JavaScript 文档标准

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WordPress 遵循 JSDoc 3 标准 进行内联 JavaScript 文档编写。

需要记录的内容
WordPress 中的 JavaScript 文档采用格式化文档块或内联注释的形式。

以下是 WordPress JavaScript 文件中应记录的内容列表：

函数和类方法
对象
闭包
对象属性
依赖项
事件
文件头部信息

文档编写技巧

语言规范

简短描述应清晰、简洁、扼要。主要记录 "是什么 "和 "何时 "——通常无需包含 "为什么 "。如有必要， "为什么 " 可放在详细描述中。例如：

函数和闭包属于 第三人称单数 元素，这意味着应使用 第三人称单数动词 来描述它们的功能。

[tip] 需要帮助记忆第三人称单数动词的变位规则吗？可以想象在函数、钩子、类或方法摘要前加上 "它"：

正确示例 ： "(它) 执行某个操作。 "
错误示例 ： "(它) 执行某个操作。 "

[/tip]

函数说明 ：函数的功能是什么？

正确示例 ：处理 X 元素的点击事件。
错误示例 ：为 X 元素提供向后兼容性。

@since 标签 ：在 WordPress 中查找功能添加版本时，推荐使用 svn blame 工具。

如果使用这些工具后仍无法确定版本号，请使用 @since Unknown。

代码重构 ：修改文档时请勿重构文件中的代码。

语法规范

描述性内容应使用完整句子撰写。此标准唯一的例外是文件头摘要，其定位更接近于文件 "标题 "而非完整句子。

在摘要、描述、参数或返回值说明中列举多个元素时，应使用序列（牛津）逗号。

格式规范
为确保文档块内容能被正确解析并纳入代码参考，请遵循以下规范。

简短描述 ：

简短描述应为单句，且不包含任何标记。若描述涉及 HTML 元素或标签，应写作 “链接标签 ”而非 “<a>”
。例如： “在页眉中打印链接标签时触发 ”。

详细描述 ：

如有需要，可在详细描述中使用 Markdown 格式。

@param 与 @return 标签 ：

这些标签的描述中不允许使用 HTML 或 Markdown。 HTML 元素和标签应写作 “音频元素 ”或“链接标签 ”。

行换行

文档块文本应在超过 80 个字符后换行。如果文档块本身在左侧缩进 20 个字符位置，换行可能发生在第 100
个字符位置，但总宽度不应超过 120 个字符。

对齐注释

相关注释应通过间距调整实现对齐，以提升可读性。

例如：

/**
* @param {very_long_type} name 描述。
* @param {type} very_long_name 描述。
*/

函数
函数应按以下格式编写：

摘要 ：对函数用途的简要单行说明。结尾使用句号。
描述 ：对摘要的补充，提供更详细的描述。结尾使用句号。

@deprecated x.x.x：仅用于已弃用的函数，并提供该函数被弃用的版本号（应为三位数，例如 @deprecated 3.6.0），以及应使用的替代函数。
@since x.x.x：首次引入时应为三位数（例如 @since 3.6.0
）。如果进行了重大更改，应添加额外的 @since 标签、版本号和描述，以作为变更日志。 @access
：仅当函数为私有函数时使用。如果函数是私有的，则仅供内部使用，代码参考中将不会提供其文档
。
@class：用于类构造函数。
@augments：对于类构造函数，列出其直接父类。
@mixes：列出混入该对象的混入类。
@alias：如果此函数首先被赋值给一个临时变量，这允许您更改其文档记录的名称。 @memberof：如果 JSDoc 无法自动解析，则指定此函数所属的命名空间。 @static：对于类，用于标记函数是类构造函数上的静态方法。
@see：所依赖的函数或类。
@link：提供更多信息的 URL。
@fires：函数触发的事件。与特定类关联的事件应列出类名。
@listens：此函数监听的事件。事件必须带有事件命名空间前缀。与特定类关联的事件应列出类名。 @global：将此函数标记为全局函数，以包含在全局命名空间中。

@param：对变量的简要描述；使用 JSDoc @param 语法
注明细节（例如，变量是否为可选变量及其默认值）。结尾使用句号。

@yield：对于 生成器函数 ，描述预期从此函数生成的值。与其他描述一样，结尾包含句号。
@return：注意描述后的句号。

/**
* Summary. (use period)

*

* Description. (use period)

*

* @since x.x.x
* @deprecated x.x.x Use new_function_name() instead.
* @access private

*

* @class
* @augments parent
* @mixes mixin

*

* @alias realName
* @memberof namespace

*

* @see Function/class relied on
* @link URL

```
 * @global
 *
 * @fires   eventName
 * @fires   className#eventName
 * @listens event:eventName
 * @listens className~event:eventName
 *
 * @param {type}   var           Description.
 * @param {type}   [var]         Description of optional variable.
 * @param {type}   [var=default] Description of optional variable with default variable.
 * @param {Object} objectVar     Description.
 * @param {type}   objectVar.key Description of a key in the objectVar parameter.
 *
 * @yield {type} Yielded value description.
 *
 * @return {type} Return value description.
 */
```

Backbone classes

Backbone's `extend` calls should be formatted as follows:

- **`@lends`** This tag will allow JSDoc to recognize the `extend` function from Backbone as a class definition. This should be placed right before the Object that contains the class definition.

Backbone's `initialize` functions should be formatted as follows:

- **Summary**: A brief, one line explanation of the purpose of the function. Use a period at the end.
- **Description**: A supplement to the summary, providing a more detailed description. Use a period at the end.
- **`@deprecated x.x.x`**: Only use for deprecated classes, and provide the version the class was deprecated which should always be 3-digit (e.g. `@deprecated 3.6.0`), and the class to use instead.
- **`@since x.x.x`**: Should be 3-digit for initial introduction (e.g. `@since 3.6.0`). If significant changes are made, additional `@since` tags, versions, and descriptions should be added to serve as a changelog.
- **`@constructs`**: Marks this function as the constructor of this class.
- **`@augments`**: List direct parents.
- **`@mixes`**: List mixins that are mixed into the class.

- `@requires`: Lists modules that this class requires. Multiple `@requires` tags can be used.
- `@alias`: If this class is first assigned to a temporary variable this allows you to change the name it's documented under.
- `@memberof`: Namespace that this class is contained within if JSDoc is unable to resolve this automatically.
- `@static`: For classes, used to mark that a function is a static method on the class constructor.
- `@see`: A function or class relied on.
- `@link`: URL that provides more information.
- `@fires`: Event fired by the constructor. Should list the class name.
- `@param`: Document the arguments passed to the constructor even if not explicitly listed in `initialize`. Use a period at the end.
  - Backbone Models are passed `attributes` and `options` parameters.
  - Backbone Views are passed an `options` parameter.

```
Class = Parent.extend( /** @lends namespace.Class.prototype */{
/**
 * Summary. (use period)
 *
 * Description. (use period)
 *
 * @since      x.x.x
 * @deprecated x.x.x Use new_function_name() instead.
 * @access     private
 *
 * @constructs namespace.Class
 * @augments   Parent
 * @mixes      mixin
 *
 * @alias    realName
 * @memberof namespace
 *
 * @see   Function/class relied on
 * @link  URL
 * @fires Class#eventName
 *
 * @param {Object} attributes     The model's attributes.
 * @param {type}   attributes.key One of the model's attributes.
 * @param {Object} [options]      The model's options.
 * @param {type}   options.key One of the model's options.
 */
initialize: function() {
```

```
    //Do stuff.
}
} );
```

If a Backbone class does not have an initialize function it should be documented by using `@inheritDoc` as follows:

```
/**
 * Summary. (use period)
 *
 * Description. (use period)
 *
 * @since      x.x.x
 * @deprecated x.x.x Use new_function_name() instead.
 * @access     private
 *
 * @constructs namespace.Class
 * @memberOf   namespace
 * @augments   Parent
 * @mixes      mixin
 * @inheritDoc
 *
 * @alias    realName
 * @memberof namespace
 *
 * @see   Function/class relied on
 * @link  URL
 */
Class = Parent.extend( /** @lends namespace.Class.prototype */{
// Functions and properties.
} );
```

> Note: This currently doesn't provide the expected functionality due to a bug with JSDoc's inheritDoc tag. See JSDocs3 issue 1012.

Local functions

At times functions will be assigned to a local variable before being assigned as a class member. Such functions should be marked as inner functions of the namespace that uses them using `~`. The functions should be formatted as follows:

```
/**
 * Function description, you can use any JSDoc here as long as the function remains private.
 *
 * @alias namespace~doStuff
 */
var doStuff = function () {
// Do stuff.
};

Class = Parent.extend( /** @lends namespace.Class.prototype */{
□/**
□ * Class description
□ *
□ * @constructs namespace.Class
□ *
□ * @borrows namespace~doStuff as prototype.doStuff
□ */
□initialize: function() {
□//Do stuff.
□},

□/*
□ * This function will automatically have it's documentation copied from above.
□ * You should make a comment ( not a DocBlock using /**, instead use /* or // )
□ * noting that you're describing this function using @borrows.
□ */
□doStuff: doStuff,
} );
```



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- □□□□ □□□□□□□□
- `@since x.x.x` □□□□□□□□ 3 □□□□□□ `@since 3.6.0` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `@since` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `@access` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `@type` □□□□□□□□□□
- `@property` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `@member` □□□□□□□□ JSDoc □□□□□□□□ `@type` □□□□□□□□□□□
- `@memberof` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
/**
 * □□□□□□□□□□□□□
 *
 * @since  x.x.x
 * @access (private, protected, or public)
 *
 * @type     {type}
 * @property {type} key □□□
 *
 * @member   {type} realName
 * @memberof className
 */
```

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- □□□□ □□□□□□□
- `@namespace` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `@since x.x.x` □□□□□□□□ 3 □□□□□□ `@since 3.6.0` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `@since` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `@memberof` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- `@property` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
/**
 * □□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

```
 *
 * @namespace realName
 * @memberof  parentNamespace
 *
 * @since x.x.x
 *
 * @property {type} key □□□
 */
```

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```
// □□□□□□□□
```

□□□□

```
/*
 * □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
 * □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ JSDoc □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
 */
```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ `/**`□□□□□□□□□□□□ `/*`□□□□□□□

File Headers

The JSDoc file header block is used to give an overview of what is contained in the file.

Whenever possible, all WordPress JavaScript files should contain a header block.

WordPress uses JSHint for general code quality testing. Any inline configuration options should be placed at the end of the header block.

```
/**
 * Summary. (use period)
 *
 * Description. (use period)
 *
 * @link   URL
 * @file   This files defines the MyClass class.
 * @author AuthorName.
 * @since  x.x.x
 */

/** jshint {inline configuration here} */
```

□□ JSDoc □□

Tag	Description
`@abstract`	This method can be implemented (or overridden) by the inheritor.
`@access`	Specify the access level of this member (private, public, or protected).
`@alias`	Treat a member as if it had a different name.
`@augments`	This class inherits from a parent class.
`@author`	Identify the author of an item.
`@borrows`	This object uses something from another object.
`@callback`	Document a callback function.
`@class`	This function is a class constructor.
`@classdesc`	Use the following text to describe the entire class.
`@constant`	Document an object as a constant.
`@constructs`	This function member will be the constructor for the previous class.
`@copyright`	Document some copyright information.
`@default`	Document the default value.
`@deprecated`	Document that this is no longer the preferred way.
`@description`	Describe a symbol.

Tag	Description
`@enum`	Document a collection of related properties.
`@event`	Document an event.
`@example`	Provide an example of how to use a documented item.
`@exports`	Identify the member that is exported by a JavaScript module.
`@external`	Document an external class/namespace/module.
`@file`	Describe a file.
`@fires`	Describe the events this method may fire.
`@function`	Describe a function or method.
`@global`	Document a global object.
`@ignore`	[todo] Remove this from the final output.
`@inner`	Document an inner object.
`@instance`	Document an instance member.
`@kind`	What kind of symbol is this?
`@lends`	Document properties on an object literal as if they belonged to a symbol with a given name.
`@license`	[todo] Document the software license that applies to this code.
`@link`	Inline tag - create a link.
`@member`	Document a member.
`@memberof`	This symbol belongs to a parent symbol.
`@mixes`	This object mixes in all the members from another object.
`@mixin`	Document a mixin object.
`@module`	Document a JavaScript module.
`@name`	Document the name of an object.
`@namespace`	Document a namespace object.
`@param`	Document the parameter to a function.
`@private`	This symbol is meant to be private.
`@property`	Document a property of an object.
`@protected`	This member is meant to be protected.
`@public`	This symbol is meant to be public.
`@readonly`	This symbol is meant to be read-only.

Tag	Description
`@requires`	This file requires a JavaScript module.
`@return`	Document the return value of a function.
`@see`	Refer to some other documentation for more information.
`@since`	Documents the version at which the function was added, or when significant changes are made.
`@static`	Document a static member.
`@this`	What does the 'this' keyword refer to here?
`@throws`	Describe what errors could be thrown.
`@todo`	Document tasks to be completed.
`@tutorial`	Insert a link to an included tutorial file.
`@type`	Document the type of an object.
`@typedef`	Document a custom type.
`@variation`	Distinguish different objects with the same name.
`@version`	Documents the version number of an item.
`@yield`	Document the yielded values of a generator function.

Unsupported JSDoc Tags

Tag	Why it's not supported
`@summary`	Should not be used. See the example of how to separate a summary from the full description.
`@virtual`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@abstract` instead.
`@extends`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@augments` instead.
`@constructor`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@class` instead.
`@const`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@constant` instead.
`@defaultvalue`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@default` instead.
`@desc`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@description` instead.
`@host`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@external` instead.
`@fileoverview`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@file` instead.
`@overview`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@file` instead.
`@emits`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@fires` instead.
`@func`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@function` instead.

Tag	Why it's not supported
`@method`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@function` instead.
`@var`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@member` instead.
`@emits`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@fires` instead.
`@arg`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@param` instead.
`@argument`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@param` instead.
`@prop`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@property` instead.
`@returns`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@return` instead.
`@exception`	An unsupported synonym. Use `@throws` instead.

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