I. Use cases in LaTeX

Documenting a package or a class is done efficiently using use cases showing both the code and the corresponding result.

1. "*Inline*" codes

The `\tdocinlatex` macro [1] can be used to type inline code in a similar way to `\verb`. Here are some examples.

```
1: \tdocinlatex|$a^b = c$|

2: \tdocinlatex+\tdocinlatex|$a^b = c$|+
```

1: $a^b = c$
2: \tdocinlatex|$a^b = c$|

Note. *The `\tdocinlatex` macro can be used in a footnote: see the bottom of this page* [2].

2. Directly typed codes

Example 1 (Side by side). *Using `\begin{tdoclatex}[sbs] ... \end{tdoclatex}`, we can display a code and its rendering side by side. Consider the following code.*

```
\begin{tdoclatex}[sbs]
    $A = B + C$
\end{tdoclatex}
```

This will produce the following.

```
$A = B + C$
```

$A = B + C$

Example 2 (Following). *`\begin{tdoclatex} ... \end{tdoclatex}` produces the following result, which corresponds to the default option `std` [3].*

```
$A = B + C$
```

$A = B + C$

Example 3 (Just the code). *Via `\begin{tdoclatex}[code] ... \end{tdoclatex}`, we'll just get the code as shown below.*

```
$A = B + C$
```

Warning. *With default formatting, if the code begins with an opening bracket, the default option must be explicitly indicated. Consider the following code.*

```
\begin{tdoclatex}[std]
    [Strange... Or not!]
\end{tdoclatex}
```

This will produce the following.

```
[Strange... Or not!]
```

[Strange... Or not!]

[1] The name of the macro `\tdocinlatex` comes from "*tdocprewhyin.line LaTeX*".
[2] `$minted = TOP$` was typed `\tdocinlatex+$minted = TOP$+` in this footnote.
[3] `std` refers to the "*standard*" behaviour of `tcolorbox` in relation to the `minted` library.