

Tomdoc Cheatsheet

A concise cheat sheet for Tomdoc, a documentation style emphasizing clarity through simple conventions. This guide covers syntax, tags, and best practices for generating understandable and maintainable documentation.



Tomdoc Basics

General Structure

Tomdoc uses a simple structure to document code:

- 1. Public: or Internal: tag
- 2. A description of what the code does.
- 3. Arguments (if any).
- 4. Examples (if applicable).
- 5. Return value.

The key is to keep it concise and focused on what the code *does*, not *how* it does it.

Tags

ated:

Public Indicates the method or class is part of the public API and intended for external use. Intern Indicates the method or class is for internal use only and not part of the public API. Deprec Marks the method as deprecated, optionally

including information about alternatives.

Arguments

List arguments with their descriptions and types.

- # text The String to be duplicated.
- # count The Integer number of times to
 duplicate the text.

Examples and Returns

Examples

Provide clear examples of how to use the code.

- # Examples
- #
- # multiplex('Tom', 4)
- # # => 'TomTomTomTom'

Returns

Describe the return value, including its type and meaning.

Returns the duplicated String.

Putting it Together

text * count

```
# Public: Duplicate some text an arbitrary
number of times.
#
# text - The String to be duplicated.
# count - The Integer number of times to
duplicate the text.
#
# Examples
#
# multiplex('Tom', 4)
# # => 'TomTomTomTom'
#
# Returns the duplicated String.
def multiplex(text, count)
```

Advanced Tomdoc

Options Hashes

Document options hashes, including keys, types, and descriptions.

options - The Hash options used to refine
the selection (default: {})
:color - The String color to
restrict by (optional).

:weight - The Float weight to

restrict by.

Yields

Describe what the code yields, including the type of yielded values.

Yields the Integer index of the iteration.

Raises

Document any exceptions that may be raised.

Raises Errno::ENOENT if the file can't be found.

Signatures and Style

Signatures (for DSLs)

Use signatures to describe the syntax of DSLs.

- # Signature
- #
- # find_by_<field>[_and_<field>...](args)

Style Considerations

- Keep descriptions concise and focused.
- Use complete sentences.
- Prefer active voice.
- Write from the perspective of someone using the code.
- Be consistent with formatting.

Example of Bad Tomdoc

```
# Public
```

Returns a string with the text multiplied by
count

```
def multiplex(text, count)
  text * count
```

end

This is bad because it doesn't specify argument types and lacks an example

Page 1 of 1 https://cheatsheetshero.com