that includes at least one other file. This feature is currently supported for HTML and RTF only.
- if `COLLABORATION_GRAPH` is set to YES, a graph is drawn for each documented class and struct that shows:
 - the inheritance relations with base classes.
 - the usage relations with other structs & classes (e.g. class A has a member variable `m_a` of type class B, then A has an arrow to B with `m_a` as label).

The elements in the class diagrams in HTML and RTF have the following meaning:

- A **yellow** box indicates a class. A box can have a little marker in the lower right corner to indicate that the class contains base classes that are hidden. For the class diagrams the maximum tree width is currently 8 elements. If a tree is wider some nodes will be hidden. If the box is filled with a dashed pattern the inheritance relation is virtual.

- A **white** box indicates that the documentation of the class is currently shown.
- A **grey** box indicates an undocumented class.
- A **solid dark blue** arrow indicates public inheritance.
- A **dashed dark green** arrow indicates protected inheritance.
- A **dotted dark green** arrow indicates private inheritance.

The elements in the class diagram in L^AT_EX have the following meaning:

- A **white** box indicates a class. A **marker** in the lower right corner of the box indicates that the class has base classes that are hidden. If the box has a **dashed** border this indicates virtual inheritance.
- A **solid** arrow indicates public inheritance.
- A **dashed** arrow indicates protected inheritance.
- A **dotted** arrow indicates private inheritance.

The elements in the graphs generated by the dot tool have the following meaning:

- A **white** box indicates a class or struct or file.
- A box with a **red** border indicates a node that has *more* arrows than are shown! In other words: the graph is *truncated* with respect to this node. The reason why a graph is sometimes truncated is to prevent images from becoming too large. For the graphs generated with dot doxygen tries to limit the width of the resulting image to 1024 pixels.
- A **black** box indicates that the class' documentation is currently shown.
- A **dark blue** arrow indicates an include relation (for the include dependency graph) or public inheritance (for the other graphs).
- A **dark green** arrow indicates protected inheritance.
- A **dark red** arrow indicates private inheritance.
- A **purple dashed** arrow indicated a "usage" relation, the edge of the arrow is labeled with the variable(s) responsible for the relation. Class A uses class B, if class A has a member variable m of type C, where B is a subtype of C (e.g. C could be B, B*, T*).

Here are a couple of header files that together show the various diagrams that doxygen can generate:

diagrams_a.h

```
#ifndef _DIAGRAMS_A_H
#define _DIAGRAMS_A_H
class A { public: A *m_self; };
#endif
```

diagrams_b.h

```
#ifndef _DIAGRAMS_B_H
#define _DIAGRAMS_B_H
class A;
class B { public: A *m_a; };
#endif
```

diagrams_c.h

```
#ifndef _DIAGRAMS_C_H
#define _DIAGRAMS_C_H
#include "diagrams_c.h"
class D;
class C : public A { public: D *m_d; };
#endif
```

diagrams_d.h

```
#ifndef _DIAGRAM_D_H
#define _DIAGRAM_D_H
#include "diagrams_a.h"
#include "diagrams_b.h"
class C;
class D : virtual protected A, private B { public: C m_c; };
#endif
```

diagrams_e.h

```
#ifndef _DIAGRAM_E_H
#define _DIAGRAM_E_H
#include "diagrams_d.h"
class E : public D {};
#endif
```

8 Preprocessing

Source files that are used as input to doxygen can be parsed by doxygen's built-in C-preprocessor.

By default doxygen does only partial preprocessing. That is, it evaluates conditional compilation statements (like `#if`) and evaluates macro definitions, but it does not perform macro expansion.

So if you have the following code fragment

```
#define VERSION 200
#define CONST_STRING const char *

#if VERSION >= 200
    static CONST_STRING version = "2.xx";
#else
    static CONST_STRING version = "1.xx";
#endif
```

Then by default doxygen will feed the following to its parser:

```
#define VERSION
#define CONST_STRING

    static CONST_STRING version = "2.xx";
```

You can disable all preprocessing by setting [ENABLE_PREPROCESSING](#) to NO in the configuration file. In the case above doxygen will then reads both statements!

In case you want to expand the `CONST_STRING` macro, you should set the [MACRO_EXPANSION](#) tag in the config file to YES. Then the result after preprocessing becomes:

```
#define VERSION
#define CONST_STRING

    static const char * version = "1.xx";
```

Note that doxygen will now expand *all* macro definitions (recursively if needed). This is often too much. Therefore, doxygen also allows you to expand only those defines that you explicitly specify. For this you have to set the [EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF](#) tag to YES and specify the macro definitions after the [PREDEFINED](#) or [EXPAND_AS_DEFINED](#) tag.

As an example, suppose you have the following obfuscated code fragment of an abstract base class called IUnknown:

```

/*! A reference to an IID */
#ifdef __cplusplus
#define REFIID const IID &
#else
#define REFIID const IID *
#endif

/*! The IUnknown interface */
DECLARE_INTERFACE(IUnknown)
{
    STDMETHOD(HRESULT,QueryInterface) (THIS_ REFIID iid, void **ppv) PURE;
    STDMETHOD(ULONG,AddRef) (THIS) PURE;
    STDMETHOD(ULONG,Release) (THIS) PURE;
};

```

without macro expansion doxygen will get confused, but we may not want to expand the REFIID macro, because it is documented and the user that reads the documentation should use it when implementing the interface.

By setting the following in the config file:

```

ENABLE_PREPROCESSING = YES
MACRO_EXPANSION       = YES
EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF    = YES
PREDEFINED            = "DECLARE_INTERFACE(name)=class name" \
                        "STDMETHOD(result,name)=virtual result name" \
                        "PURE= = 0" \
                        THIS_= \
                        THIS= \
                        __cplusplus

```

we can make sure that the proper result is fed to doxygen's parser:

```

/*! A reference to an IID */
#define REFIID

/*! The IUnknown interface */
class IUnknown
{
    virtual HRESULT QueryInterface ( REFIID iid, void **ppv) = 0;
    virtual ULONG   AddRef () = 0;
    virtual ULONG   Release () = 0;
};

```

Note that the [PREDEFINED](#) tag accepts function like macro definitions (like `DECLARE_INTERFACE`), normal macro substitutions (like `PURE` and `THIS`) and plain defines (like `__cplusplus`).

Note also that preprocessor definitions that are normally defined automatically by the preprocessor (like `__cplusplus`), have to be defined by hand with doxygen's parser (this is done because these defines are often platform/compiler specific).

In some cases you may want to substitute a macro name or function by something else without exposing the result to further macro substitution. You can do this but using the `:=` operator instead of `=`

As an example suppose we have the following piece of code:

```
#define QList QListT
class QListT
{
};
```

Then the only way to get doxygen interpret this as a class definition for class `QList` is to define:

```
PREDEFINED = QListT:=QList
```

Here is an example provided by Valter Minute & Reyes Ponce that helps doxygen to wade through the boilerplate code in Microsoft's ATL & MFC libraries:

```
PREDEFINED = "DECLARE_INTERFACE(name)=class name" \
"STDMETHOD(result,name)=virtual result name" \
"PURE= 0" \
THIS_= \
THIS= \
DECLARE_REGISTRY_RESOURCEID>// \
DECLARE_PROTECT_FINAL_CONSTRUCT="// \
"DECLARE_AGGREGATABLE(Class)= " \
"DECLARE_REGISTRY_RESOURCEID(Id)= " \
DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP = \
BEGIN_MESSAGE_MAP=/* \
END_MESSAGE_MAP=*/// \
BEGIN_COM_MAP=/* \
END_COM_MAP=*/// \
BEGIN_PROP_MAP=/* \
END_PROP_MAP=*/// \
BEGIN_MSG_MAP=/* \
END_MSG_MAP=*/// \
BEGIN_PROPERTY_MAP=/* \
END_PROPERTY_MAP=*/// \
BEGIN_OBJECT_MAP=/* \
END_OBJECT_MAP()*/// \
DECLARE_VIEW_STATUS="// \
"STDMETHOD(a)=HRESULT a" \
"ATL_NO_VTABLE= " \
"__declspec(a)= " \
BEGIN_CONNECTION_POINT_MAP=/* \
END_CONNECTION_POINT_MAP=*/// \
"DECLARE_DYNAMIC(class)= " \
"IMPLEMENT_DYNAMIC(class1, class2)= " \
"DECLARE_DYNCREATE(class)= " \
"IMPLEMENT_DYNCREATE(class1, class2)= " \
"IMPLEMENT_SERIAL(class1, class2, class3)= " \
"DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP()= " \
TRY=try \
"CATCH_ALL(e)= catch(...)" \
END_CATCH_ALL= \
"THROW_LAST()= throw" \
"RUNTIME_CLASS(class)=class" \
"MAKEINTRESOURCE(nId)=nId" \
"IMPLEMENT_REGISTER(v, w, x, y, z)= " \
"ASSERT(x)=assert(x)" \
"ASSERT_VALID(x)=assert(x)" \
"TRACE0(x)=printf(x)" \
"OS_ERR(A,B)={ #A, B }" \
```

```

__cplusplus \
"DECLARE_OLECREATE(class)= " \
"BEGIN_DISPATCH_MAP(class1, class2)= " \
"BEGIN_INTERFACE_MAP(class1, class2)= " \
"INTERFACE_PART(class, id, name)= " \
"END_INTERFACE_MAP()=" \
"DISP_FUNCTION(class, name, function, result, id)=" \
"END_DISPATCH_MAP()=" \
"IMPLEMENT_OLECREATE2(class, name, id1, id2, id3, id4,\
id5, id6, id7, id8, id9, id10, id11)="

```

As you can see doxygen's preprocessor is quite powerful, but if you want even more flexibility you can always write an input filter and specify it after the [INPUT_FILTER](#) tag.

If you are unsure what the effect of doxygen's preprocessing will be you can run doxygen as follows:

```
doxygen -d Preprocessor
```

This will instruct doxygen to dump the input sources to standard output after preprocessing has been done (Hint: set QUIET = YES and WARNINGS = NO in the configuration file to disable any other output).

9 Linking to external documentation

If your project depends on external libraries or tools, there are several reasons to not include all sources for these with every run of doxygen:

Disk space: Some documentation may be available outside of the output directory of doxygen already, for instance somewhere on the web. You may want to link to these pages instead of generating the documentation in your local output directory.

Compilation speed: External projects typically have a different update frequency from your own project. It does not make much sense to let doxygen parse the sources for these external project over and over again, even if nothing has changed.

Memory: For very large source trees, letting doxygen parse all sources may simply take too much of your system's memory. By dividing the sources into several "packages", the sources of one package can be parsed by doxygen, while all other packages that this package depends on, are linked in externally. This saves a lot of memory.

Availability: For some projects that are documented with doxygen, the sources may just not be available.

If any of the above apply, you can use doxygen's tag file mechanism. A tag file is basically a compact representation of the entities found in the external sources. Doxygen can both generate and read tag files.

To generate a tag file for your project, simply put the name of the tag file after the [GENERATE_TAGFILE](#) option in the configuration file.

To combine the output of one or more external projects with your own project you should specify the name of the tag files after the [TAGFILES](#) option in the configuration file.

A tag file does not contain information about where the external documentation is located. This could be a directory or an URL. So when you include a tag file you have to specify where the external documentation is located. There are two ways to do this:

At configuration time: just assign the location of the output to the tag files specified after the [TAGFILES](#) configuration option. If you use a relative path it should be relative with respect to the directory where the HTML output of your project is generated.

After compile time: if you do not assign a location to a tag file, doxygen will generate dummy links for all external HTML references. It will also generate a perl script called [installdox](#) in the HTML output directory. This script should be run to replace the dummy links with real links for all generated HTML files.

Example:

Suppose you have a project `proj` that uses two external projects called `ext1` and `ext2`. The directory structure looks as follows:

```
<root>
+- proj
|   +- html           HTML output directory for proj
|   +- src            sources for proj
|   |- proj.cpp
+- ext1
|   +- html           HTML output directory for ext1
|   |- ext1.tag       tag file for ext1
+- ext2
|   +- html           HTML output directory for ext2
|   |- ext2.tag       tag file for ext2
|- proj.cfg           doxygen configuration file for proj
|- ext1.cfg           doxygen configuration file for ext1
|- ext2.cfg           doxygen configuration file for ext2
```

Then the relevant parts of the configuration files look as follows:

`proj.cfg`:

```
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY = proj
INPUT             = proj/src
TAGFILES          = ext1/ext1.tag=../../ext1/html \
                  ext2/ext2.tag=../../ext2/html
```

`ext1.cfg`:

```
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY = ext1
GENERATE_TAGFILE  = ext1/ext1.tag
```

`ext2.cfg`:

```
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY = ext2
GENERATE_TAGFILE  = ext2/ext2.tag
```

In some (hopefully exceptional) cases you may have the documentation generated by doxygen, but not the sources nor a tag file. In this case you can use the [doxytag](#) tool to extract a tag file from the generated HTML sources. This tool depends on the particular structure of the generated output and on some special markers that are generated by doxygen. Since this type of extraction is brittle and error prone I suggest you to only use this approach if there is no alternative. The doxytag tool may even become obsolete in the future.

10 Frequently Asked Questions

1. How to get information on the index page in HTML?

You should use the `\mainpage` command inside a comment block like this:

```

/*! \mainpage My Personal Index Page
*
* \section intro Introduction
*
* This is the introduction.
*
* \section install Installation
*
* \subsection step1 Step 1: Opening the box
*
* etc...
*/

```

2. Help, some/all of the members of my class / file / namespace are not documented?

Check the following:

- (a) Is your class / file / namespace documented? If not, it will not be extracted from the sources unless `EXTRACT_ALL` is set to `YES` in the config file.
- (b) Are the members private? If so, you must set `EXTRACT_PRIVATE` to `YES` to make them appear in the documentation.
- (c) Is there a function macro in your class that does not end with a semicolon (e.g. `MY_-MACRO()`)? If so then you have to instruct doxygen's preprocessor to remove it.

This typically boils down to the following settings in the config file:

```

ENABLE_PREPROCESSING    = YES
MACRO_EXPANSION          = YES
EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF       = YES
PREDEFINED               = MY_MACRO( ) =

```

Please read the [preprocessing](#) section of the manual for more information.

3. When I set `EXTRACT_ALL` to `NO` non of my functions are shown in the documentation.

In order for global functions, variables, enums, typedefs, and defines to be documented you should document the file in which these commands are located using a comment block containing a `\file` (or `@file`) command.

Alternatively, you can put all members in a group (or module) using the `\ingroup` command and then document the group using a comment block containing the `\defgroup` command.

4. How can I make doxygen ignore some code fragment?

You can use Doxygen's preprocessor for this: If you put

```

#ifndef DOXYGEN_SHOULD_SKIP_THIS

/* code that must be skipped by Doxygen */

#endif /* DOXYGEN_SHOULD_SKIP_THIS */

```

around the blocks that should be hidden and put:

```
PREDEFINED = DOXYGEN_SHOULD_SKIP_THIS
```

in the config file then all blocks should be skipped by Doxygen as long as `PREPROCESSING = YES`.

5. How can I change what is after the `#include` in the class documentation?

You can document your class like

```

/*! \class MyClassName include.h path/include.h
 *
 * Docs for MyClassName
 */

```

To make doxygen put

```
include <path/include.h>
```

in the documentation of the class `MyClassName` regardless of the name of the actual header file in which the definition of `MyClassName` is contained.

If you want doxygen to show that the include file should be included using brackets you should type:

```

/*! \class MyClassName include.h "path/include.h"
 *
 * Docs for MyClassName
 */

```

6. How can I use tag files in combination with compressed HTML?

If you want to refer from one compressed HTML file `a.chm` to another compressed HTML file called `b.chm`, the link in `a.chm` must have the following format:

```
<a href="b.chm::/file.html">
```

Unfortunately this only works if both compressed HTML files are in the same directory.

As a result you must rename the generated `index.chm` files for all projects into something unique and put all `.chm` files in one directory.

Suppose you have a project *a* referring to a project *b* using tag file `b.tag`, then you could rename the `index.chm` for project *a* into `a.chm` and the `index.chm` for project *b* into `b.chm`. In the configuration file for project *a* you write:

```
TAGFILES = b.tag=b.chm::
```

or you can use `installdox` to set the links as follows:

```
installdox -lb.tag@b.chm::
```

7. I don't like the quick index that is put above each HTML page, what do I do?

You can disable the index by setting `DISABLE_INDEX` to `YES`. Then you can put in your own header file by writing your own header and feed that to `HTML_HEADER`.

8. The overall HTML output looks different, while I only wanted to use my own html header file

You probably forgot to include the stylesheet `doxygen.css` that doxygen generates. You can include this by putting

```
<LINK HREF="doxygen.css" REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css">
```

in the `HEAD` section of the HTML page.

9. Why does doxygen use Qt?

The most important reason is to have a platform abstraction for most Unices and Windows by means of the `QFile`, `QFileInfo`, `QDir`, `QDate`, `QTime` and `QIODevice` classes. Another reason is for the nice and bug free utility classes, like `QList`, `QDict`, `QString`, `QArray`, `QTextStream`, `QRegExp`, `QXML` etc.

The GUI front-end `doxywizard` uses Qt for... well... the GUI!

10. How can I exclude all test directories from my directory tree?

Simply put an exclude pattern like this in the configuration file:

```
EXCLUDE_PATTERNS = */test/*
```

11. Doxygen automatically generates a link to the class MyClass somewhere in the running text. How do I prevent that at a certain place?

Put a % in front of the class name. Like this: %MyClass. Doxygen will then remove the % and keep the word unlinked.

12. Help! I get the cryptic message "input buffer overflow, can't enlarge buffer because scanner uses REJECT"

This error happens when doxygen lexical scanner has a rules that matches more than 16K input character in one go. I've seen this happening on a very large generated file (>16K lines), where the built-in preprocessor converted it into an empty file (with >16K of newlines). Another case where this might happen is if you have lines in your code with more than 16K characters.

13. How did doxygen get it's name?

Doxygen got its name from playing with the words documentation and generator.

```
documentation -> docs -> dox
generator -> gen
```

At the time I was looking into lex and yacc, where a lot of things start with "yy", so the "y" slipped in and made things pronounceable.

11 Troubleshooting

Known problems:

- Doxygen is *not* a real compiler, it is only a lexical scanner. This means that it can and will not detect errors in your source code.
- Since it is impossible to test all possible code fragments, it is very well possible, that some valid piece of C/C++ code is not handled properly. If you find such a piece, please send it to me, so I can improve doxygen's parsing capabilities. Try to make the piece of code you send as small as possible, to help me narrow down the search.
- Using declarations for member are not yet supported. They are simply ignored. Using declarations for class and using directives are supported however.
- Doxygen does not work properly if there are multiple classes, structs or unions with the same name in your code. It should not crash however, rather it should ignore all of the classes with the same name except one.
- Some commands do not work inside the arguments of other commands. Inside a HTML link (i.e. ...<a>) for instance other commands (including other HTML commands) do not work! The sectioning commands are an important exception.
- Redundant braces can confuse doxygen in some cases. For example:

```
void f (int);
```

is properly parsed as a function declaration, but

```
const int (a);
```

is also seen as a function declaration with name `int`, because only the syntax is analysed, not the semantics. If the redundant braces can be detected, as in

```
int *(a[20]);
```

then doxygen will remove the braces and correctly parse the result.

- Not all names in code fragments that are included in the documentation are replaced by links (for instance when using `SOURCE_BROWSER = YES`). This also holds for the "Referenced by" list that is generated for each function.

For a part this is because the code parser isn't smart enough at the moment. I'll try to improve this in the future. But even with these improvements not everything can be properly linked to the corresponding documentation, because of possible ambiguities or lack of information about the context in which the code fragment is found.

- It is not possible to insert a non-member function `f` in a class `A` using the `\relates` command, if class `A` already has a member with name `f` and the same argument list.
- There is only very limited support for member specialization at the moment. It only works if there is a specialized template class as well.
- Not all special commands are properly translated to RTF.

How to help

The development of Doxygen highly depends on your input!

If you are trying Doxygen let me know what you think of it (do you miss certain features?). Even if you decide not to use it, please let me know why.

How to report a bug

I would appreciate an e-mail if you have found a bug, or if you have ideas (or even better some code or a patch) how to fix existing bugs and limitations. For patches please use "diff -u" or include the files you modified. If you send more than one file please tar or zip everything, so I only have to save and download one file.

Always try to include the following information in your bug report:

- The version of doxygen you are using (for instance 1.2.4).
- The name and version number of your operating system (for instance SuSE Linux 6.4)
- It is usually a good idea to send along the configuration file as well, but please use doxygen with the `-s` flag while generating it to keep it small.
- The easiest way for me to solve bugs is if you can send me a small example demonstrating the problem you have. Please make sure the example is valid source code (could potentially compile) and that the problem is really captured by the example (I often get examples that do not trigger the actual bug!).

If you send only a (vague) description of a bug, you are usually not very helpful and will costs me much more time to figure out what you mean. In the worst-case your bug report may even be completely ignored by me!

My e-mail address: dimitri@stack.nl

Part II

Reference Manual

12 Features

- Requires very little overhead from the writer of the documentation. Plain text will do, but for more fancy or structured output HTML tags and/or some of doxygen's special commands can be used.
- Supports C++, Java, (Corba, Microsoft, and KDE-DCOP) Java, IDL and C sources.
- Supports documentation of files, namespaces, classes, structs, unions, templates, variables, functions, typedefs, enums and defines.
- JavaDoc (1.1), Qt-Doc, and KDOC compatible.
- Automatically generates class diagrams in HTML (as clickable image maps) and \LaTeX (as Encapsulated PostScript images).
- Uses the dot tool of the Graphviz tool kit to generate include dependency graphs, collaboration diagrams, and graphical class hierarchy graphs.
- Allows you to put documentation in the header file (before the declaration of an entity), source file (before the definition of an entity) or in a separate file.
- Can generate a list of all members of a class (including any inherited members) along with their protection level.
- Outputs documentation in on-line format (HTML and UNIX man page) and off-line format (\LaTeX and RTF) simultaneously (any of these can be disabled if desired). All formats are optimized for ease of reading.

Furthermore, compressed HTML can be generated from HTML output using Microsoft's HTML Help Workshop (Windows only) and PDF can be generated from the \LaTeX output.

- Includes a full C preprocessor to allow proper parsing of conditional code fragments and to allow expansion of all or part of macros definitions.
- Automatically detects public, protected and private sections, as well as the Qt specific signal and slots sections. Extraction of private class members is optional.
- Automatically generates references to documented classes, files, namespaces and members. Documentation of global functions, global variables, typedefs, defines and enumerations is also supported.
- References to base/super classes and inherited/overridden members are generated automatically.
- Includes a fast, rank based search engine to search for strings or words in the class and member documentation.
- You can type normal HTML tags in your documentation. Doxygen will convert them to their equivalent \LaTeX , RTF, and man-page counterparts automatically.
- Allows references to documentation generated for other projects (or another part of the same project) in a location independent way.
- Allows inclusion of source code examples that are automatically cross-referenced with the documentation.
- Inclusion of undocumented classes is also supported, allowing to quickly learn the structure and interfaces of a (large) piece of code without looking into the implementation details.
- Allows automatic cross-referencing of (documented) entities with their definition in the source code.
- All source code fragments are syntax highlighted for ease of reading.
- Allows inclusion of function/member/class definitions in the documentation.
- All options are read from an easy to edit and (optionally) annotated configuration file.
- Documentation and search engine can be transferred to another location or machine without regenerating the documentation.
- Can cope with large projects easily.

Although doxygen can be used in any C or C++ project, it was specifically designed to be used for projects that make use of Troll Tech's **Qt toolkit**. I have tried to make doxygen 'Qt-compatible'. That is: Doxygen can read the documentation contained in the Qt source code and create a class browser that looks

very similar to the one that is generated by Troll Tech. Doxygen understands the C++ extensions used by Qt such as signals and slots.

Doxygen can also automatically generate links to existing documentation that was generated with Doxygen or with Qt's non-public class browser generator. For a Qt based project this means that whenever you refer to members or classes belonging to the Qt toolkit, a link will be generated to the Qt documentation. This is done independent of where this documentation is located!

13 Doxygen History

Version 1.2.0

Major new features:

- Support for RTF output.
- Using the dot tool of the AT&T's GraphViz package, doxygen can now generate inheritance diagrams, collaboration diagrams, include dependency graphs, included by graphs and graphical inheritance overviews.
- Function arguments can now be documented with separate comment blocks.
- Initializers and macro definitions are now included in the documentation.
- Variables and typedefs are now put in their own section.
- Old configuration files can be upgraded using the -u option without loosing any changes.
- Using the \if and \endif commands, doxygen can conditionally include documentation blocks.
- Added Doc++ like support for member grouping.
- Doxygen now has a GUI front-end called doxywizard (based on Qt-2.1)
- All info about configuration options is now concentrated in a new tool called configgen. This tool can generate the configuration parser and GUI front-end from source templates.
- Better support for the using keyword.
- New transparent mini logo that is put in the footer of all HTML pages.
- Internationalization support for the Polish, Portuguese and Croatian language.
- Todo list support.
- If the source browser is enabled, for a function, a list of function whose implementation calls that function, is generated.
- All source code fragments are now syntax highlighted in the HTML output. The colors can be changed using cascading style sheets.

Version 1.0.0

Major new features:

- Support for templates and namespaces.
- Internationalization support. Currently supported languages are: English, Czech, German, Spanish, Finnish, French, Italian, Japanese, Dutch, and Swedish.
- Automatic generation of inheritance diagrams for sub & super classes.
- Support for man page, compressed HTML help, and hyperlinked PDF output.
- Cross-referencing documentation with source code and source inlining.
- LaTeX formulas can be included in the documentation.
- Support for parsing Corba & Microsoft IDL.
- Images can be included in the documentation.
- Improved parsing & preprocessing.

Version 0.4

Major new features:

- LaTeX output generation.
- Full JavaDoc support.
- Build-in C-preprocessor for correct conditional parsing of source code that is read by Doxygen.
- Build-in HTML to LaTeX converter. This allows you to use HTML tags in your documentation, while doxygen still generates proper LaTeX output.
- Many new commands (there are now more than 60!) to document more entities, to make the documentation look nicer, and to include examples or pieces of examples.
- Enum types, enum values, typedefs, defines, and files can now be documented.
- Completely new documentation, that is now generated by Doxygen.
- A lot of small examples are now included.

Version 0.3

Major new features:

- A search engine [doxysearch](#), that allows you to search through the generated documentation.
- A configuration file instead of command-line options. A default configuration file can be generated by [doxygen](#).
- Added an option to generate output for undocumented classes.
- Added an option to generate output for private members.
- Every page now contains a condensed index page, allowing much faster navigation through the documentation.
- Global and member variables can now be documented.
- A project name can now be given, which will be included in the documentation.

Version 0.2

Major new features:

- Blocks of code are now parsed. Function calls and variables are replaced by links to their documentation if possible.
- Special example documentation block added. This can be used to provide cross references between the documentation and some example code.
- Documentation blocks can now be placed inside the body of a class.
- Documentation blocks with line range may now be created using special `/// !` C++ line comments.
- Unrelated members can now be documented. A page containing a list of these members is generated.
- Added an `\include` command to insert blocks of source code into the documentation.
- Warnings are generated for members that are undocumented.
- You can now specify your own HTML headers and footers for the generated pages.
- Option added to generated indices containing all external classes instead of only the used ones.

Version 0.1

Initial version.

14 Doxygen usage

Doxygen is a command line based utility. Calling `doxygen` with the `--help` option at the command line will give you a brief description of the usage of the program.

All options consist of a leading character `-`, followed by one character and one or more arguments depending on the option.

To generate a manual for your project you typically need to follow these steps:

1. You document your source code with special documentation blocks (see section [Special documentation blocks](#)).
2. You generate a configuration file (see section [Configuration](#)) by calling `doxygen` with the `-g` option:

```
doxygen -g <config_file>
```

3. You edit the configuration file so it matches your project. In the configuration file you can specify the input files and a lot of optional information.
4. You let `doxygen` generate the documentation, based on the settings in the configuration file:

```
doxygen <config_file>
```

If you have a configuration file generated with an older version of `doxygen`, you can upgrade it to the current version by running `doxygen` with the `-u` option.

```
doxygen -u <config_file>
```

All configuration settings in the original configuration file will be copied to the new configuration file. Any new options will have their default value. Note that comments that you may have added in the original configuration file will be lost.

If you want to fine-tune the way the output looks, `doxygen` allows you generate default style sheet, header, and footer files that you can edit afterwards:

- For HTML output, you can generate the default header file (see [HTML_HEADER](#)), the default footer (see [HTML_FOOTER](#)), and the default style sheet (see [HTML_STYLESHEET](#)), using the following command:

```
doxygen -w html header.html footer.html stylesheet.css
```

- For LaTeX output, you can generate the first part of `refman.tex` (see [LATEX_HEADER](#)) and the style sheet included by that header (normally `doxygen.sty`), using:

```
doxygen -w latex header.tex doxygen.sty
```

- For RTF output, you can generate the default style sheet file (see [RTF_STYLESHEET_FILE](#)) using:

```
doxygen -w rtf rtfstyle.cfg
```

Note:

- If you do not want documentation for each item inside the configuration file then you can use the optional `-s` option. This can be used in combination with the `-u` option, to add or strip the documentation from an existing configuration file. Please use the `-s` option if you send me a configuration file as part of a bug report!
- To make `doxygen` read/write to standard input/output instead of from/to a file, use `-` for the file name.

If you also want to use the search engine, you should look at section [Doxysearch usage](#).

15 Doxytag usage

Doxytag is a small command line based utility. It has two functions:

- Doxytag can generate *tag files*. These tag files can be used with [doxygen](#) to generate references to external documentation (i.e. documentation not contained in the input files that are used by doxygen). A tag file contains information about files, classes and members documented in external documentation. Doxytag extracts this information directly from the HTML files. This has the advantage that you do not need to have the sources from which the documentation was extracted. If you *do* have the sources it is better to let doxygen generate the tag file by putting the name of the tag file after [GENERATE_TAGFILE](#) in the configuration file.
- Doxytag can generate a *search index* for the documentation generated with doxygen or for the Qt documentation. See the documentation of [doxysearch](#) for more information on how to do this. A search index contains information about all the words (and all substrings thereof) that are contained in the documentation. For each string the index contains the set of documentation blocks that contain the string and the frequency of occurrence. This way doxysearch can search for words very quickly (most queries are processed within a few milliseconds on my system.)

In both cases the input of doxytag consists of a set of HTML files.

Important:

If you use tag files or use a search engine, the links that are generated by doxygen will contain *dummy* links. You have to run the `installdox` script to change these dummy links into real links. See [Installdox usage](#) for more information. The use of dummy links may seem redundant, but it is really useful, if you want to move the external documentation to another location. Then the documentation does not need to be regenerated by doxygen, only `installdox` has to be run.

Note:

Because the HTML files are expected to have a certain structure, only HTML files generated with doxygen or with Qt's class browser generator can be used. Doxytag only *reads* the HTML files, they are not altered in any way.

Doxytag expects a list of all HTML files that form the documentation or a directory that contains all HTML files. If neither is present doxytag will read all files with a `.html` extension from the current directory. If doxytag is used with the `-t` flag it generates a tag file.

Example 1:

Suppose the file `example.cpp` from the `examples` directory that is listed below is included in some package for which you do not have the sources. Fortunately, the distributor of the packages included the HTML documentation that was generated by doxygen in the package.

```
/** A Test class.
 * More details about this class.
 */

class Test
{
public:
    /** An example member function.
     * More details about this function.
     */
    void example();
};

void Test::example() {}
```

```
/** \example example_test.cpp
 * This is an example of how to use the Test class.
 * More details about this example.
 */
```

Now you can create a tag file from the HTML files in the package by typing:

```
doxytag -t example.tag example/html
```

from the examples directory. Finally you can use this tag file with your own piece of code, such as done in the following example:

```
/*! A class that is inherited from the external class Test.
 */

class Tag : public Test
{
public:
    /*! an overloaded member. */
    void example();
};
```

Doxygen will now include links to the external package in your own documentation. Because the tag file does not specify where the documentation is located, you will have to specify that by running the `installdox` script that doxygen generates (See section [Installdox usage](#) for more information).

Note that this is actually a feature because if you (or someone else) moves the external documentation to a different directory or URL you can simply run the script again and all links in the HTML files will be updated.

Example 2:

To generate a tag file of the Qt documentation you can do the following:

```
doxytag -t qt.tag $QTDIR/html
```

A typical example to use doxytag to generate a search index is:

```
doxytag -s search.idx
```

Note:

In the current version of doxygen, the search index must be called `search.idx`.

16 Doxysearch usage

Doxysearch is a small, fast and highly portable search engine that allows you to search for strings or words in the documentation generated by [doxygen](#) or in the Qt documentation (see [below](#)). Doxysearch must be run as a CGI binary. This implies the following:

- There must be a HTTP daemon running on the system where you want to install the documentation (the *target*)
- You must have permission to install and execute a CGI binary on the target.

Ask your system administrator or provider if you are unsure if this is possible.

In order to be able to search fast and efficient, doxysearch does not search the generated documentation directly. Instead, it uses an *index file*, that should be generated with `doxytag`. The index file is extracted from the generated HTML files and contains all words and substrings of words present in the HTML files, in a compact form, together with their frequencies and links. Although I tried to store all information as compactly as possible, the size of the index is still quite large. Usually it is about the same size as the original HTML files.

I have tried to make the search engine highly portable, because it must run on the target system. As a result doxysearch does not require the Qt library. All that is required to build doxysearch is a C++ compiler. If you are using `g++` for example, you can build the search engine manually, by typing:

```
g++ doxysearch.cpp -o doxysearch
```

Generating the search engine

To include a search engine in the documentation generated by doxygen follow these steps:

1. Generate a configuration file with `doxygen` using the `-g` option, if you haven't done this already.
2. Edit the search engine section (see section [Search engine options](#) of the configuration file). Make sure the `SEARCHENGINE` tag is set to YES and that all paths are correct.
3. Use `doxygen` to generate the documentation. Apart from the documentation, Doxygen will create the following files:
 - A small shell script. The name of the script is determined by the `CGI_NAME` tag in the configuration file. The script is a small wrapper that calls `doxysearch` with the correct parameters. Using this script allows multiple search engines for different projects to be present in one directory.
 - `search.cfg`: this file is a small configuration file for the search engine. It contains two lines of text. The first line should be the absolute URL to the documentation. The second line should be the absolute URL to the CGI script. This information is taken from the configuration file.
 - `search.gif`: this is the image that is used for the search button.

Note:

On the Windows platform Unix shell scripts cannot be used. In fact the HTTP daemon that I tried (apache for Windows) only recognized `.cgi` files that were renamed executables (so DOS batch files do not seem to work either). Therefore, on Windows a small C program will be generated by doxygen. You should compile and link the program with your favourite compiler and change the extension of the executable from `.exe` to `.cgi`.

4. Copy (or move) the CGI script to the directory where the CGI binaries are located. This is usually a special directory on your system or in your home directory. Consult the manual of your HTTP daemon or your system administrator to find out where this directory resides on your system.
5. Go to the directory where the generated HTML files are located and run `doxytag` as follows:

```
doxytag -s search.idx
```

This will create a search index with the name `search.idx`. Currently the index file *must* be called like this.

6. If you change the location of the search engine or the documentation and you do not want to regenerate the HTML output, you can simply edit the generated `search.cfg` file and run the generated `installdox` script to correct the links in the documentation.

Creating a search engine to search in the Qt documentation

Using doxytag and doxysearch it is possible to create a search engine for the Qt documentation, without needing the sources! This can be done by carefully following these steps:

1. Go to the html directory of the Qt-distribution:

```
cd $QTDIR/html
```

2. Generate the search index by typing:

```
doxytag -s search.idx
```

in the directory where the HTML files are located. This will parse all files and build a search index. Apart from the file `search.idx` two other files will be generated: `search.gif` and `search.cgi`

Note:

Doxytag requires quite a large amount of memory to generate the search index (about 30 MB on my Linux box)! The resulting index file requires about 3 MB space on your disk.

3. Edit the shell script `search.cgi` with a text editor.

Fill in the absolute path to the `doxysearch` binary after the `DOXYSEARCH=` tag. On my system this becomes:

```
DOXYSEARCH=/usr/local/bin/doxysearch
```

Fill in the absolute path to the qt documentation after the `DOXYPATH=` tag. On my system this becomes:

```
DOXYPATH=/usr/local/qt/html
```

4. CGI binaries are usually located in a special directory. Consult the manual of your HTTP daemon or your system administrator to find out, where this directory resides on your system. Copy (or move) the `search.cgi` script to this directory. If needed you may change the name of the script. On my system, this becomes:

```
cp search.cgi /usr/local/lib/httpd/cgi-bin/
```

5. Create a text-file with the name `search.cfg`. On the first line, you must put the *absolute* URL to the Qt documentation. Since, I only use the search engine on my own standalone system, I use the `file:` protocol. On the second line, you must put the *absolute* URL to the cgi script. On my system the resulting file looks like this:

```
file:///usr/local/qt/html
http://blizzard/cgi-bin/search.cgi
```

6. Add a link to the search engine in the Qt documentation. On my system, I have put a line

```
<li><a href="http://blizzard/cgi-bin/search.cgi">Search the documentation<a>
```

in the additional information section of the `index.html` file.

7. Start your favourite web browser and click on the link. If everything is OK, you should get a page where you can enter search terms.

17 Doxywizard usage

Doxywizard is a GUI front-end for creating and editing configuration files that are used by doxygen.

Doxywizard consists of a single executable that, when started, pops up a window.

The main window has a number of tab field, one for each section in the configuration file. Each tab-field contains a number of lines, one for each configuration option in that section.

The kind of input widget depends on the type of the configuration option.

- For each boolean option (those options that are answered with YES or NO in the configuration file) there is a check-box.
- For items taking one of a fixed set of values (like [OUTPUT_LANGUAGE](#)) a combo box is used.
- For items taking an integer value from a range, a spinbox is used.
- For free form string-type options there is a one line edit field
- For options taking a lists of strings, a one line edit field is available, with a '+' button to add this string to the list and a '-' button to remove the selected string from the list. There is also a button with a circular "refresh" arrow that, when pressed, replaces the selected item in the list with the string entered in the edit field.
- For file and folder entries, there are special buttons that start a file dialog.

18 Installdox usage

Installdox is a perl script that is generated by doxygen whenever tag files are used (See [TAGFILES](#) in section [External reference options](#)) or the search engine is enabled (See [SEARCHENGINE](#) in section [Search engine options](#)). The script is located in the same directory where the HTML files are located.

Its purpose is to set the location of the external documentation for each tag file and to set the correct links to the search engine at install time.

Calling `installdox` with option **-h** at the command line will give you a brief description of the usage of the program.

The following options are available:

-l `<tagfile>@<location>` Each tag file contains information about the files, classes and members documented in a set of HTML files. A user can install these HTML files anywhere on his/her hard disk or web site. Therefore `installdox` *requires* the location of the documentation for each tag file `<tagfile>` that is used by doxygen. The location `<location>` can be an absolute path or a URL.

Note:

Each `<tagfile>` must be unique and should only be the name of the file, not including the path.

-q When this option is specified, `installdox` will generate no output other than fatal errors.

Optionally a list of HTML files may be given. These files are scanned and modified if needed. If this list is omitted all files in the current directory that end with `.html` are used.

The `installdox` script is unique for each generated class browser in the sense that it 'knows' what tag files are used. It will generate an error if the **-l** option is missing for a tag file or if an invalid tag file is given.

19 Output Formats

The following output formats are *directly* supported by doxygen:

HTML Generated if `GENERATE_HTML` is set to YES in the configuration file.

L^AT_EX Generated if `GENERATE_LATEX` is set to YES in the configuration file.

Man pages Generated if `GENERATE_MAN` is set to YES in the configuration file.

RTF Generated if `GENERATE_RTF` is set to YES in the configuration file.

Note that the RTF output probably only looks nice with Microsoft's Word 97. If you have success with other programs, please let me know.

XML Generated if `GENERATE_XML` is set to YES in the configuration file.

Note that the XML output is still under development.

The following output formats are *indirectly* supported by doxygen:

Compressed HTML (a.k.a. Windows 98 help) Generated by Microsoft's HTML Help workshop from the HTML output if `GENERATE_HTMLHELP` is set to YES.

PostScript Generated from the L^AT_EX output by running `make ps` in the output directory. For the best results `PDF_HYPERLINKS` should be set to NO.

PDF Generated from the L^AT_EX output by running `make pdf` in the output directory. In order to get hyperlinks in the PDF file, `PDF_HYPERLINKS` should be set to YES in the configuration file.

20 Automatic link generation

Most documentation systems have special 'see also' sections where links to other pieces of documentation can be inserted. Although doxygen also has a command to start such a section (See section [\sa](#)), it does allow you to put these kind of links anywhere in the documentation. For L^AT_EX documentation a reference to the page number is written instead of a link. Furthermore, the index at the end of the document can be used to quickly find the documentation of a member, class, namespace or file. For man pages no reference information is generated.

The next sections show how to generate links to the various documented entities in a source file.

20.1 Links to web pages and mail addresses

Doxygen will automatically replace any URLs and mail addresses found in the documentation by links (in HTML).

20.2 Links to classes.

All words in the documentation that correspond to a documented class will automatically be replaced by a link to the page containing the documentation of the class. If you want to prevent that a word that corresponds to a documented class is replaced by a link you should put a % in front of the word.

20.3 Links to files.

All words that contain a dot (.) that is not the last character in the word are considered to be file names. If the word is indeed the name of a documented input file, a link will automatically be created to the documentation of that file.

20.4 Links to functions.

Links to functions are created if one of the following patterns is encountered:

1. `<functionName>(" <argument-list>")`
2. `<functionName>()`
3. `::<functionName>`
4. `(<className>::)n<functionName>(" <argument-list>")`
5. `(<className>::)n<functionName>()`
6. `(<className>::)n<functionName>`

where $n > 0$.

Note 1:

The patterns above should not contain spaces, tabs or newlines.

Note 2:

For JavaDoc compatibility a # may be used instead of a :: in the patterns above.

Note 3:

In the documentation of a class containing a member foo, a reference to a global variable is made using foo, whereas #foo will link to the member.

For non overloaded members the argument list may be omitted.

If a function is overloaded and no matching argument list is specified (i.e. pattern 2 or 5 is used), a link will be created to the documentation of one of the overloaded members.

For member functions the class scope (as used in patterns 4 to 6) may be omitted, if:

1. The pattern points to a documented member that belongs to the same class as the documentation block that contains the pattern.
2. The class that corresponds to the documentation blocks that contains the pattern has a base class that contains a documented member that matches the pattern.

20.5 Links to variables, typedefs, enum types, enum values and defines.

All of these entities can be linked to in the same way as described in the previous section. For sake of clarity it is advised to only use patterns 3 and 6 in this case.

Example:

```

/*! \file autolink.cpp
    Testing automatic link generation.

    A link to a member of the Test class: Test::member,

    More specific links to the each of the overloaded members:
    Test::member(int) and Test#member(int,int)

    A link to a protected member variable of Test: Test#var,

    A link to the global enumeration type #GlobEnum.

    A link to the define #ABS(x).

    A link to the destructor of the Test class: Test::~~Test,

    A link to the typedef ::B.

    A link to the enumeration type Test::EType

    A link to some enumeration values Test::Vall and ::GVal2
*/

/*!
    Since this documentation block belongs to the class Test no link to
    Test is generated.

    Two ways to link to a constructor are: #Test and Test().

    Links to the destructor are: #~Test and ~Test().

    A link to a member in this class: member().

    More specific links to the each of the overloaded members:
    member(int) and member(int,int).

    A link to the variable #var.

    A link to the global typedef ::B.

    A link to the global enumeration type #GlobEnum.

    A link to the define ABS(x).

    A link to a variable \link #var using another text\endlink as a link.

    A link to the enumeration type #EType.

    A link to some enumeration values: \link Test::Vall Vall \endlink and ::GVal1.

    And last but not least a link to a file: autolink.cpp.

    \sa Inside a see also section any word is checked, so EType,
    Vall, GVal1, ~Test and member will be replaced by links in HTML.
*/

class Test
{

```

```

public:
    Test();           //!< constructor
    ~Test();          //!< destructor
    void member(int);  /**< A member function. Details. */
    void member(int,int); /**< An overloaded member function. Details */

    /** An enum type. More details */
    enum EType {
        Val1,          /**< enum value 1 */
        Val2            /**< enum value 2 */
    };

protected:
    int var;           /**< A member variable */
};

/*! details. */
Test::Test() { }

/*! details. */
Test::~Test() { }

/*! A global variable. */
int globVar;

/*! A global enum. */
enum GlobEnum {
    GVall,             /**< global enum value 1 */
    GVal2              /**< global enum value 2 */
};

/*!
 * A macro definition.
 */
#define ABS(x) (((x)>0)?(x):- (x))

typedef Test B;

/*! \fn typedef Test B
 * A type definition.
 */

```

20.6 typedefs.

Typedefs that involve classes, structs and unions, like

```
typedef struct StructName TypeName
```

create an alias for StructName, so links will be generated to StructName, when either StructName itself or TypeName is encountered.

Example:

```

/*! \file restypedef.cpp
 * An example of resolving typedefs.
 */

/*! \struct CoordStruct
 * A coordinate pair.

```

```

    */
    struct CoordStruct
    {
        /*! The x coordinate */
        float x;
        /*! The y coordinate */
        float y;
    };

    /*! Creates a type name for CoordStruct */
    typedef CoordStruct Coord;

    /*!
    * This function returns the addition of \a c1 and \a c2, i.e:
    * (c1.x+c2.x,c1.y+c2.y)
    */
    Coord add(Coord c1,Coord c2)
    {
    }

```

21 Configuration

21.1 Format

A configuration file is a free-form ASCII text file with a structure that is similar to that of a Makefile, default name `Doxyfile`. It is parsed by `doxygen`. The file may contain tabs and newlines for formatting purposes. The statements in the file are case-sensitive. Comments may be placed anywhere within the file (except within quotes). Comments begin with the `#` character and end at the end of the line.

The file essentially consists of a list of assignment statements. Each statement consists of a `TAG_NAME` written in capitals, followed by the `=` character and one or more values. If the same tag is assigned more than once, the last assignment overwrites any earlier assignment. For options that take a list as their argument, the `+=` operator can be used instead of `=` to append new values to the list. Values are sequences of non-blanks. If the value should contain one or more blanks it must be surrounded by quotes (`"..."`). Multiple lines can be concatenated by inserting a backslash (`\`) as the last character of a line. Environment variables can be expanded using the pattern `$(ENV_VARIABLE_NAME)`.

You can also include part of a configuration file from another configuration file using a `@INCLUDE` tag as follows:

```
@INCLUDE = config_file_name
```

The include file is searched in the current working directory. You can also specify a list of directories that should be searched before looking in the current working directory. Do this by putting a `@INCLUDE_PATH` tag with these paths before the `@INCLUDE` tag, e.g:

```
@INCLUDE_PATH = my_config_dir
```

The configuration options can be divided into several categories. Below is an alphabetical index of the tags that are recognized followed by the descriptions of the tags grouped by category.

ALIASES	21.2	FILE_PATTERNS	21.4
ALLEXTERNALS	21.12	FILTER_SOURCE_FILES	21.4
ALPHABETICAL_INDEX	21.6	FULL_PATH_NAMES	21.2
ALWAYS_DETAILED_SEC	21.2	GENERATE_BUGLIST	21.2
BIN_ABSPATH	21.14	GENERATE_CHI	21.7
BINARY_TOC	21.7	GENERATE_HTML	21.7
BRIEF_MEMBER_DESC	21.2	GENERATE_HTMLHELP	21.7
CASE_SENSE_NAMES	21.2	GENERATE_LATEX	21.8
CGI_NAME	21.14	GENERATE_LEGEND	21.13
CGI_URL	21.14	GENERATE_MAN	21.10
CLASS_DIAGRAMS	21.13	GENERATE_RTF	21.9
CLASS_GRAPH	21.13	GENERATE_TAGFILE	21.12
COLLABORATION_GRAPH	21.13	GENERATE_TESTLIST	21.2
COLS_IN_ALPHA_INDEX	21.6	GENERATE_TODOLIST	21.2
COMPACT_LATEX	21.8	GENERATE_TREEVIEW	21.7
COMPACT_RTF	21.9	GRAPHICAL_HIERARCHY	21.13
DISABLE_INDEX	21.7	HAVE_DOT	21.13
DISTRIBUTE_GROUP_DOC	21.2	HIDE_SCOPE_NAMES	21.2
DOC_ABSPATH	21.14	HIDE_UNDOC_CLASSES	21.2
DOC_URL	21.14	HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS	21.2
DOT_PATH	21.13	HIDE_UNDOC_RELATIONS	21.13
DOTFILE_DIRS	21.13	HTML_ALIGN_MEMBERS	21.7
ENABLE_PREPROCESSING	21.11	HTML_FOOTER	21.7
ENUM_VALUES_PER_LINE	21.7	HTML_HEADER	21.7
ENABLED_SECTIONS	21.2	HTML_OUTPUT	21.7
EXAMPLE_PATH	21.4	HTML_STYLESHEET	21.7
EXAMPLE_PATTERNS	21.4	IGNORE_PREFIX	21.6
EXAMPLE_RECURSIVE	21.4	IMAGE_PATH	21.4
EXCLUDE	21.4	INCLUDE_GRAPH	21.13
EXCLUDE_PATTERNS	21.4	INCLUDE_PATH	21.11
EXPAND_AS_DEFINED	21.11	INHERIT_DOCS	21.2
EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF	21.11	INLINE_INFO	21.2
EXT_DOC_PATHS	21.14	INLINE_SOURCES	21.5
EXTRA_PACKAGES	21.8	INPUT	21.4
EXTRACT_ALL	21.2	INPUT_FILTER	21.4
EXTRACT_PRIVATE	21.2	INTERNAL_DOCS	21.2
EXTRACT_STATIC	21.2	JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF	21.2

<code>LATEX_BATCHMODE</code>	21.8	<code>RTF_EXTENSIONS_FILE</code>	21.9
<code>LATEX_HEADER</code>	21.8	<code>RTF_HYPERLINKS</code>	21.9
<code>LATEX_OUTPUT</code>	21.8	<code>RTF_OUTPUT</code>	21.9
<code>MACRO_EXPANSION</code>	21.11	<code>RTF_STYLESHEET_FILE</code>	21.9
<code>MAN_EXTENSION</code>	21.10	<code>SEARCH_INCLUDES</code>	21.11
<code>MAN_LINKS</code>	21.10	<code>SEARCHENGINE</code>	21.14
<code>MAN_OUTPUT</code>	21.10	<code>SHORT_NAMES</code>	21.2
<code>MAX_DOT_GRAPH_HEIGHT</code>	21.13	<code>SHOW_INCLUDE_FILES</code>	21.2
<code>MAX_DOT_GRAPH_WIDTH</code>	21.13	<code>SHOW_USED_FILES</code>	21.2
<code>MAX_INITIALIZER_LINES</code>	21.2	<code>SKIP_FUNCTION_MACROS</code>	21.11
<code>OPTIMIZE_OUTPUT_FOR_C</code>	21.2	<code>SORT_MEMBER_DOCS</code>	21.2
<code>OUTPUT_DIRECTORY</code>	21.2	<code>SOURCE_BROWSER</code>	21.5
<code>OUTPUT_LANGUAGE</code>	21.2	<code>STRIP_CODE_COMMENTS</code>	21.2
<code>PAPER_TYPE</code>	21.8	<code>STRIP_FROM_PATH</code>	21.2
<code>PDF_HYPERLINKS</code>	21.8	<code>TAB_SIZE</code>	21.2
<code>PERL_PATH</code>	21.12	<code>TAGFILES</code>	21.12
<code>PREDEFINED</code>	21.11	<code>TEMPLATE_RELATIONS</code>	21.13
<code>PROJECT_NAME</code>	21.2	<code>TOC_EXPAND</code>	21.7
<code>PROJECT_NUMBER</code>	21.2	<code>TREEVIEW_WIDTH</code>	21.7
<code>QUIET</code>	21.3	<code>VERBATIM_HEADERS</code>	21.2
<code>RECURSIVE</code>	21.4	<code>WARN_FORMAT</code>	21.3
<code>REFERENCED_BY_RELATION</code>	21.5	<code>WARN_IF_UNDOCUMENTED</code>	21.3
<code>REFERENCES_RELATION</code>	21.5	<code>WARN_LOGFILE</code>	21.3
<code>REPEAT_BRIEF</code>	21.2	<code>WARNINGS</code>	21.3

21.2 General options

PROJECT_NAME The `PROJECT_NAME` tag is a single word (or a sequence of words surrounded by double-quotes) that should identify the project for which the documentation is generated. This name is used in the title of most generated pages and in a few other places.

PROJECT_NUMBER The `PROJECT_NUMBER` tag can be used to enter a project or revision number. This could be handy for archiving the generated documentation or if some version control system is used.

OUTPUT_DIRECTORY The `OUTPUT_DIRECTORY` tag is used to specify the (relative or absolute) path into which the generated documentation will be written. If a relative path is entered, it will be relative

to the location where doxygen was started. If left blank the current directory will be used.

OUTPUT_LANGUAGE The `OUTPUT_LANGUAGE` tag is used to specify the language in which all documentation generated by doxygen is written. Doxygen will use this information to generate all constant output in the proper language. The default language is English, other supported languages are: Dutch, French, Italian, Czech, Swedish, German, Finnish, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Russian, Croatian, Polish and Portuguese.

EXTRACT_ALL If the `EXTRACT_ALL` tag is set to YES doxygen will assume all entities in documentation are documented, even if no documentation was available. Private class members and static file members will be hidden unless the `EXTRACT_PRIVATE` and `EXTRACT_STATIC` tags are set to YES

Note:

This will also disable the warnings about undocumented members that are normally produced when `WARNINGS` is set to YES

EXTRACT_PRIVATE If the `EXTRACT_PRIVATE` tag is set to YES all private members of a class will be included in the documentation.

EXTRACT_STATIC If the `EXTRACT_STATIC` tag is set to YES all static members of a file will be included in the documentation.

HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS If the `HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS` tag is set to YES, doxygen will hide all undocumented members inside documented classes or files. If set to NO (the default) these members will be included in the various overviews, but no documentation section is generated. This option has no effect if `EXTRACT_ALL` is enabled.

HIDE_UNDOC_CLASSES If the `HIDE_UNDOC_CLASSES` tag is set to YES, doxygen will hide all undocumented classes. If set to NO (the default) these classes will be included in the various overviews. This option has no effect if `EXTRACT_ALL` is enabled.

BRIEF_MEMBER_DESC If the `BRIEF_MEMBER_DESC` tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will include brief member descriptions after the members that are listed in the file and class documentation (similar to JavaDoc). Set to NO to disable this.

REPEAT_BRIEF If the `REPEAT_BRIEF` tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will prepend the brief description of a member or function before the detailed description

Note:

If both `HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS` and `BRIEF_MEMBER_DESC` are set to NO, the brief descriptions will be completely suppressed.

ALWAYS_DETAILED_SEC If the `ALWAYS_DETAILED_SEC` and `REPEAT_BRIEF` tags are both set to YES then doxygen will generate a detailed section even if there is only a brief description.

FULL_PATH_NAMES If the `FULL_PATH_NAMES` tag is set to YES doxygen will prepend the full path before file name in the file list and in the header files. If set to NO the shortest path that makes the file name unique will be used

STRIP_FROM_PATH If the `FULL_PATH_NAMES` tag is set to YES then the `STRIP_FROM_PATH` tag can be used to strip a user defined part of the path. Stripping is only done if one of the specified strings matches the left-hand part of the path.

INTERNAL_DOCS The `INTERNAL_DOCS` tag determines if documentation that is typed after a `\internal` command is included. If the tag is set to NO (the default) then the documentation will be excluded. Set it to YES to include the internal documentation.

STRIP_CODE_COMMENTS Setting the `STRIP_CODE_COMMENTS` tag to YES (the default) will instruct doxygen to hide any special comment blocks from generated source code fragments. Normal C and C++ comments will always remain visible.

CASE_SENSE_NAMES If the `CASE_SENSE_NAMES` tag is set to NO (the default) then doxygen will only generate file names in lower case letters. If set to YES upper case letters are also allowed. This is useful if you have classes or files whose names only differ in case and if your file system supports case sensitive file names.

SHORT_NAMES If the `SHORT_NAMES` tag is set to YES, doxygen will generate much shorter (but less readable) file names. This can be useful if your file systems doesn't support long names like on DOS, Mac, or CD-ROM.

HIDE_SCOPE_NAMES If the `HIDE_SCOPE_NAMES` tag is set to NO (the default) then doxygen will show members with their full class and namespace scopes in the documentation. If set to YES the scope will be hidden.

VERBATIM_HEADERS If the `VERBATIM_HEADERS` tag is set the YES (the default) then doxygen will generate a verbatim copy of the header file for each class for which an include is specified. Set to NO to disable this.

See also:

Section [\class](#).

SHOW_INCLUDE_FILES If the `SHOW_INCLUDE_FILES` tag is set to YES (the default) then doxygen will put list of the files that are included by a file in the documentation of that file.

JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF If the `JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF` is set to YES then doxygen will interpret the first line (until the first dot) of a JavaDoc-style comment as the brief description. If set to NO (the default), the Javadoc-style will behave just like the Qt-style comments.

INHERIT_DOCS If the `INHERIT_DOCS` tag is set to YES (the default) then an undocumented member inherits the documentation from any documented member that it reimplements.

INLINE_INFO If the `INLINE_INFO` tag is set to YES (the default) then a tag `[inline]` is inserted in the documentation for inline members.

SORT_MEMBER_DOCS If the `SORT_MEMBER_DOCS` tag is set to YES (the default) then doxygen will sort the (detailed) documentation of file and class members alphabetically by member name. If set to NO the members will appear in declaration order.

DISTRIBUTE_GROUP_DOC If member grouping is used in the documentation and the `DISTRIBUTE_GROUP_DOC` tag is set to YES, then doxygen will reuse the documentation of the first member in the group (if any) for the other members of the group. By default all members of a group must be documented explicitly.

TAB_SIZE the `TAB_SIZE` tag can be used to set the number of spaces in a tab. Doxygen uses this value to replace tabs by spaces in code fragments.

ENABLED_SECTIONS The `ENABLED_SECTIONS` tag can be used to enable conditional documentation sections, marked by `\if <section-label> ... \endif` blocks.

GENERATE_TODOLIST The `GENERATE_TODOLIST` tag can be used to enable (YES) or disable (NO) the todo list. This list is created by putting `\todo` commands in the documentation.

GENERATE_TESTLIST The `GENERATE_TESTLIST` tag can be used to enable (YES) or disable (NO) the test list. This list is created by putting `\test` commands in the documentation.

GENERATE_BUGLIST The `GENERATE_BUGLIST` tag can be used to enable (YES) or disable (NO) the bug list. This list is created by putting `\bug` commands in the documentation.

ALIASES This tag can be used to specify a number of aliases that acts as commands in the documentation. An alias has the form

```
name=value
```

For example adding

```
"sideeffect=\par Side Effects:\n"
```

will allow you to put the command `\sideeffect` (or `@sideeffect`) in the documentation, which will result in a user defined paragraph with heading "Side Effects:". You can put `\n`'s in the value part of an alias to insert newlines.

MAX_INITIALIZER_LINES The `MAX_INITIALIZER_LINES` tag determines the maximum number of lines that the initial value of a variable or define can be. If the initializer consists of more lines than specified here it will be hidden. Use a value of 0 to hide initializers completely. The appearance of the value of individual variables and defines can be controlled using `\showinitializer` or `\hideinitializer` command in the documentation.

OPTIMIZE_OUTPUT_FOR_C Set the `OPTIMIZE_OUTPUT_FOR_C` tag to YES if your project consists of C sources only. Doxygen will then generate output that is more tailored for C. For instance some of the names that are used will be different. The list of all members will be omitted, etc.

SHOW_USED_FILES Set the `SHOW_USED_FILES` tag to NO to disable the list of files generated at the bottom of the documentation of classes and structs. If set to YES the list will mention the files that were used to generate the documentation.

21.3 Options related to warning and progress messages

QUIET The `QUIET` tag can be used to turn on/off the messages that are generated to standard output by doxygen. Possible values are YES and NO, where YES implies that the messages are off. If left blank NO is used.

WARNINGS The `WARNINGS` tag can be used to turn on/off the warning messages that are generated to standard error by doxygen. Possible values are YES and NO, where YES implies that the warnings are on. If left blank NO is used.

Tip: Turn warnings on while writing the documentation.

WARN_IF_UNDOCUMENTED If `WARN_IF_UNDOCUMENTED` is set to YES, then doxygen will generate warnings for undocumented members. If `EXTRACT_ALL` is set to YES then this flag will automatically be disabled.

WARN_FORMAT The `WARN_FORMAT` tag determines the format of the warning messages that doxygen can produce. The string should contain the `$file`, `$line`, and `$text` tags, which will be replaced by the file and line number from which the warning originated and the warning text.

WARN_LOGFILE The `WARN_LOGFILE` tag can be used to specify a file to which warning and error messages should be written. If left blank the output is written to stderr.

21.4 Input related options

INPUT The **INPUT** tag is used to specify the files and/or directories that contain documented source files. You may enter file names like `myfile.cpp` or directories like `/usr/src/myproject`. Separate the files or directories with spaces.

Note: This tag (and only this tag) is *required*.

FILE_PATTERNS If the value of the **INPUT** tag contains directories, you can use the **FILE_PATTERNS** tag to specify one or more wildcard patterns (like `*.cpp` and `*.h`) to filter out the source-files in the directories. If left blank all files are included (i.e. wildcard `*`).

RECURSIVE The **RECURSIVE** tag can be used to specify whether or not subdirectories should be searched for input files as well. Possible values are **YES** and **NO**. If left blank **NO** is used.

EXCLUDE The **EXCLUDE** tag can be used to specify files and/or directories that should be excluded from the **INPUT** source files. This way you can easily exclude a subdirectory from a directory tree whose root is specified with the **INPUT** tag.

EXCLUDE_PATTERNS If the value of the **INPUT** tag contains directories, you can use the **EXCLUDE_PATTERNS** tag to specify one or more wildcard patterns to exclude certain files from those directories.

EXAMPLE_PATH The **EXAMPLE_PATH** tag can be used to specify one or more files or directories that contain example code fragments that are included (see the `\include` command in section [\include](#)).

EXAMPLE_RECURSIVE If the **EXAMPLE_RECURSIVE** tag is set to **YES** then subdirectories will be searched for input files to be used with the `\include` or `\dontinclude` commands irrespective of the value of the **RECURSIVE** tag. Possible values are **YES** and **NO**. If left blank **NO** is used.

EXAMPLE_PATTERNS If the value of the **EXAMPLE_PATH** tag contains directories, you can use the **EXAMPLE_PATTERNS** tag to specify one or more wildcard patterns (like `*.cpp` and `*.h`) to filter out the source-files in the directories. If left blank all files are included.

IMAGE_PATH The **IMAGE_PATH** tag can be used to specify one or more files or directories that contain images that are to be included in the documentation (see the `\image` command).

INPUT_FILTER The **INPUT_FILTER** tag can be used to specify a program that doxygen should invoke to filter for each input file. Doxygen will invoke the filter program by executing (via `popen()`) the command:

```
<filter> <input-file>
```

where `<filter>` is the value of the `INPUT_FILTER` tag, and `<input-file>` is the name of an input file. Doxygen will then use the output that the filter program writes to standard output.

FILTER_SOURCE_FILES If the `FILTER_SOURCE_FILES` tag is set to `YES`, the input filter (if set using `INPUT_FILTER`) will be used to filter the input files when producing source files to browse.

21.5 Source browsing related options

SOURCE_BROWSER If the `SOURCE_BROWSER` tag is set to `YES` then a list of source files will be generated. Documented entities will be cross-referenced with these sources.

INLINE_SOURCES Setting the `INLINE_SOURCES` tag to `YES` will include the body of functions, classes and enums directly into the documentation.

REFERENCED_BY_RELATION If the `REFERENCED_BY_RELATION` tag is set to `YES` (the default) then for each documented function all documented functions referencing it will be listed.

REFERENCE_RELATION If the `REFERENCES_RELATION` tag is set to `YES` (the default) then for each documented function all documented entities called/used by that function will be listed.

21.6 Alphabetical index options

ALPHABETICAL_INDEX If the `ALPHABETICAL_INDEX` tag is set to `YES`, an alphabetical index of all compounds will be generated. Enable this if the project contains a lot of classes, structs, unions or interfaces.

COLS_IN_ALPHA_INDEX If the alphabetical index is enabled (see `ALPHABETICAL_INDEX`) then the `COLS_IN_ALPHA_INDEX` tag can be used to specify the number of columns in which this list will be split (can be a number in the range [1..20])

IGNORE_PREFIX In case all classes in a project start with a common prefix, all classes will be put under the same header in the alphabetical index. The `IGNORE_PREFIX` tag can be used to specify a prefix (or a list of prefixes) that should be ignored while generating the index headers.

21.7 HTML related options

GENERATE_HTML If the `GENERATE_HTML` tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will generate HTML output

HTML_OUTPUT The `HTML_OUTPUT` tag is used to specify where the HTML docs will be put. If a relative path is entered the value of `OUTPUT_DIRECTORY` will be put in front of it. If left blank 'html' will be used as the default path.

HTML_HEADER The `HTML_HEADER` tag can be used to specify a user defined HTML header file for each generated HTML page. To get valid HTML the header file should contain at least a `<HTML>` and a `<BODY>` tag, but it is good idea to include the style sheet that is generated by doxygen as well. Minimal example:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>My title</TITLE>
  <LINK HREF="doxygen.css" REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css">
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">
```

If the tag is left blank doxygen will generate a standard header.

The following commands have a special meaning inside the header: `$title`, `$datetime`, `$date`, `$doxygenversion`, `$projectname`, `$projectnumber`. Doxygen will replace them by respectively the title of the page, the current date and time, only the current date, the version number of doxygen, the project name (see `PROJECT_NAME`), or the project number (see `PROJECT_NUMBER`).

See also section [Doxygen usage](#) for information on how to generate the default header that doxygen normally uses.

HTML_FOOTER The `HTML_FOOTER` tag can be used to specify a user defined HTML footer for each generated HTML page. To get valid HTML the header file should contain at least a `</BODY>` and a `</HTML>` tag. A minimal example:

```
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

If the tag is left blank doxygen will generate a standard footer.

The following commands have a special meaning inside the header: `$title`, `$datetime`, `$date`, `$doxygenversion`, `$projectname`, `$projectnumber`. Doxygen will replace them by respectively the title of the page, the current date and time, only the current date, the version number of doxygen, the project name (see `PROJECT_NAME`), or the project number (see `PROJECT_NUMBER`).

See also section [Doxygen usage](#) for information on how to generate the default footer that doxygen normally uses.

HTML_STYLESHEET The `HTML_STYLESHEET` tag can be used to specify a user defined cascading style sheet that is used by each HTML page. It can be used to fine-tune the look of the HTML output. If the tag is left blank doxygen will generate a default style sheet.

See also section [Doxygen usage](#) for information on how to generate the style sheet that doxygen normally uses.

HTML_ALIGN_MEMBERS If the `HTML_ALIGN_MEMBERS` tag is set to YES, the members of classes, files or namespaces will be aligned in HTML using tables. If set to NO a bullet list will be used.

Note: Setting this tag to NO will become obsolete in the future, since I only intent to support and test the aligned representation.

GENERATE_HTMLHELP If the `GENERATE_HTMLHELP` tag is set to YES then doxygen generates three additional HTML index files: `index.hhp`, `index.hhc`, and `index.hhk`. The `index.hhp` is a project file that can be read by [Microsoft's HTML Help Workshop](#) on Windows.

The HTML Help Workshop contains a compiler that can convert all HTML output generated by doxygen into a single compressed HTML file (`.chm`). Compressed HTML files are now used as the Windows 98 help format, and will replace the old Windows help format (`.hlp`) on all Windows platforms in the future. Compressed HTML files also contain an index, a table of contents, and you can search for words in the documentation (which basically renders `doxysearch` obsolete on Windows). The HTML workshop also contains a viewer for compressed HTML files.

GENERATE_CHI If the `GENERATE_HTMLHELP` tag is set to YES, the `GENERATE_CHI` flag controls if a separate `.chi` index file is generated (YES) or that it should be included in the master `.chm` file (NO).

BINARY_TOC If the `GENERATE_HTMLHELP` tag is set to YES, the `BINARY_TOC` flag controls whether a binary table of contents is generated (YES) or a normal table of contents (NO) in the `.chm` file.

TOC_EXPAND The `TOC_EXPAND` flag can be set to YES to add extra items for group members to the table of contents of the HTML help documentation and to the tree view.

DISABLE_INDEX If you want full control over the layout of the generated HTML pages it might be necessary to disable the index and replace it with your own. The `DISABLE_INDEX` tag can be used to turn on/off the condensed index at top of each page. A value of NO (the default) enables the index and the value YES disables it.

ENUM_VALUES_PER_LINE This tag can be used to set the number of enum values (range [1..20]) that doxygen will group on one line in the generated HTML documentation.

GENERATE_TREEVIEW If the `GENERATE_TREEVIEW` tag is set to YES, a side pannel will be generated containing a tree-like index structure (just like the one that is generated for HTML Help). For this to work a browser that supports JavaScript and frames is required (for instance Netscape 4.0+ or Internet explorer 4.0+).

`TREEVIEW_WIDTH` If the treeview is enabled (see `GENERATE_TREEVIEW`) then this tag can be used to set the initial width (in pixels) of the frame in which the tree is shown.

21.8 LaTeX related options

`GENERATE_LATEX` If the `GENERATE_LATEX` tag is set to `YES` (the default) doxygen will generate \LaTeX output.

`LATEX_OUTPUT` The `LATEX_OUTPUT` tag is used to specify where the \LaTeX docs will be put. If a relative path is entered the value of `OUTPUT_DIRECTORY` will be put in front of it. If left blank 'latex' will be used as the default path.

`COMPACT_LATEX` If the `COMPACT_LATEX` tag is set to `YES` doxygen generates more compact \LaTeX documents. This may be useful for small projects and may help to save some trees in general.

`PAPER_TYPE` The `PAPER_TYPE` tag can be used to set the paper type that is used by the printer. Possible values are:

- a4 (210 x 297 mm).
- a4wide (same as a4, but including the a4wide package).
- letter (8.5 x 11 inches).
- legal (8.5 x 14 inches).
- executive (7.25 x 10.5 inches)

If left blank a4wide will be used.

`EXTRA_PACKAGES` The `EXTRA_PACKAGES` tag can be used to specify one or more \LaTeX package names that should be included in the \LaTeX output. To get the times font for instance you can specify

```
EXTRA_PACKAGES = times
```

If left blank no extra packages will be included.

`LATEX_HEADER` The `LATEX_HEADER` tag can be used to specify a personal \LaTeX header for the generated \LaTeX document. The header should contain everything until the first chapter.

If it is left blank doxygen will generate a standard header. See section [Doxygen usage](#) for information on how to let doxygen write the default header to a separate file.

Note:

Only use a user defined header if you know what you are doing!

The following commands have a special meaning inside the header: `$title`, `$datetime`, `$date`, `$doxygenversion`, `$projectname`, `$projectnumber`. Doxygen will replace them by respectively the title of the page, the current date and time, only the current date, the version number of doxygen, the project name (see `PROJECT_NAME`), or the project number (see `PROJECT_NUMBER`).

PDF_HYPERLINKS If the `PDF_HYPERLINKS` tag is set to `YES`, the \LaTeX that is generated is prepared for conversion to PDF (using `ps2pdf`). The PDF file will contain links (just like the HTML output) instead of page references. This makes the output suitable for online browsing using a PDF viewer.

USE_PDFLATEX If the `LATEX_PDFLATEX` tag is set to `YES`, doxygen will use `pdflatex` to generate the PDF file directly from the \LaTeX files.

LATEX_BATCHMODE If the `LATEX_BATCHMODE` tag is set to `YES`, doxygen will add the `\batchmode.` command to the generated \LaTeX files. This will instruct \LaTeX to keep running if errors occur, instead of asking the user for help. This option is also used when generating formulas in HTML.

21.9 RTF related options

GENERATE_RTF If the `GENERATE_RTF` tag is set to `YES` doxygen will generate RTF output. The RTF output is optimised for Word 97 and may not look too pretty with other readers/editors.

RTF_OUTPUT The `RTF_OUTPUT` tag is used to specify where the RTF docs will be put. If a relative path is entered the value of `OUTPUT_DIRECTORY` will be put in front of it. If left blank `rtf` will be used as the default path.

COMPACT_RTF If the `COMPACT_RTF` tag is set to `YES` doxygen generates more compact RTF documents. This may be useful for small projects and may help to save some trees in general.

RTF_HYPERLINKS If the `RTF_HYPERLINKS` tag is set to `YES`, the RTF that is generated will contain hyperlink fields. The RTF file will contain links (just like the HTML output) instead of page references. This makes the output suitable for online browsing using Word or some other Word compatible reader that support those fields.

note:

WordPad (write) and others do not support links.

RTF_STYLESHEET_FILE Load stylesheet definitions from file. Syntax is similar to doxygen's config file, i.e. a series of assignments. You only have to provide replacements, missing definitions are set to their default value.

See also section [Doxygen usage](#) for information on how to generate the default style sheet that doxygen normally uses.

RTF_EXTENSIONS_FILE Set optional variables used in the generation of an RTF document. Syntax is similar to doxygen's config file. A template extensions file can be generated using `doxygen -e rtf extensionFile`.

21.10 Man page related options

GENERATE_MAN If the `GENERATE_MAN` tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will generate man pages for classes and files.

MAN_OUTPUT The `MAN_OUTPUT` tag is used to specify where the man pages will be put. If a relative path is entered the value of `OUTPUT_DIRECTORY` will be put in front of it. If left blank 'man' will be used as the default path. A directory `man3` will be created inside the directory specified by `MAN_OUTPUT`.

MAN_EXTENSION The `MAN_EXTENSION` tag determines the extension that is added to the generated man pages (default is the subroutine's section .3)

MAN_LINKS If the `MAN_LINKS` tag is set to YES and doxygen generates man output, then it will generate one additional man file for each entity documented in the real man page(s). These additional files only source the real man page, but without them the man command would be unable to find the correct page. The default is NO.

21.11 Preprocessor related options

ENABLE_PREPROCESSING If the `ENABLE_PREPROCESSING` tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will evaluate all C-preprocessor directives found in the sources and include files.

MACRO_EXPANSION If the `MACRO_EXPANSION` tag is set to YES doxygen will expand all macro names in the source code. If set to NO (the default) only conditional compilation will be performed. Macro expansion can be done in a controlled way by setting `EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF` to YES.

EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF If the `EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF` and `MACRO_EXPANSION` tags are both set to YES then the macro expansion is limited to the macros specified with the `PREDEFINED` and `EXPAND_AS_DEFINED` tags.

SEARCH_INCLUDES If the `SEARCH_INCLUDES` tag is set to YES (the default) the includes files in the `INCLUDE_PATH` (see below) will be searched if a `#include` is found.

INCLUDE_PATH The `INCLUDE_PATH` tag can be used to specify one or more directories that contain include files that are not input files but should be processed by the preprocessor.

PREDEFINED The `PREDEFINED` tag can be used to specify one or more macro names that are defined before the preprocessor is started (similar to the `-D` option of `gcc`). The argument of the tag is a list of macros of the form: `name` or `name=definition` (no spaces). If the definition and the `"=`" are omitted, `"=1"` is assumed.

EXPAND_AS_DEFINED If the `MACRO_EXPANSION` and `EXPAND_PREDEF_ONLY` tags are set to `YES` then this tag can be used to specify a list of macro names that should be expanded. The macro definition that is found in the sources will be used. Use the `PREDEFINED` tag if you want to use a different macro definition.

SKIP_FUNCTION_MACROS If the `SKIP_FUNCTION_MACROS` tag is set to `YES` (the default) then doxygen's preprocessor will remove all function-like macros that are alone on a line and do not end with a semicolon. Such function macros are typically used for boiler-plate code, and will confuse the parser if not removed.

21.12 External reference options

TAGFILES The `TAGFILES` tag can be used to specify one or more tagfiles.

See section [Doxytag usage](#) for more information about the usage of tag files.

Optionally an initial location of the external documentation can be added for each tagfile. The format of a tag file without this location is as follows:

```
TAGFILES = file1 file2 ...
```

Adding location for the tag files is done as follows:

```
TAGFILES = file1=loc1 "file2 = loc2" ...
```

where `loc1` and `loc2` can be relative or absolute paths or URLs. If a location is present for each tag, the `installdox` tool (see section [Installdox usage](#) for more information) does not have to be run to correct the links.

Note:

Each tag file must have a unique name (where the name does *not* include the path). If a tag file is not located in the directory in which doxygen is run, you must also specify the path to the tagfile here.

GENERATE_TAGFILE When a file name is specified after `GENERATE_TAGFILE`, doxygen will create a tag file that is based on the input files it reads. See section [Doxytag usage](#) for more information about the usage of tag files.

ALLEXTERNALS If the `ALLEXTERNALS` tag is set to `YES` all external class will be listed in the class index. If set to `NO` only the inherited external classes will be listed.

PERL_PATH The `PERL_PATH` should be the absolute path and name of the perl script interpreter (i.e. the result of `'which perl'`).

21.13 Dot options

CLASS_DIAGRAMS If the `CLASS_DIAGRAMS` tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will generate a class diagram (in HTML and \LaTeX) for classes with base or super classes. Setting the tag to NO turns the diagrams off. Note that this option is superceded by the `HAVE_DOT` option below. This is only a fallback. It is recommended to install and use dot, since it yield more powerful graphs.

HAVE_DOT If you set the `HAVE_DOT` tag to YES then doxygen will assume the dot tool is available from the path. This tool is part of [Graphviz](#), a graph visualization toolkit from AT&T and Lucent Bell Labs. The other options in this section have no effect if this option is set to NO (the default)

CLASS_GRAPH If the `CLASS_GRAPH` and `HAVE_DOT` tags are set to YES then doxygen will generate a graph for each documented class showing the direct and indirect inheritance relations. Setting this tag to YES will force the the `CLASS_DIAGRAMS` tag to NO.

COLLABORATION_GRAPH If the `COLLABORATION_GRAPH` and `HAVE_DOT` tags are set to YES then doxygen will generate a graph for each documented class showing the direct and indirect implementation dependencies (inheritance, containment, and class references variables) of the class with other documented classes.

TEMPLATE_RELATIONS If the `TEMPLATE_RELATIONS` and `HAVE_DOT` tags are set to YES then doxygen will show the relations between templates and their instances.

HIDE_UNDOC_RELATIONS If set to YES, the inheritance and collaboration graphs will hide inheritance and usage relations if the target is undocumented or is not a class.

INCLUDE_GRAPH If the `ENABLE_PREPROCESSING`, `SEARCH_INCLUDES`, `INCLUDE_GRAPH`, and `HAVE_DOT` tags are set to YES then doxygen will generate a graph for each documented file showing the direct and indirect include dependencies of the file with other documented files.

INCLUDED_BY_GRAPH If the `ENABLE_PREPROCESSING`, `SEARCH_INCLUDES`, `INCLUDED_BY_GRAPH`, and `HAVE_DOT` tags are set to YES then doxygen will generate a graph for each documented header file showing the documented files that directly or indirectly include this file.

GRAPHICAL_HIERARCHY If the `GRAPHICAL_HIERARCHY` and `HAVE_DOT` tags are set to YES then doxygen will graphical hierarchy of all classes instead of a textual one.

DOT_PATH This tag can be used to specify the path where the dot tool can be found. If left blank, it is assumed the dot tool can be found on the path.

DOTFILE_DIRS This tag can be used to specify one or more directories that contain dot files that are included in the documentation (see the `\dotfile` command).

MAX_DOT_GRAPH_HEIGHT The **MAX_DOT_GRAPH_HEIGHT** tag can be used to set the maximum allowed height (in pixels) of the graphs generated by dot. If a graph becomes larger than this value, doxygen will try to truncate the graph, so that it fits within the specified constraint. Beware that most browsers cannot cope with very large images.

MAX_DOT_GRAPH_WIDTH The **MAX_DOT_GRAPH_WIDTH** tag can be used to set the maximum allowed width (in pixels) of the graphs generated by dot. If a graph becomes larger than this value, doxygen will try to truncate the graph, so that it fits within the specified constraint. Beware that most browsers cannot cope with very large images.

GENERATE_LEGEND If the **GENERATE_LEGEND** tag is set to YES (the default) doxygen will generate a legend page explaining the meaning of the various boxes and arrows in the dot generated graphs.

DOT_CLEANUP This tag can be used to cleanup any mess DOT left behind. If left blank, "NO" is assumed.

21.14 Search engine options

SEARCHENGINE The **SEARCHENGINE** tag specifies whether or not a search should be used. Possible values are YES and NO. If set to NO or left blank, the values of all other tags in this section will be ignored.

CGI_NAME The **CGI_NAME** tag should be the name of the CGI script that starts the search engine (`doxysearch`) with the correct parameters. A script with this name will be generated by doxygen.

CGI_URL The **CGI_URL** tag should be the absolute URL to the directory where the cgi binaries are located. See the documentation of your HTTP daemon for details.

DOC_URL The **DOC_URL** tag should be the absolute URL to the directory where the documentation is located. If left blank the absolute path to the documentation, with `file://` prepended to it, will be used. This is correct for local viewing only.

DOC_ABSPATH The **DOC_ABSPATH** tag should be the absolute path to the directory where the documentation is located. If left blank the directory on the local machine will be used.

BIN_ABSPATH The **BIN_ABSPATH** tag must point to the directory where the doxysearch binary is installed.

EXT_DOC_PATHS The `EXT_DOC_PATHS` tag can be used to specify one or more paths to documentation generated for other projects. This allows doxysearch to search the documentation for these projects as well. All paths must be absolute.

Examples

Suppose you have a simple project consisting of two files: a source file `example.cc` and a header file `example.h`. Then a minimal configuration file is as simple as:

```
INPUT                = example.cc example.h
```

Assuming the example makes use of Qt classes and perl is located in `/usr/bin`, a more realistic configuration file would be:

```
PROJECT_NAME        = Example
INPUT               = example.cc example.h
WARNINGS            = YES
TAGFILES            = qt.tag
PERL_PATH           = /usr/bin/perl
SEARCHENGINE        = NO
```

To generate the documentation for the [QdbtTabular](#) package I have used the following configuration file:

```
PROJECT_NAME        = QdbtTabular
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY    = html
WARNINGS            = YES
INPUT               = examples/examples.doc src
FILE_PATTERNS       = *.cc *.h
INCLUDE_PATH        = examples
TAGFILES            = qt.tag
PERL_PATH           = /usr/local/bin/perl
SEARCHENGINE        = YES
CGI_NAME            = search.cgi
CGI_URL             = http://www.stack.nl/~dimitri/cgi-bin
DOC_URL             = http://www.stack.nl/~dimitri/qdbttabular
DOC_ABSPATH         = /home/dimitri/.html/qdbttabular
BIN_ABSPATH         = /home/dimitri/bin
```

To regenerate the Qt-1.44 documentation from the sources, you could use the following config file:

```
PROJECT_NAME        = Qt
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY    = qt_docs
HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS  = YES
HIDE_UNDOC_CLASSES  = YES
ENABLE_PREPROCESSING = YES
MACRO_EXPANSION      = YES
EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF   = YES
SEARCH_INCLUDES      = YES
FULL_PATH_NAMES      = YES
STRIP_FROM_PATH      = $(QTDIR)/
PREDEFINED           = USE_TEMPLATECLASS Q_EXPORT= \
                      QArrayT:=QArray \
                      QListT:=QList \
                      QDictT:=QDict \
                      QQueueT:=QQueue \
                      QVectorT:=QVector \
                      QPtrDictT:=QPtrDict \
```

```

                                QIntDictT:=QIntDict \
                                QStackT:=QStack \
                                QDictIteratorT:=QDictIterator \
                                QListIteratorT:=QListIterator \
                                QCacheT:=QCache \
                                QCacheIteratorT:=QCacheIterator \
                                QIntCacheT:=QIntCache \
                                QIntCacheIteratorT:=QIntCacheIterator \
                                QIntDictIteratorT:=QIntDictIterator \
                                QPtrDictIteratorT:=QPtrDictIterator
INPUT                          = $(QTDIR)/doc \
                                $(QTDIR)/src/widgets \
                                $(QTDIR)/src/kernel \
                                $(QTDIR)/src/dialogs \
                                $(QTDIR)/src/tools
FILE_PATTERNS                  = *.cpp *.h q*.doc
INCLUDE_PATH                    = $(QTDIR)/include
RECURSIVE                       = YES

```

For the Qt-2.1 sources I recommend to use the following settings:

```

PROJECT_NAME                   = Qt
PROJECT_NUMBER                  = 2.1
HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS              = YES
HIDE_UNDOC_CLASSES              = YES
SOURCE_BROWSER                  = YES
INPUT                           = $(QTDIR)/src
FILE_PATTERNS                   = *.cpp *.h q*.doc
RECURSIVE                       = YES
EXCLUDE_PATTERNS                = *codec.cpp moc_* */compat/* */3rdparty/*
ALPHABETICAL_INDEX              = YES
COLS_IN_ALPHA_INDEX             = 3
IGNORE_PREFIX                   = Q
ENABLE_PREPROCESSING             = YES
MACRO_EXPANSION                  = YES
INCLUDE_PATH                     = $(QTDIR)/include
PREDEFINED                      = Q_PROPERTY(x)= \
                                Q_OVERRIDE(x)= \
                                Q_EXPORT= \
                                Q_ENUMS(x)= \
                                "QT_STATIC_CONST=static const " \
                                _WS_X11_ \
                                INCLUDE_MENUITEM_DEF
EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF               = YES
EXPAND_AS_DEFINED                = Q_OBJECT FAKE Q_OBJECT ACTIVATE_SIGNAL_WITH_PARAM \
                                Q_VARIANT_AS

```

Here doxygen's preprocessor is used to substitute some macro names that are normally substituted by the C preprocessor, but without doing full macro expansion.

22 Special Commands

All commands in the documentation start with a backslash (\) or an at-sign (@). If you prefer you can replace all commands starting with a backslash below, by their counterparts that start with an at-sign.

Some commands have one or more arguments. Each argument has a certain range:

- If <sharp> braces are used the argument is a single word.

- If (round) braces are used the argument extends until the end of the line on which the command was found.
- If {curly} braces are used the argument extends until the next paragraph. Paragraphs are delimited by a blank line or by a section indicator.

If [square] brackets are used the argument is optional.

Here is an alphabetically sorted list of all commands with references to their documentation:

<code>\a</code>	22.70	<code>\endif</code>	22.35	<code>\line</code>	22.64
<code>\addindex</code>	22.55	<code>\endlatexonly</code>	22.80	<code>\link</code>	22.58
<code>\addtogroup</code>	22.1	<code>\endlink</code>	22.57	<code>\mainpage</code>	22.13
<code>\anchor</code>	22.56	<code>\endverbatim</code>	22.81	<code>\name</code>	22.14
<code>\arg</code>	22.71	<code>\enum</code>	22.5	<code>\namespace</code>	22.15
<code>\attention</code>	22.27	<code>\example</code>	22.6	<code>\nosubgrouping</code>	22.16
<code>\author</code>	22.28	<code>\exception</code>	22.36	<code>\note</code>	22.40
<code>\b</code>	22.72	<code>\f\$</code>	22.82	<code>\overload</code>	22.17
<code>\brief</code>	22.29	<code>\f[</code>	22.83	<code>\p</code>	22.89
<code>\bug</code>	22.30	<code>\f]</code>	22.84	<code>\package</code>	22.18
<code>\c</code>	22.73	<code>\file</code>	22.7	<code>\page</code>	22.19
<code>\class</code>	22.2	<code>\fn</code>	22.8	<code>\par</code>	22.41
<code>\code</code>	22.74	<code>\hideinitializer</code>	22.9	<code>\param</code>	22.42
<code>\date</code>	22.31	<code>\htmlinclude</code>	22.69	<code>\post</code>	22.43
<code>\def</code>	22.3	<code>\htmlonly</code>	22.85	<code>\pre</code>	22.44
<code>\defgroup</code>	22.4	<code>\if</code>	22.37	<code>\ref</code>	22.59
<code>\deprecated</code>	22.32	<code>\ifnot</code>	22.38	<code>\relates</code>	22.20
<code>\dontinclude</code>	22.62	<code>\image</code>	22.86	<code>\remarks</code>	22.45
<code>\dotfile</code>	22.75	<code>\include</code>	22.63	<code>\return</code>	22.46
<code>\e</code>	22.76	<code>\ingroup</code>	22.10	<code>\retval</code>	22.47
<code>\else</code>	22.33	<code>\internal</code>	22.12	<code>\sa</code>	22.48
<code>\elseif</code>	22.34	<code>\invariant</code>	22.39	<code>\section</code>	22.60
<code>\em</code>	22.77	<code>\interface</code>	22.11	<code>\showinitializer</code>	22.21
<code>\endcode</code>	22.78	<code>\latexonly</code>	22.87	<code>\since</code>	22.49
<code>\endhtmlonly</code>	22.79	<code>\li</code>	22.88		

<code>\skip</code>	22.65	<code>\union</code>	22.24	<code>\\$</code>	22.94
<code>\skipline</code>	22.66	<code>\until</code>	22.67	<code>\@</code>	22.92
<code>\struct</code>	22.22	<code>\var</code>	22.25	<code>\ </code>	22.91
<code>\subsection</code>	22.61	<code>\verbatim</code>	22.90	<code>\&</code>	22.93
<code>\test</code>	22.50	<code>\verbinclude</code>	22.68	<code>\<</code>	22.96
<code>\throw</code>	22.51	<code>\version</code>	22.53	<code>\></code>	22.97
<code>\todo</code>	22.52	<code>\warning</code>	22.54	<code>\#</code>	22.95
<code>\typedef</code>	22.23	<code>\weakgroup</code>	22.26		

The following subsections provide a list of all commands that are recognized by doxygen. Unrecognized commands are treated as normal text.

Structural indicators

22.1 `\addtogroup <name> [(title)]`

Defines a group just like `\defgroup`, but in contrast to that command using the same `<name>` more than once will not result in a warning, but rather one group with a merged documentation and the first title found in any of the commands.

The title is optional, so this command can also be used to add a number of entities to an existing group using `@{` and `@}` like this:

```

/*! \addtogroup mygrp
 * Additional documentation for group 'mygrp'
 * @{
 */

/*!
 * A function
 */
void func1()
{
}

/*! Another function */
void func2()
{
}

/*! @} */

```

See also:

page [Grouping](#), sections [\defgroup](#), [\ingroup](#) and [\weakgroup](#).

22.2 \class <name> [<header-file>] [<header-name>]

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a class with name <name>. Optionally a header file and a header name can be specified. If the header-file is specified, a link to a verbatim copy of the header will be included in the HTML documentation. The <header-name> argument can be used to overwrite the name of the link that is used in the class documentation to something other than <header-file>. This can be useful if the include name is not located on the default include path (like <X11/X.h>). With the <header-name> argument you can also specify how the include statement should look like, by adding either quotes or sharp brackets around the name. Sharp brackets are used if just the name is given.

Example:

```
/* A dummy class */

class Test
{
}

/*! \class Test class.h "inc/class.h"
 * \brief This is a test class.
 *
 * Some details about the Test class
 */
```

22.3 \def <name>

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a #define macro.

Example:

```
/*! \file define.h
 \brief testing defines

This is to test the documentation of defines.
*/

/*!
 \def MAX(x,y)
 Computes the maximum of \a x and \a y.
*/

/*!
 Computes the absolute value of its argument \a x.
*/
#define ABS(x) (((x)>0)?(x):-(x))
#define MAX(x,y) ((x)>(y)?(x):(y))
#define MIN(x,y) ((x)>(y)?(y):(x)) /*!< Computes the minimum of \a x and \a y. */
```

22.4 \defgroup <name> (group title)

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a [group](#) of classes, files or namespaces. This can be used to categorize classes, files or namespaces, and document those categories. You can also use groups as members of other groups, thus building a hierarchy of groups.

The `<name>` argument should be a single-word identifier.

See also:

page [Grouping](#), sections [\ingroup](#), [\addtogroup](#), [\weakgroup](#).

22.5 `\enum <name>`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for an enumeration, with name `<name>`. If the enum is a member of a class and the documentation block is located outside the class definition, the scope of the class should be specified as well. If a comment block is located directly in front of an enum declaration, the `\enum` comment may be omitted.

Note:

The type of an anonymous enum cannot be documented, but the values of an anonymous enum can.

Example:

```
class Test
{
    public:
        enum TEnum { Val1, Val2 };
};

/*! \class Test
 * The class description.
 */

/*! \enum Test::TEnum
 * A description of the enum type.
 */

/*! \var Test::TEnum Test::Val1
 * The description of the first enum value.
 */
```

22.6 `\example <file-name>`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a source code example. The name of the source file is `<file-name>`. The text of this file will be included in the documentation, just after the documentation contained in the comment block. All examples are placed in a list. The source code is scanned for documented members and classes. If any are found, the names are cross-referenced with the documentation. Source files or directories can be specified using the [EXAMPLE_PATH](#) tag of doxygen's configuration file.

If `<file-name>` itself is not unique for the set of example files specified by the [EXAMPLE_PATH](#) tag, you can include part of the absolute path to disambiguate it.

If more than one source file is needed for the example, the `\include` command can be used.

Example:

```
/** A Test class.
```

```

    * More details about this class.
    */

class Test
{
    public:
        /** An example member function.
         * More details about this function.
         */
        void example();
};

void Test::example() {}

/** \example example_test.cpp
 * This is an example of how to use the Test class.
 * More details about this example.
 */

```

Where the example file `example_test.cpp` looks as follows:

```

void main()
{
    Test t;
    t.example();
}

```

See also:

section [\include](#).

22.7 \file [<name>]

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a source or header file with name <name>. The file name may include (part of) the path if the file-name alone is not unique. If the file name is omitted (i.e. the line after \file is left blank) then the documentation block that contains the \file command will belong to the file it is located in.

Important:

The documentation of global functions, variables, typedefs, and enums will only be included in the output if the file they are in is documented as well.

Example:

```

/** \file file.h
 * A brief file description.
 * A more elaborated file description.
 */

/**
 * A global integer value.
 * More details about this value.
 */
extern int globalValue;

```

22.8 \fn (function declaration)

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a function (either global or as a member of a class). This command is needed if a comment block is *not* placed in front of the function declaration or definition. If your comment block *is* in front of the function declaration or definition this command can (and to avoid redundancy should) be omitted.

A full function declaration should be specified after the \fn command. The argument ends at the end of the line.

Example:

```
class Test
{
    public:
        const char *member(char,int) throw(std::out_of_range);
};

const char *Test::member(char c,int n) throw(std::out_of_range) {}

/*! \class Test
 * \brief Test class.
 *
 * Details about Test.
 */

/*! \fn const char *Test::member(char c,int n)
 * \brief A member function.
 * \param c a character.
 * \param n an integer.
 * \exception std::out_of_range parameter is out of range.
 * \return a character pointer.
 */
```

See also:

section [\var](#) and [\typedef](#).

22.9 \hideinitializer

By default the value of a define and the initializer of a variable are displayed unless they are longer than 30 lines. By putting this command in a comment block of a define or variable, the initializer is always hidden.

See also:

section [\showinitializer](#).

22.10 \ingroup (<groupname> [<groupname> <groupname>])

If the \ingroup command is placed in a comment block of a class, file or namespace, then it will be added to the group or groups identified by <groupname>.

See also:

page [Grouping](#), sections [\defgroup](#), [\addtogroup](#) and [\weakgroup](#)

22.11 `\interface`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for an interface with name `<name>`. The arguments are equal to the `\class` command.

See also:

section [\class](#).

22.12 `\internal`

This command writes the message ‘For internal use only’ to the output. All text after a `\internal` command is ignored.

22.13 `\mainpage [(title)]`

If the `\mainpage` command is placed in a comment block the block is used to customize the index page (in HTML) or the first chapter (in \LaTeX).

The title argument is optional and replaces the default title that doxygen normally generates.

Here is an example:

```
/*! \mainpage My Personal Index Page
 *
 * \section intro Introduction
 *
 * This is the introduction.
 *
 * \section install Installation
 *
 * \subsection step1 Step 1: Opening the box
 *
 * etc...
 */
```

You can refer to the main page using `\ref index`.

See also:

section [\section](#), section [\subsection](#) and section [\page](#).

22.14 `\name (header)`

This command turns a comment block into a header definition of a member group. The comment block should be followed by a `//@{ . . . //@}` block containing the members of the group.

See section [Member Groups](#) for an example.

22.15 `\namespace <name>`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a namespace with name `<name>`.

22.16 `\nosubgrouping`

This command can be put in the documentation of a class. It can be used in combination with member grouping to avoid that doxygen puts a member group as a subgroup of a Public/Protected/Private/... section.

22.17 `\overload [(function declaration)]`

This command can be used to generate the following standard text for an overloaded member function:

‘This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.’

If the documentation for the overloaded member function is not located in front of the function declaration or definition, the optional argument should be used to specify the correct function.

Any other documentation that is inside the documentation block will be appended after the generated message.

Note 1:

You are responsible that there is indeed an earlier documented member that is overloaded by this one. To prevent that document reorders the documentation you should set [SORT_MEMBER_DOCS](#) to NO in this case.

Note 2:

The `\overload` command does not work inside a one-line comment.

Example:

```
class Test
{
    public:
        void drawRect(int,int,int,int);
        void drawRect(const Rect &r);
};

void Test::drawRect(int x,int y,int w,int h) {}
void Test::drawRect(const Rect &r) {}

/*! \class Test
 * \brief A short description.
 *
 * More text.
 */

/*! \fn void Test::drawRect(int x,int y,int w,int h)
 * This command draws a rectangle with a left upper corner at ( \a x , \a y ),
 * width \a w and height \a h.
 */

/*!
 * \overload void Test::drawRect(const Rect &r)
 */
```

22.18 `\package <name>`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a Java package with name `<name>`.

22.19 `\page <name> (title)`

Indicates that a comment block contains a piece of documentation that is not directly related to one specific class, file or member. The HTML generator creates a page containing the documentation. The \LaTeX generator starts a new section in the chapter ‘Page documentation’.

Example:

```
/*! \page page1 A documentation page
    This page contains the subsections \ref subsection1 and \ref subsection2.
    For more info see section \ref page2.
    \subsection subsection1 The first subsection
    Text.
    \subsection subsection2 The second subsection
    More text.
*/

/*! \page page2 Another page
    Even more info.
*/
```

Note:

The `<name>` argument consists of a combination of letters and number digits. If you wish to use upper case letters (e.g. `MYPAGE1`), or mixed case letters (e.g. `MyPage1`) in the `<name>` argument, you should set `CASE_SENSE_NAMES` to `YES`. However, this is advisable only if your file system is case sensitive. Otherwise (and for better portability) you should use all lower case letters (e.g. `mypage1`) for `<name>` in all references to the page.

See also:

section [\section](#), section [\subsection](#), and section [\ref](#).

22.20 `\relates <name>`

This command can be used in the documentation of a non-member function `<name>`. It puts the function inside the ‘related function’ section of the class documentation. This command is useful for documenting non-friend functions that are nevertheless strongly coupled to a certain class. It prevents the need of having to document a file, but only works for functions.

Example:

```
/*!
 * A String class.
```



```

    */

class String
{
    friend int strcmp(const String &,const String &);
};

/*!
 * Compares two strings.
 */

int strcmp(const String &s1,const String &s2)
{
}

/*! \relates String
 * A string debug function.
 */

void stringDebug()
{
}

```

22.21 `\showinitializer`

By default the value of a define and the initializer of a variable are only displayed if they are less than 30 lines long. By putting this command in a comment block of a define or variable, the initializer is shown unconditionally.

See also:

section [\hideinitializer](#).

22.22 `\struct <name> [<header-file>] [<header-name>]`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a struct with name `<name>`. The arguments are equal to the `\class` command.

See also:

section [\class](#).

22.23 `\typedef (typedef declaration)`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a typedef (either global or as a member of a class). This command is equivalent to `\var` and `\fn`.

See also:

section [\fn](#) and [\var](#).

22.24 `\union <name> [<header-file>] [<header-name>]`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a union with name `<name>`. The arguments are equal to the `\class` command.

See also:

section [\class](#).

22.25 `\var (variable declaration)`

Indicates that a comment block contains documentation for a variable or enum value (either global or as a member of a class). This command is equivalent to `\typedef` and `\fn`.

See also:

section [\fn](#) and [\typedef](#).

22.26 `\weakgroup <name> [(title)]`

Can be used exactly like [\addtogroup](#), but has a lower priority when it comes to resolving conflicting grouping definitions.

See also:

page [Grouping](#) and [\addtogroup](#).

Section indicators**22.27 `\attention { attention text }`**

Starts a paragraph where a message that needs attention may be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\attention` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. The `\attention` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.28 `\author { list of authors }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more author names may be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\author` commands will be joined into a single paragraph and separated by commas. Alternatively, one `\author` command may mention several authors. The `\author` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

Example:

```
/*! \class WindowsNT
 * \brief Windows Nice Try.
 * \author Bill Gates
 * \author Several species of small furry animals gathered together
 *         in a cave and grooving with a pict.
 * \version 4.0
 * \date    1996-1998
 * \bug It crashes a lot and requires huge amounts of memory.
 * \bug The class introduces the more bugs, the longer it is used.
 * \warning This class may explode in your face.
 * \warning If you inherit anything from this class, you're doomed.
 */

class WindowsNT {};
```

22.29 `\brief {brief description}`

Starts a paragraph that serves as a brief description. For classes and files the brief description will be used in lists and at the start of the documentation page. For class and file members, the brief description will be placed at the declaration of the member and prepended to the detailed description. A brief description may span several lines (although it is advised to keep it brief!). A brief description ends when a blank line or another sectioning command is encountered. If multiple `\brief` commands are present they will be joined. See section [\author](#) for an example.

Synonymous to `\short`.

22.30 `\bug { bug description }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more bugs may be reported. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\bug` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each bug description will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\bug` command may mention several bugs. The `\bug` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\author](#) for an example.

22.31 `\date { date description }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more dates may be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\date` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each date description will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\date` command may mention several dates. The `\date` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\author](#) for an example.

22.32 `\deprecated { description }`

Starts a paragraph indicating that this documentation block belongs to a deprecated entity. Can be used to describe alternatives, expected life span, etc.

22.33 `\else`

Starts a conditional section if the previous conditional section was not enabled. The previous section should have been started with a `\if`, `\ifnot`, or `\elseif` command.

See also:

[\if](#), [\ifnot](#), [\elseif](#), [\endif](#).

22.34 `\elseif <section-label>`

Starts a conditional documentation section if the previous section was not enabled. A conditional section is disabled by default. To enable it you must put the section-label after the [ENABLED_SECTIONS](#) tag in the configuration file. Conditional blocks can be nested. A nested section is only enabled if all enclosing sections are enabled as well.

See also:

sections [\endif](#), [\ifnot](#), [\else](#), and [\elseif](#).

22.35 `\endif`

Ends a conditional section that was started with `\if` or `\ifnot`. For each `\if` or `\ifnot` one and only one matching `\endif` must follow.

See also:

[\if](#), and [\ifnot](#).

22.36 `\exception <exception-object> { exception description }`

Starts an exception description for an exception object with name `<exception-object>`. Followed by a description of the exception. The existence of the exception object is not checked. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\exception` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each parameter description will start on a new line. The `\exception` description ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\fn](#) for an example.

Note:

the tag `\exceptions` is a synonym for this tag.

22.37 `\if <section-label>`

Starts a conditional documentation section. The section ends with a matching `\endif` command. A conditional section is disabled by default. To enable it you must put the section-label after the [ENABLED_SECTIONS](#) tag in the configuration file. Conditional blocks can be nested. A nested section is only enabled if all enclosing sections are enabled as well.

Example:

```

/*! Unconditionally shown documentation.
 * \if Cond1
 *   Only included if Cond1 is set.
 * \endif
 * \if Cond2
 *   Only included if Cond2 is set.
 *   \if Cond3
 *     Only included if Cond2 and Cond3 are set.
 *   \endif
 *   More text.
 * \endif
 * Unconditional text.
 */

```

You can also use conditional commands inside aliases. To document a class in two languages you could for instance use:

Example 2:

```

/*! \english
 * This is English.
 * \endenglish
 * \dutch
 * Dit is Nederlands.
 * \enddutch
 */
class Example
{
};

```

Where the following aliases are defined in the configuration file:

```

ALIASES = "english=\if english" \
          "endenglish=\endif" \
          "dutch=\if dutch" \
          "enddutch=\endif"

```

and `ENABLED_SECTIONS` can be used to enable either `english` or `dutch`.

See also:

sections [\endif](#), [\ifnot](#), [\else](#), and [\elseif](#).

22.38 `\ifnot <section-label>`

Starts a conditional documentation section. The section ends with a matching `\endif` command. This conditional section is enabled by default. To disable it you must put the section-label after the [ENABLED_SECTIONS](#) tag in the configuration file.

See also:

sections `\endif`, `\if`, `\else`, and `\elseif`.

22.39 `\invariant { description of invariant }`

Starts a paragraph where the invariant of an entity can be described. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\invariant` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each invariant description will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\invariant` command may mention several invariants. The `\invariant` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.40 `\note { text }`

Starts a paragraph where a note can be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\note` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each note description will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\note` command may mention several notes. The `\note` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\par](#) for an example.

22.41 `\par [(paragraph title)] { paragraph }`

If a paragraph title is given this command starts a paragraph with a user defined heading. The heading extends until the end of the line. The paragraph following the command will be indented.

If no paragraph title is given this command will start a new paragraph. This will also work inside other paragraph commands (like `\param` or `\warning`) without ending the that command.

The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. The `\par` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

Example:

```

/*! \class Test
 * Normal text.
 *
 * \par User defined paragraph:
 * Contents of the paragraph.
 *
 * \par
 * New paragraph under the same heading.
 *
 * \note
 * This note consists of two paragraphs.
 * This is the first paragraph.
 *
 * \par
 * And this is the second paragraph.
 *
 * More normal text.
```

```
*/  
  
class Test {};
```

22.42 `\param <parameter-name> { parameter description }`

Starts a parameter description for a function parameter with name `<parameter-name>`. Followed by a description of the parameter. The existence of the parameter is not checked. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\param` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each parameter description will start on a new line. The `\param` description ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\fn](#) for an example.

22.43 `\post { description of the postcondition }`

Starts a paragraph where the postcondition of an entity can be described. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\post` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each postcondition will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\post` command may mention several postconditions. The `\post` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.44 `\pre { description of the precondition }`

Starts a paragraph where the precondition of an entity can be described. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\pre` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each precondition will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\pre` command may mention several preconditions. The `\pre` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.45 `\remarks { remark text }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more remarks may be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\remark` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each remark will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\remark` command may mention several remarks. The `\remark` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.46 `\return { description of the return value }`

Starts a return value description for a function. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\return` commands

will be joined into a single paragraph. The `\return` description ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\fn](#) for an example.

22.47 `\retval <return value> { description }`

Starts a return value description for a function with name `<return value>`. Followed by a description of the return value. The text of the paragraph that forms the description has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\retval` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each return value description will start on a new line. The `\retval` description ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.48 `\sa { references }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more cross-references to classes, functions, methods, variables, files or URL may be specified. Two names joined by either `::` or `#` are understood as referring to a class and one of its members. One of several overloaded methods or constructors may be selected by including a parenthesized list of argument types after the method name.

Synonymous to `\see`.

See also:

section [autolink](#) for information on how to create links to objects.

22.49 `\since { text }`

This tag can be used to specify since when (version or time) an entity is available. The paragraph that follows `\since` does not have any special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. The `\since` description ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered.

22.50 `\test { paragraph describing a test case }`

Starts a paragraph where a test case can be described. The description will also add the test case to a separate test list. The two instances of the description will be cross-referenced. Each test case in the test list will be preceded by a header that indicates the origin of the test case.

22.51 `\throw <exception-object> { exception description }`

Synonymous to `\exception` (see section [\exception](#)).

Note:

the tag `\throws` is a synonym for this tag.

22.52 `\todo { paragraph describing what is to be done }`

Starts a paragraph where a TODO item is described. The description will also add an item to a separate TODO list. The two instances of the description will be cross-referenced. Each item in the TODO list will be preceded by a header that indicates the origin of the item.

22.53 `\version { version number }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more version strings may be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\version` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each version description will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\version` command may mention several version strings. The `\version` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\author](#) for an example.

22.54 `\warning { warning message }`

Starts a paragraph where one or more warning messages may be entered. The paragraph will be indented. The text of the paragraph has no special internal structure. All visual enhancement commands may be used inside the paragraph. Multiple adjacent `\warning` commands will be joined into a single paragraph. Each warning description will start on a new line. Alternatively, one `\warning` command may mention several warnings. The `\warning` command ends when a blank line or some other sectioning command is encountered. See section [\author](#) for an example.

Commands to create links**22.55 `\addindex (text)`**

This command adds (text) to the \LaTeX index.

22.56 `\anchor <word>`

This command places an invisible, named anchor into the documentation to which you can refer with the `\ref` command.

See also:

section [\ref](#).

22.57 `\endlink`

This command ends a link that is started with the `\link` command.

See also:

section [\link](#).

22.58 `\link <link-object>`

The links that are automatically generated by doxygen always have the name of the object they point to as link-text.

The `\link` command can be used to create a link to an object (a file, class, or member) with a user specified link-text. The link command should end with an `\endlink` command. All text between the `\link` and `\endlink` commands serves as text for a link to the `<link-object>` specified as the first argument of `\link`.

See section [autolink](#) for more information on automatically generated links and valid link-objects.

22.59 `\ref <name> [”(text)”]`

Creates a reference to a named section, subsection, page or anchor. For HTML documentation the reference command will generate a link to the section. For a sections or subsections the title of the section will be used as the text of the link. For anchor the optional text between quotes will be used or `<name>` if no text is specified. For \LaTeX documentation the reference command will generate a section number for sections or the text followed by a page number if `<name>` refers to an anchor.

See also:

Section [\page](#) for an example of the `\ref` command.

22.60 `\section <section-name> (section title)`

Creates a section with name `<section-name>`. The title of the section should be specified as the second argument of the `\section` command.

Warning:

This command only works inside related page documentation and *not* in other documentation blocks!

See also:

Section [\page](#) for an example of the `\section` command.

22.61 `\subsection <subsection-name> (subsection title)`

Creates a subsection with name `<subsection-name>`. The title of the subsection should be specified as the second argument of the `\subsection` command.

Warning:

This command only works inside related page documentation and *not* in other documentation blocks!

See also:

Section [\page](#) for an example of the `\cmdsubsection` command.

Commands for displaying examples**22.62 `\dontinclude <file-name>`**

This command can be used to parse a source file without actually verbatim including it in the documentation (as the `\include` command does). This is useful if you want to divide the source file into smaller pieces and add documentation between the pieces. Source files or directories can be specified using the [EXAMPLE_PATH](#) tag of doxygen's configuration file.

The class and member declarations and definitions inside the code fragment are 'remembered' during the parsing of the comment block that contained the `\dontinclude` command.

For line by line descriptions of source files, one or more lines of the example can be displayed using the `\line`, `\skip`, `\skipline`, and `\until` commands. An internal pointer is used for these commands. The `\dontinclude` command sets the pointer to the first line of the example.

Example:

```

/*! A test class. */

class Test
{
public:
    /// a member function
    void example();
};

/*! \page example
 * \dontinclude example_test.cpp
 * Our main function starts like this:
 * \skip main
 * \until {
 * First we create a object \c t of the Test class.
 * \skipline Test
 * Then we call the example member function
 * \line example
 * After that our little test routine ends.
 * \line }
 */

```

Where the example file `example_test.cpp` looks as follows:

```

void main()
{
    Test t;
}

```

```
t.example();
}
```

See also:

sections `\line`, `\skip`, `\skipline`, and `\until`.

22.63 `\include <file-name>`

This command can be used to include a source file as a block of code. The command takes the name of an include file as an argument. Source files or directories can be specified using the `EXAMPLE_PATH` tag of doxygen's configuration file.

If `<file-name>` itself is not unique for the set of example files specified by the `EXAMPLE_PATH` tag, you can include part of the absolute path to disambiguate it.

Using the `\include` command is equivalent to inserting the file into the documentation block and surrounding it with `\code` and `\endcode` commands.

The main purpose of the `\include` command is to avoid code duplication in case of example blocks that consist of multiple source and header files.

For a line by line description of a source files use the `\dontinclude` command in combination with the `\line`, `\skip`, `\skipline`, and `\until` commands.

See also:

section `\example` and `\dontinclude`.

22.64 `\line (pattern)`

This command searches line by line through the example that was last included using `\include` or `\dontinclude` until it finds a non-blank line. If that line contains the specified pattern, it is written to the output.

The internal pointer that is used to keep track of the current line in the example, is set to the start of the line following the non-blank line that was found (or to the end of the example if no such line could be found).

See section `\dontinclude` for an example.

22.65 `\skip (pattern)`

This command searches line by line through the example that was last included using `\include` or `\dontinclude` until it finds a line that contains the specified pattern.

The internal pointer that is used to keep track of the current line in the example, is set to the start of the line that contains the specified pattern (or to the end of the example if the pattern could not be found).

See section `\dontinclude` for an example.

22.66 `\skipline (pattern)`

This command searches line by line through the example that was last included using `\include` or `\dontinclude` until it finds a line that contains the specified pattern. It then writes the line to the output.

The internal pointer that is used to keep track of the current line in the example, is set to the start of the line following the line that is written (or to the end of the example if the pattern could not be found).

Note:

The command:

```
\skipline pattern
```

is equivalent to:

```
\skip pattern  
\line pattern
```

See section [\dontinclude](#) for an example.

22.67 `\until (pattern)`

This command writes all lines of the example that was last included using `\include` or `\dontinclude` to the output, until it finds a line containing the specified pattern. The line containing the pattern will be written as well.

The internal pointer that is used to keep track of the current line in the example, is set to the start of the line following last written line (or to the end of the example if the pattern could not be found).

See section [\dontinclude](#) for an example.

22.68 `\verbatiminclude <file-name>`

This command includes the file `<file-name>` verbatim in the documentation. The command is equivalent to pasting the file in the documentation and placing `\verbatim` and `\endverbatim` commands around it.

Files or directories that doxygen should look for can be specified using the [EXAMPLE_PATH](#) tag of doxygen's configuration file.

22.69 `\htmlinclude <file-name>`

This command includes the file `<file-name>` as is in the HTML documentation. The command is equivalent to pasting the file in the documentation and placing `\htmlonly` and `\endhtmlonly` commands around it.

Files or directories that doxygen should look for can be specified using the [EXAMPLE_PATH](#) tag of doxygen's configuration file.

Commands for visual enhancements

22.70 `\a <word>`

Displays the argument `<word>` using a special font. Use this command to refer to member arguments in the running text.

Example:

```
... the \a x and \a y coordinates are used to ...
```

This will result in the following text:

... the *x* and *y* coordinates are used to ...

22.71 `\arg { item-description }`

This command has one argument that continues until the first blank line or until another `\arg` is encountered. The command can be used to generate a simple, not nested list of arguments. Each argument should start with a `\arg` command.

Example:

Typing:

```
\arg \c AlignLeft left alignment.  
\arg \c AlignCenter center alignment.  
\arg \c AlignRight right alignment  
  
No other types of alignment are supported.
```

will result in the following text:

- AlignLeft left alignment.
- AlignCenter center alignment.
- AlignRight right alignment

No other types of alignment are supported.

Note:

For nested lists, HTML commands should be used.

Equivalent to `\li`

22.72 `\b <word>`

Displays the argument `<word>` using a bold font. Equivalent to `word`.

22.73 `\c <word>`

Displays the argument `<word>` using a typewriter font. Use this to refer to a word of code. Equivalent to `<tt>word</tt>`.

Example:

Typing:

```
... This function returns \c void and not \c int ...
```

will result in the following text:

```
... This function returns void and not int ...
```

Equivalent to [\p](#)

22.74 `\code`

Starts a block of code. A code block is treated differently from ordinary text. It is interpreted as C/C++ code. The names of the classes and members that are documented are automatically replaced by links to the documentation.

See also:

section [\endcode](#), section [\verbatim](#)

22.75 `\dotfile <file> [”caption”]`

Inserts an image generated by dot from `<file>` into the documentation.

The first argument specifies the file name of the image. doxygen will look for files in the paths (or files) that you specified after the [DOTFILE.DIRS](#) tag. If the dot file is found it will be used as an input file to the dot tool. The resulting image will be put into the correct output directory. If the dot file name contains spaces you’ll have to put quotes (”) around it.

The second argument is optional and can be used to specify the caption that is displayed below the image. This argument has to be specified between quotes even if it does not contain any spaces. The quotes are stripped before the caption is displayed.

22.76 `\e <word>`

Displays the argument `<word>` in italics. Use this command to emphasize words.

Example:

Typing:

```
... this is a \e really good example ...
```

will result in the following text:

```
... this is a really good example ...
```

Equivalent to [\em](#)

22.77 `\em <word>`

Displays the argument `<word>` in italics. Use this command to emphasize words.

Example:

Typing:

```
... this is a \em really good example ...
```

will result in the following text:

... this is a *really* good example ...

Equivalent to [\e](#)

22.78 `\endcode`

Ends a block of code.

See also:

section [\code](#)

22.79 `\endhtmlonly`

Ends a block of text that was started with a `\htmlonly` command.

See also:

section [\htmlonly](#).

22.80 `\endlatexonly`

Ends a block of text that was started with a `\latexonly` command.

See also:

section [\latexonly](#).

22.81 `\endverbatim`

Ends a block of text that was started with a `\verbatim` command.

See also:

section [\verbatim](#).

22.82 `\f$`

Marks the start and end of an in-text formula.

See also:

section [formulas](#) for an example.

22.83 `\f[`

Marks the start of a long formula that is displayed centered on a separate line.

See also:

section [\f\]](#) and section [formulas](#).

22.84 `\f]`

Marks the end of a long formula that is displayed centered on a separate line.

See also:

section [\f\[](#) and section [formulas](#).

22.85 `\htmlonly`

Starts a block of text that will be verbatim included in the generated HTML documentation only. The block ends with an `endhtmlonly` command.

This command can be used to include HTML code that is too complex for doxygen (i.e. applets, java-scripts, and HTML tags that require attributes). You can use the `\latexonly` and `\endlatexonly` pair to provide a proper \LaTeX alternative.

Note: environment variables (like `$(HOME)`) are resolved inside a HTML-only block.

See also:

section [\htmlonly](#) and section [\latexonly](#).

22.86 `\image <format> <file> [”caption”] [<sizeindication>=<size>]`

Inserts an image into the documentation. This command is format specific, so if you want to insert an image for more than one format you’ll have to repeat this command for each format.

The first argument specifies the output format. Currently, the following values are supported: `html` and `latex`.

The second argument specifies the file name of the image. doxygen will look for files in the paths (or files) that you specified after the [IMAGE_PATH](#) tag. If the image is found it will be copied to the correct output

directory. If the image name contains spaces you'll have to put quotes (") around it. You can also specify an absolute URL instead of a file name, but then doxygen does not copy the image nor check its existence.

The third argument is optional and can be used to specify the caption that is displayed below the image. This argument has to be specified between quotes even if it does not contain any spaces. The quotes are stripped before the caption is displayed.

The fourth argument is also optional and can be used to specify the width or height of the image. This is only useful for L^AT_EX output (i.e. format=latex). The sizeindication can be either width or height. The size should be a valid size specifier in L^AT_EX (for example 10cm or 6in or a symbolic width like \textwidth).

Here is example of a comment block:

```

/*! Here is a snapshot of my new application:
 * \image html application.jpg
 * \image latex application.eps "My application" width=10cm
 */

```

And this is an example of how the relevant part of the configuration file may look:

```

IMAGE_PATH      = my_image_dir

```

Warning:

The image format for HTML is limited to what your browser supports. For L^AT_EX the image format must be Encapsulated PostScript (eps).

Doxygen does not check if the image is in the correct format. So *you* have to make sure this is the case!

22.87 \latexonly

Starts a block of text that will be verbatim included in the generated L^AT_EX documentation only. The block ends with an endlatexonly command.

This command can be used to include L^AT_EX code that is too complex for doxygen (i.e. images, formulas, special characters). You can use the \htmlonly and \endhtmlonly pair to provide a proper HTML alternative.

Note: environment variables (like \$(HOME)) are resolved inside a L^AT_EX-only block.

See also:

section [\latexonly](#) and section [\htmlonly](#).

22.88 \li { item-description }

This command has one argument that continues until the first blank line or until another \li is encountered. The command can be used to generate a simple, not nested list of arguments. Each argument should start with a \li command.

Example:

Typing:

```
\li \c AlignLeft left alignment.  
\li \c AlignCenter center alignment.  
\li \c AlignRight right alignment
```

No other types of alignment are supported.

will result in the following text:

- `AlignLeft` left alignment.
- `AlignCenter` center alignment.
- `AlignRight` right alignment

No other types of alignment are supported.

Note:

For nested lists, HTML commands should be used.

Equivalent to `\arg`

22.89 `\p <word>`

Displays the parameter `<word>` using a typewriter font. You can use this command to refer to member function parameters in the running text.

Example:

```
... the \p x and \p y coordinates are used to ...
```

This will result in the following text:

```
... the x and y coordinates are used to ...
```

Equivalent to `\c`

22.90 `\verbatim`

Starts a block of text that will be verbatim included in both the HTML and the `LATEX` documentation. The block should end with a `\endverbatim` block. All commands are disabled in a verbatim block.

Warning:

Make sure you include a `\endverbatim` command for each `\verbatim` command or the parser will get confused!

22.91 `\\`

This command writes a backslash character (`\`) to the HTML and `LATEX` output. The backslash has to be escaped in some cases because doxygen uses it to detect commands.

22.92 \@

This command writes an at-sign (@) to the HTML and L^AT_EX output. The at-sign has to be escaped in some cases because doxygen uses it to detect JavaDoc commands.

22.93 \&

This command writes the & character to the HTML and L^AT_EX output. This character has to be escaped because it has a special meaning in HTML.

22.94 \\$

This command writes the \$ character to the HTML and L^AT_EX output. This character has to be escaped in some cases, because it is used to expand environment variables.

22.95 \#

This command writes the # character to the HTML and L^AT_EX output. This character has to be escaped in some cases, because it is used to refer to documented entities.

22.96 \<

This command writes the < character to the HTML and L^AT_EX output. This character has to be escaped because it has a special meaning in HTML.

22.97 \>

This command writes the > character to the HTML and L^AT_EX output. This character has to be escaped because it has a special meaning in HTML.

Commands included for Qt compatibility

The following commands are supported to remain compatible to the Qt class browser generator. Do *not* use these commands in your own documentation.

- \annotatedclasslist
- \classhierarchy
- \define
- \functionindex
- \header
- \headerfilelist

- \inherit
- \l
- \postheader

23 HTML Commands

Here is a list of all HTML commands that may be used inside the documentation. Note that all attributes of a HTML tag are ignored (the HREF and NAME attributes for the A tag are the only exception).

- `` Starts a HTML hyper-link (HTML only).
- `` Starts an named anchor (HTML only).
- `` Ends a link or anchor (HTML only).
- `` Starts a piece of text displayed in a bold font.
- `` Ends a `` section.
- `<BODY>` Does not generate any output.
- `</BODY>` Does not generate any output.
- `
` Forces a line break.
- `<CENTER>` starts a section of centered text.
- `</CENTER>` ends a section of centered text.
- `<CODE>` Starts a piece of text displayed in a typewriter font.
- `</CODE>` End a `<CODE>` section.
- `<DD>` Starts an item description.
- `<DFN>` Starts a piece of text displayed in a typewriter font.
- `</DFN>` Ends a `<DFN>` section.
- `<DL>` Starts a description list.
- `</DL>` Ends a description list.
- `<DT>` Starts an item title.
- `</DT>` Ends an item title.
- `` Starts a piece of text displayed in an italic font.
- `` Ends a `` section.
- `<FORM>` Does not generate any output.
- `</FORM>` Does not generate any output.
- `<HR>` Writes a horizontal ruler.
- `<H1>` Starts an unnumbered section.
- `</H1>` Ends an unnumbered section.
- `<H2>` Starts an unnumbered subsection.
- `</H2>` Ends an unnumbered subsection.
- `<H?>` Where ? is one of {3,4,5,6}, starts an unnumbered subsubsection using `<H3>` in HTML.
- `</H?>` Where ? is one of {3,4,5,6}, ends an unnumbered subsubsection using `<H3>` in HTML.
- `<I>` Starts a piece of text displayed in an italic font.
- `<INPUT>` Does not generate any output.
- `</I>` Ends a `<I>` section.
- `` This command is written with attributes to the HTML output only.
- `` Starts a new list item.
- `` Ends a list item.
- `<META>` Does not generate any output.
- `<MULTICOL>` ignored by doxygen.
- `</MULTICOL>` ignored by doxygen.
- `` Starts a numbered item list.
- `` Ends a numbered item list.

- `<P>` Starts a new paragraph.
- `</P>` Ends a paragraph.
- `<PRE>` Starts a preformatted fragment.
- `</PRE>` Ends a preformatted fragment.
- `<SMALL>` Starts a section of text displayed in a smaller font.
- `</SMALL>` Ends a `<SMALL>` section.
- `` Starts a section of bold text.
- `` Ends a section of bold text.
- `<SUB>` Starts a piece of text displayed in subscript.
- `</SUB>` Ends a `<SUB>` section.
- `<SUP>` Starts a piece of text displayed in superscript.
- `</SUP>` Ends a `</SUP>` section.
- `<TABLE>` starts a table.
- `</TABLE>` ends a table.
- `<TD>` Starts a new table data element.
- `</TD>` Ends a table data element.
- `<TR>` Starts a new table row.
- `</TR>` Ends a table row.
- `<TT>` Starts a piece of text displayed in a typewriter font.
- `</TT>` Ends a `<TT>` section.
- `<KBD>` Starts a piece of text displayed in a typewriter font.
- `</KBD>` Ends a `<KBD>` section.
- `` Starts an unnumbered item list.
- `` Ends an unnumbered item list.
- `<VAR>` Starts a piece of text displayed in an italic font.
- `</VAR>` Ends a `</VAR>` section.

The special HTML character entities that are recognized by Doxygen:

- `©` the copyright symbol
- `"` a double quote
- `¨` where ? is one of {A,E,I,O,U,Y,a,e,i,o,u,y}, writes a character with a diaeresis accent (like ä).
- `´` where ? is one of {A,E,I,O,U,Y,a,e,i,o,u,y}, writes a character with a acute accent (like á).
- ``` where ? is one of {A,E,I,O,U,a,e,i,o,u,y}, writes a character with a grave accent (like à).
- `ˆ` where ? is one of {A,E,I,O,U,a,e,i,o,u,y}, writes a character with a circumflex accent (like â).
- `˜` where ? is one of {A,N,O,a,n,o}, writes a character with a tilde accent (like ã).
- `ß` write a sharp s (i.e. "s) to the output.
- `¸` where ? is one of {c,C}, writes a c-cedille (like ç).
- `˚` where ? is one of {a,A}, writes an a with a ring (like å).
- ` ` a non breakable space.

Part III

Developers Manual

24 Doxygen's Internals

Doxygen's internals

Note that this section is still under construction!

The following picture shows how source files are processed by doxygen.

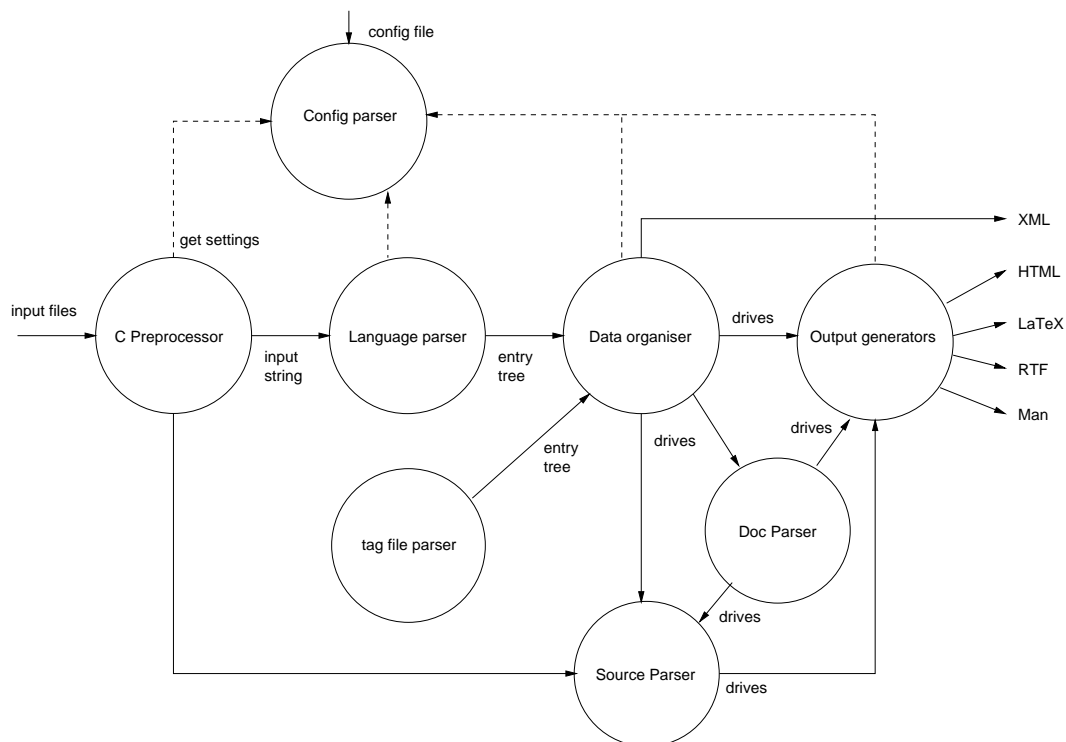


Figure 1: Data flow overview

The following sections explain the steps above in more detail.

Config parser

The configuration file that controls the settings of a project is parsed and the settings are stored in the singleton class `Config` in `src/config.h`. The parser itself is written using `flex` and can be found in `src/config.l`. This parser is also used directly by `doxywizard`, so it is put in a separate library.

Each configuration option has one of 5 possible types: `String`, `List`, `Enum`, `Int`, or `Bool`. The values of these options are available through the global functions `Config_getXXX()`, where `XXX` is the type of the option. The argument of these function is a string naming the option as it appears in the configuration file. For instance: `Config_getBool("GENERATE_TESTLIST")` returns a reference to a boolean value that is `TRUE` if the test list was enabled in the config file.

The function `readConfiguration()` in `src/doxygen.cpp` reads the command line options and then calls the configuration parser.

C Preprocessor

The input files mentioned in the config file are (by default) fed to the C Preprocessor (after being piped through a user defined filter if available).

The way the preprocessor works differs somewhat from a standard C Preprocessor. By default it does not do macro expansion, although it can be configured to expand all macros. Typical usage is to only expand a user specified set of macros. This is to allow macro names to appear in the type of function parameters for instance.

Another difference is that the preprocessor parses, but not actually includes code when it encounters a include (with the exception of include found inside { ... } blocks). The reasons behind this deviation from the standard is to prevent feeding multiple definitions of the same functions/classes to doxygen's parser. If all source files would include a common header file for instance, the class and type definitions (and their documentation) would be present in each translation unit.

The preprocessor is written using flex and can be found in `src/pre.l`. For condition blocks (if) evaluation of constant expressions is needed. For this a yacc based parser is used, which can be found in `src/constexp.y` and `src/constexp.l`.

The preprocessor is invoked for each file using the `preprocessFile()` function declared in `src/pre.h`, and will append the preprocessed result to a character buffer. The format of the character buffer is

```
0x06 file name 1
0x06 preprocessed contents of file 1
...
0x06 file name n
0x06 preprocessed contents of file n
```

Language parser

The preprocessed input buffer is fed to the language parser, which is implemented as a big state machine using flex. It can be found in the file `src/scanner.l`. There is one parser for all languages (C/C++/Java/IDL). The state variables `insideIDL` and `insideJava` are used at some places for language specific choices.

The task of the parser is to convert the input buffer into a tree of entries (basically an abstract syntax tree). An entry is defined in `src/entry.h` and is a blob of loosely structured information. The most important field is `section` which specifies the kind of information contained in the entry.

Possible improvements for future versions:

- Use one scanner/parser per language instead of one big scanner.
- Move the first pass parsing of documentation blocks to a separate module.
- Parse defines (these are currently gathered by the preprocessor, and ignored by the language parser).

Data organizer

This step consists of many smaller steps, that build dictionaries of the extracted classes, files, namespaces, variables, functions, packages, pages, and groups. Besides building dictionaries, during this step relations (such as inheritance relations), between the extracted entities are computed.

Each step has a function defined in `src/doxygen.cpp`, which operates on the tree of entries, built during language parsing. Look at the "Gathering information" part of `parseInput()` for details.

The result of this step is a number of dictionaries, which can be found in the Doxygen "namespace" defined in `src/doxygen.h`. Most elements of these dictionaries are derived from the class `Definition`; The

class `MemberDef`, for instance, holds all information for a member. An instance of such a class can be part of a file (class `FileDef`), a class (class `ClassDef`), a namespace (class `NamespaceDef`), a group (class `GroupDef`), or a Java package (class `PackageDef`).

Tag file parser

If tag files are specified in the configuration file, these are parsed by a SAX based XML parser, which can be found in `src/tagreader.cpp`. The result of parsing a tag file is the insertion of `Entry` objects in the entry tree. The field `Entry::tagInfo` is used to mark the entry as external, and holds information about the tag file.

Documentation parser

Special comment blocks are stored as strings in the entities that they document. There is a string for the brief description and a string for the detailed description. The documentation parser reads these strings and executes the commands it finds in it (this is the second pass in parsing the documentation). It writes the result directly to the output generators.

The parser is written using `flex` and can be found in `src/doc.1`. Code fragments found in the comment blocks are passed on to the source parser.

The main entry point for the documentation parser is `parseDoc()` declared in `src/doc.h`. For simple texts with special commands `parseText()` is used.

Source parser

If source browsing is enabled or if code fragments are encountered in the documentation, the source parser is invoked.

The code parser tries to cross-reference to source code it parses with documented entities. It also does syntax highlighting of the sources. The output is directly written to the output generators.

The main entry point for the code parser is `parseCode()` declared in `src/code.h`.

Output generators

After data is gathered and cross-referenced, doxygen generates output in various formats. For this it uses the methods provided by the abstract class `OutputGenerator`. In order to generate output for multiple formats at once, the methods of `OutputList` are called instead. This class maintains a list of concrete output generators, where each method called is delegated to all generators in the list.

To allow small deviations in what is written to the output for each concrete output generator, it is possible to temporarily disable certain generators. The `OutputList` class contains various `disable()` and `enable()` methods for this. The methods `OutputList::pushGeneratorState()` and `OutputList::popGeneratorState()` are used to temporarily save the set of enabled/disabled output generators on a stack.

The XML is generated directly from the gathered data structures. In the future XML will be used as an intermediate language (IL). The output generators will then use this IL as a starting point to generate the specific output formats. The advantage of having an IL is that various independently developed tools written in various languages, could extract information from the XML output. Possible tools could be:

- an interactive source browser
- a class diagram generator

- computing code metrics.

Debugging

Since doxygen uses a lot of flex code it is important to understand how flex works (for this one should read the man page) and to understand what it is doing when flex is parsing some input. Fortunately, when flex is used with the `-d` option it outputs what rules matched. This makes it quite easy to follow what is going on for a particular input fragment.

To make it easier to toggle debug information for a given flex file I wrote the following perl script, which automatically adds or removes `-d` from the correct line in the Makefile:

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl

$file = shift @ARGV;
print "Toggle debugging mode for $file\n";

# add or remove the -d flex flag in the makefile
unless (rename "Makefile.libdoxygen", "Makefile.libdoxygen.old") {
    print STDERR "Error: cannot rename Makefile.libdoxygen!\n";
    exit 1;
}
if (open(F, "<Makefile.libdoxygen.old")) {
    unless (open(G, ">Makefile.libdoxygen")) {
        print STDERR "Error: opening file Makefile.libdoxygen for writing\n";
        exit 1;
    }
    print "Processing Makefile.libdoxygen...\n";
    while (<F>) {
        if ( s/\\(LEX\\) -P([a-z]+)YY -t $file/(LEX) -d -P\\1YY -t $file/g ) {
            print "Enabling debug info for $file\n";
        }
        elsif ( s/\\(LEX\\) -d -P([a-z]+)YY -t $file/(LEX) -P\\1YY -t $file/g ) {
            print "Disabling debug info for $file\n";
        }
        print G "$_";
    }
    close F;
    unlink "Makefile.libdoxygen.old";
}
else {
    print STDERR "Warning file Makefile.libdoxygen.old does not exist!\n";
}

# touch the file
$now = time;
utime $now, $now, $file
```

25 Internationalization

Support for multiple languages

Doxygen has built-in support for multiple languages. This means that the text fragments that doxygen generates can be produced in languages other than English (the default) at configuration time.

Currently (version 1.2.12), 24 languages are supported (sorted alphabetically): Brazilian Portuguese, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese,

Korean, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, and Ukrainian.

The table of information related to the supported languages follows. It is sorted by language alphabetically. The **Status** column was generated from sources and shows approximately the last version when the translator was updated.

Language	Maintainer	Contact address	Status
Brazilian	Fabio "FJTC" Jun Takada Chino	chino@grad.icmc.sc.usp.br	1.2.11
Chinese	Wei Liu Wang Weihang	liuwei@asiainfo.com wangweihan@capinfo.com.cn	1.2.11
Croatian	Boris Bralo	boris.bralo@zg.tel.hr	up-to-date
Czech	Petr Přikryl	prikrylp@skil.cz	up-to-date
Danish	Erik Søren Sørensen	erik@mail.nu	1.2.7
Dutch	Dimitri van Heesch	dimitri@stack.nl	1.2.11
English	Dimitri van Heesch	dimitri@stack.nl	up-to-date
Finnish	Olli Korhonen	Olli.Korhonen@ccc.fi	1.0.0
French	Xavier Outhier	xouthier@yahoo.fr	1.2.11
German	Jens Seidel Jens Breitenstein	jensseidel@users.sf.net Jens.Breitenstein@tlc.de	1.2.11
Hungarian	Földvári György	foldvari@diatronltd.com	1.2.1
Italian	Ahmed Aldo Faisal Alessandro Falappa	aaf23@cam.ac.uk a.falappa@flashnet.it	1.2.11
Japanese	Kenji Nagamatsu	naga@joyful.club.ne.jp	1.2.5
Korean	Richard Kim	ryk@dspwiz.com	1.1.0
Norwegian	Lars Erik Jordet	larsej@stud.ifd.hibu.no	1.2.2
Polish	Grzegorz Kowal	g_kowal@poczta.onet.pl	1.2.1
Portuguese	Rui Godinho Lopes	ruiglopes@yahoo.com	1.2.11
Romanian	Alexandru Iosup	aiosup@yahoo.com	1.2.1
Russian	Alexandr Chelpanov	cav@cryptopro.ru	up-to-date
Slovak	Stanislav Kudláč	qwerty1@pobox.sk	1.2.11
Slovene	Matjaz Ostroversnik	matjaz.ostroversnik@zrs-tk.si	1.2.11
Spanish	Francisco Oltra Thennet	foltra@puc.cl	1.2.7
Swedish	Samuel Häagglund XeT Erixon	sahag96@nts.mh.se xet@hem.passagen.se	1.0.0
Ukrainian	Olexij Tkatchenko	olexij.tkatchenko@gmx.de	1.2.11

Most people on the list have indicated that they were also busy doing other things, so if you want to help to speed things up please let them (or me) know.

If you want to add support for a language that is not yet listed please read the next section.

Adding a new language to doxygen

This short HOWTO explains how to add support for a new language to Doxygen:

Just follow these steps:

1. Tell me for which language you want to add support. If no one else is already working on support for that language, you will be assigned as the maintainer for the language.
2. Create a copy of translator_en.h and name it translator_<your_2_letter_country_code>.h I'll use xx in the rest of this document.
3. Edit language.cpp: Add a

```
#include<translator_xx.h>

in setTranslator() add

    else if (L_EQUAL("your_language_name"))
    {
        theTranslator = new TranslatorYourLanguage;
    }
```

after the if { ... }

4. Edit `libdoxygen.pro.in` and add `translator_xx.h` to the `HEADERS` line.
5. Edit `translator_xx.h`:
 - Rename `TRANSLATOR_EN_H` to `TRANSLATOR_XX_H` twice.
 - Rename `TranslatorEnglish` to `TranslatorYourLanguage`
 - In the member `idLanguage()` change "english" into the name of your language (use lower case characters only). Depending on the language you may also wish to change the member functions `latexLanguageSupportCommand()`, `idLanguageCharset()` and others (you will recognize them when you start the work).
 - Edit all the strings that are returned by the member functions that start with `tr`. Try to match punctuation and capitals! To enter special characters (with accents) you can:
 - Enter them directly if your keyboard supports that and you are using a Latin-1 font. Doxygen will translate the characters to proper \LaTeX and leave the HTML and man output for what it is (which is fine, if `idLanguageCharset()` is set correctly).
 - Use html codes like `ä` for an a with an umlaut (i.e. ä). See the HTML specification for the codes.
6. Run `configure` and make again from the root of the distribution, in order to regenerate the Makefiles.
7. Now you can use `OUTPUT_LANGUAGE = your_language_name` in the config file to generate output in your language.
8. Send `translator_xx.h` to me so I can add it to doxygen. Send also your name and e-mail address to be included in the `maintainers.txt` list.

Maintaining a language

New versions of doxygen may use new translated sentences. In such situation, the `Translator` class requires implementation of new methods – its interface changes. Of course, the English sentences need to be translated to the other languages. At least, new methods have to be implemented by the language-related translator class; otherwise, doxygen wouldn't even compile. Waiting until all language maintainers have translated the new sentences and sent the results would not be very practical. The following text describes the usage of translator adapters to solve the problem.

The role of Translator Adapters. Whenever the `Translator` class interface changes in the new release, the new class `TranslatorAdapter_x_y_z` is added to the `translator_adapter.h` file (here x, y, and z are numbers that correspond to the current official version of doxygen). All translators that previously derived from the `Translator` class now derive from this adapter class.

The `TranslatorAdapter_x_y_z` class implements the new, required methods. If the new method replaces some similar but obsolete method(s) (e.g. if the number of arguments changed and/or the functionality of the older method was changed or enriched), the `TranslatorAdapter_x_y_z` class may use the obsolete method to get the result which is as close as possible to the older result in the target language. If it is not possible, the result (the default translation) is obtained using the English translator, which is (by definition) always up-to-date.

For example, when the new `trFile()` method with parameters (to determine the capitalization of the first letter and the singular/plural form) was introduced to replace the older method `trFiles()` without arguments, the following code appeared in one of the translator adapter classes:

```

    /*! This is the default implementation of the obsolete method
    * used in the documentation of a group before the list of
    * links to documented files. This is possibly localized.
    */
    virtual QString trFiles()
    { return "Files"; }

    /*! This is the localized implementation of newer equivalent
    * using the obsolete method trFiles().
    */
    virtual QString trFile(bool first_capital, bool singular)
    {
        if (first_capital && !singular)
            return trFiles(); // possibly localized, obsolete method
        else
            return english.trFile(first_capital, singular);
    }

```

The `trFiles()` is not present in the `TranslatorEnglish` class, because it was removed as obsolete. However, it was used until now and its call was replaced by

```
trFile(true, false)
```

in the doxygen source files. Probably, many language translators implemented the obsolete method, so it perfectly makes sense to use the same language dependent result in those cases. The `TranslatorEnglish` does not implement the old method. It derives from the abstract `Translator` class. On the other hand, the old translator for a different language does not implement the new `trFile()` method. Because of that it is derived from another base class – `TranslatorAdapter_x_y_z`. The `TranslatorAdapter_x_y_z` class have to implement the new, required `trFile()` method. However, the translator adapter would not be compiled if the `trFiles()` method was not implemented. This is the reason for implementing the old method in the translator adapter class (using the same code, that was removed from the `TranslatorEnglish`).

The simplest way would be to pass the arguments to the English translator and to return its result. Instead, the adapter uses the old `trFiles()` in one special case – when the new `trFile(true, false)` is called. This is the mostly used case at the time of introducing the new method – see above. While this may look too complicated, the technique allows the developers of the core sources to change the `Translator` interface, while the users may not even notice the change. Of course, when the new `trFile()` is used with different arguments, the English result is returned and it will be noticed by non English users. Here the maintainer of the language translator should implement at least that one particular method.

What says the base class of a language translator? If the language translator class inherits from any adapter class the maintenance is needed. In such case, the language translator is not considered up-to-date. On the other hand, if the language translator derives directly from the abstract class `Translator`, the language translator is up-to-date.

The translator adapter classes are chained so that the older translator adapter class uses the one-step-newer translator adapter as the base class. The newer adapter does less *adapting* work than the older one. The oldest adapter class derives (indirectly) from all of the adapter classes. The name of the adapter class is chosen so that its suffix is derived from the previous official version of doxygen that did not need the adapter. This way, one can say approximately, when the language translator class was last updated – see details below.

The newest translator adapter derives from the abstract `TranslatorAdapterBase` class that derives directly from the abstract `Translator` class. It adds only the private English-translator member for easy

implementation of the default translation inside the adapter classes, and it also enforces implementation of one method for noticing the user that the language translation is not up-to-date (because of that some sentences in the generated files may appear in English).

Once the oldest adapter class is not used by any of the language translators, it can be removed from the doxygen project. The maintainers should try to reach the state with the minimal number of translator adapter classes.

To simplify the maintenance of the language translator classes for the supported languages, the `translator.pl` perl script was developed (located in `doxygen/doc` directory). It extracts the important information about obsolete and new methods from the source files for each of the languages. The information is stored in the *translator report* ASCII file (`doxygen/doc/translator.report.txt`).

Looking at the base class of the language translator, the script guesses also the status of the translator – see the last column of the table with languages above. The `translator.pl` is called automatically when the doxygen documentation is generated. You can also run the script manually whenever you feel that it can help you. Of course, you are not forced to use the results of the script. You can find the same information by looking at the adapter class and its base classes.

How should I update my language translator? Firstly, you should be the language maintainer, or you should let him/her know about the changes. The following text was written for the language maintainers as the primary audience.

There are several approaches to be taken when updating your language. If you are not extremely busy, you should always choose the most radical one. When the update takes much more time than you expected, you can always decide use some suitable translator adapter to finish the changes later and still make your translator working.

The most radical way of updating the language translator is to make your translator class derive directly from the abstract class `Translator` and provide translations for the methods that are required to be implemented – the compiler will tell you if you forgot to implement some of them. If you are in doubt, have a look at the `TranslatorEnglish` class to recognize the purpose of the implemented method. Looking at the previously used adapter class may help you sometimes, but it can also be misleading because the adapter classes do implement also the obsolete methods (see the previous `trFiles()` example).

In other words, the up-to-date language translators do not need the `TranslatorAdapter_x_y_z` classes at all, and you do not need to implement anything else than the methods required by the `Translator` class (i.e. the pure virtual methods of the `Translator` – they end with `=0;`).

If everything compiles fine, try to run `translator.pl`, and have a look at the translator report (ASCII file) at the `doxygen/doc` directory. Even if your translator is marked as up-to-date, there still may be some remarks related to your source code. Namely, the obsolete methods – that are not used at all – may be listed in the section for your language. Simply, remove their code (and run the `translator.pl` again).

If you do not have time to finish all the updates you should still start with *the most radical approach* as described above. You can always change the base class to the translator adapter class that implements all of the not-yet-implemented methods.

If you prefer to update your translator gradually, look at the *translator report* generated by the `translator.pl` script and choose one of the missing method that is implemented by the translator adapter, that is used as your base class. When there is not such a method in your translator adapter base class, you probably can change the translator adapter base to the newer one.

Do not blindly implement all methods that are implemented by your translator adapter base class. The reason is that the adapter classes implement also obsolete methods. Another reason is that some of the methods could become obsolete from some newer adapter on.

Index

`\#`, 97
`\$`, 97
`\&`, 97
`\|`, 96
`\|<`, 97
`\|>`, 97
`\|endif`, 81
`\|if`, 82
`\a`, 91
`\addindex`, 86
`\addtogroup`, 70, 79
`\anchor`, 86
`\arg`, 91
`\attention`, 79
`\author`, 79
`\b`, 91
`\brief`, 80
`\bug`, 80
`\c`, 91
`\class`, 71
`\code`, 92
`\date`, 80
`\def`, 71
`\defgroup`, 71
`\deprecated`, 81
`\dontinclude`, 88
`\dotfile`, 92
`\e`, 92, 93
`\else`, 81
`\elseif`, 81
`\endcode`, 93
`\endhtmlonly`, 93
`\endlatexonly`, 93
`\endlink`, 87
`\endverbatim`, 93
`\enum`, 72
`\example`, 72
`\exception`, 81
`\f$`, 94
`\f[`, 94
`\f]`, 94
`\file`, 73
`\fn`, 74
`\hideinitializer`, 74
`\htmlinclude`, 90
`\htmlonly`, 94
`\ifnot`, 82
`\image`, 94
`\include`, 89
`\ingroup`, 74
`\interface`, 75
`\internal`, 75
`\invariant`, 83
`\latexonly`, 95
`\li`, 95
`\line`, 89
`\link`, 87
`\mainpage`, 75
`\namespace`, 76
`\note`, 83
`\overload`, 76
`\p`, 96
`\package`, 77
`\page`, 77
`\par`, 83
`\param`, 84
`\post`, 84
`\pre`, 84
`\ref`, 87
`\relates`, 77
`\remarks`, 84
`\return`, 84
`\retval`, 85
`\sa`, 85
`\section`, 87
`\showinitializer`, 78
`\since`, 85
`\skip`, 89
`\skipline`, 90
`\struct`, 78
`\subsection`, 88
`\test`, 85
`\throw`, 85
`\todo`, 86
`\typedef`, 78
`\union`, 79
`\until`, 90
`\var`, 79
`\verbatim`, 96
`\verbinclude`, 90
`\version`, 86
`\warning`, 86

acknowledgements, 2
ALIASES, 55
ALLEXTERNALS, 64
ALPHABETICAL_INDEX, 58
ALWAYS_DETAILED_SEC, 53

BIN_ABSPATH, 66
BINARY_TOC, 60

- bison, 4
- BRIEF_MEMBER_DESC, 53
- browser, 12
- CASE_SENSE_NAMES, 54
- CGI_NAME, 66
- CGI_URL, 66
- CLASS_DIAGRAMS, 65
- CLASS_GRAPH, 65
- COLLABORATION_GRAPH, 65
- COLS_IN_ALPHA_INDEX, 58
- COMPACT_LATEX, 61
- COMPACT_RTF, 62
- DISABLE_INDEX, 60
- DISTRIBUTE_GROUP_DOC, 55
- Doc++, 2
- DOC_ABSPATH, 66
- DOC_URL, 66
- DOT_CLEANUP, 66
- DOT_PATH, 65
- DOTFILE_DIRS, 66
- ENABLE_PREPROCESSING, 63
- ENABLED_SECTIONS, 55
- ENUM_VALUES_PER_LINE, 60
- EXAMPLE_PATH, 57
- EXAMPLE_PATTERNS, 57
- EXAMPLE_RECURSIVE, 57
- EXCLUDE, 57
- EXCLUDE_PATTERNS, 57
- EXPAND_AS_DEFINED, 64
- EXPAND_ONLY_PREDEF, 63
- EXT_DOC_PATHS, 67
- EXTRA_PACKAGES, 61
- EXTRACT_ALL, 53
- EXTRACT_PRIVATE, 53
- EXTRACT_STATIC, 53
- features, 37
- FILE_PATTERNS, 57
- FILTER_SOURCE_FILES, 58
- flex, 4
- FULL_PATH_NAMES, 54
- GENERATE_BUGLIST, 55
- GENERATE_CHI, 60
- GENERATE_HTML, 59
- GENERATE_HTMLHELP, 60
- GENERATE_LATEX, 61
- GENERATE_LEGEND, 66
- GENERATE_MAN, 63
- GENERATE_RTF, 62
- GENERATE_TAGFILE, 64
- GENERATE_TESTLIST, 55
- GENERATE_TODOLIST, 55
- GENERATE_TREEVIEW, 60
- GPL, 1
- GRAPHICAL_HIERARCHY, 65
- HAVE_DOT, 65
- HIDE_SCOPE_NAMES, 54
- HIDE_UNDOC_CLASSES, 53
- HIDE_UNDOC_MEMBERS, 53
- HIDE_UNDOC_RELATIONS, 65
- HTML_ALIGN_MEMBERS, 60
- HTML_FOOTER, 59
- HTML_HEADER, 59
- HTML_OUTPUT, 59
- HTML_STYLESHEET, 60
- IGNORE_PREFIX, 58
- IMAGE_PATH, 57
- INCLUDE_GRAPH, 65
- INCLUDE_PATH, 63
- INCLUDED_BY_GRAPH, 65
- INHERIT_DOCS, 55
- INLINE_INFO, 55
- INLINE_SOURCES, 58
- INPUT, 57
- INPUT_FILTER, 57
- installation, 4
- INTERNAL_DOCS, 54
- JAVADOC_AUTOBRIEF, 54
- LaTeX, 12
- LATEX_BATCHMODE, 62
- LATEX_HEADER, 61
- LATEX_OUTPUT, 61
- LATEX_PDFLATEX, 62
- license, 1
- MACRO_EXPANSION, 63
- make, 4
- MAN_LINKS, 63
- MAN_OUTPUT, 63
- MAX_DOT_GRAPH_HEIGHT, 66
- MAX_DOT_GRAPH_WIDTH, 66
- MAX_EXTENSION, 63
- MAX_INITIALIZER_LINES, 56
- OPTIMIZE_OUTPUT_FOR_C, 56
- output formats, 46
- OUTPUT_DIRECTORY, 52
- OUTPUT_LANGUAGE, 53
- PAPER_TYPE, 61
- parsing, 13
- PDF_HYPERLINKS, 62

perl, [4](#)
PERL_PATH, [64](#)
PREDEFINED, [64](#)
PROJECT_NAME, [52](#)
PROJECT_NUMBER, [52](#)

Qt, [4](#)
QUIET, [56](#)

RECURSIVE, [57](#)
REFERENCED_BY_RELATION, [58](#)
REFERENCES_RELATION, [58](#)
REPEAT_BRIEF, [53](#)
RTF_HYPERLINKS, [62](#)
RTF_OUTPUT, [62](#)
RTF_STYLESHEET_FILE, [62](#)

SEARCH_INCLUDES , [63](#)
SEARCHENGINE, [66](#)
SHORT_NAMES, [54](#)
SHOW_INCLUDE_FILES, [54](#)
SHOW_USED_FILES, [56](#)
SKIP_FUNCTION_MACROS, [64](#)
SORT_MEMBER_DOCS, [55](#)
SOURCE_BROWSER, [58](#)
STRIP_CODE_COMMENTS, [54](#)
STRIP_FROM_PATH, [54](#)

TAB_SIZE, [55](#)
TAGFILES, [64](#)
TEMPLATE_RELATIONS, [65](#)
TOC_EXPAND, [60](#)
TREEVIEW_WIDTH, [61](#)

VERBATIM_HEADERS, [54](#)

WARN_FORMAT, [56](#)
WARN_IF_UNDOCUMENTED, [56](#)
WARN_LOGFILE, [56](#)
WARNINGS, [56](#)