

I. Specify packages, classes, macros or environments

Here's what you can type semantically.

<pre>\tdoccls{myclass} is for... \tdocpack{mypackage} is for... \tdocmacro{onemacro} is for... \tdocenv{env} produces... We also have : \tdocenv[[{opt1}<opt2>]]{env}</pre>	<pre>myclass is for... mypackage is for... \onemacro is for... \begin{env} ... \end{env} produces... We also have : \begin{env}[opt1]<opt2> ... \end{env}</pre>
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Remark. The advantage of the previous macros over the use of `\tdocinlatex`, see the section ?? page ??, is the absence of colouring. Furthermore, the `\tdocenv` macro simply asks you to type the name of the environment¹ with any options by typing the correct delimiters² by hand.

Warning. The optional argument to the `\tdocenv` macro is copied and pasted during rendering. This can sometimes require the use of protective braces, as in the previous example.

II. Origin of a prefix or suffix

To explain the names chosen, there is nothing like indicating and explaining the short prefixes and suffixes used. This is easily done as follows.

<pre>\tdocpre{sup} relates to... \tdocprewhy{sup.erbe} means... \emph{\tdocprewhy{sup.er} for...}</pre>	<pre>sup relates to... sup·erbe means... sup·er for...</pre>
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Remark. The choice of a full stop to split a word allows words with a hyphen to be used, as in `\tdocprewhy{bric.k-breaker}` which gives *bric·k-breaker*.

¹In addition, `\tdocenv{monenv}` produces `\begin{monenv} ... \end{monenv}` with spaces to allow line breaks if necessary.

²Remember that almost anything is possible from now on.