

# The `tutodoc` package - Tutorial-style documentation

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## Abstract

The `tutodoc` package <sup>1</sup> is used by its author to semantically produce documentation of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  packages and classes in a tutorial style <sup>2</sup>, and with a sober rendering for reading on screen.

Two important points to note.

- This package imposes a formatting style. In the not-too-distant future, `tutodoc` will probably be split into a class and a package.
- This documentation is also available in French.

---

<sup>1</sup>The name comes from “*tuto·rial·type doc·umentation*”.

<sup>2</sup>The idea is to produce an efficient PDF file that can be browsed for one-off needs. This is generally what is expected of coding documentation.

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# I. General formatting imposed

## 1. Page geometry

The geometry package is loaded with the following settings.

```
\RequirePackage[
  top          = 2.5cm,
  bottom       = 2.5cm,
  left         = 2.5cm,
  right        = 2.5cm,
  marginparwidth = 2cm,
  marginparsep  = 2mm,
  heightrounded
]{geometry}
```

## 2. Title and table of contents

The titlesec and tocbasic packages are set as follows.

```
\RequirePackage[raggedright]{titlesec}

% ...
\ifcsundef{chapter}%
  {}%
  {\renewcommand\thechapter{\Alph{chapter}.}}

\renewcommand\thesection{\Roman{section}.}
\renewcommand\thesubsection{\arabic{subsection}.}
\renewcommand\thesubsubsection{\roman{subsubsection}.}

\titleformat{\paragraph}[hang]%
  {\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}%
  {\theparagraph}{1em}%
  {}

\titlespacing*{\paragraph}%
  {0pt}%
  {3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}%
  {0.5em}

% Source
% * https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/558025/6880
\DeclareTOCStyleEntries[
  raggedentrytext,
  linefill = \hfill,
  indent   = 0pt,
  dynindent,
  numwidth = 0pt,
  numsep    = 1ex,
  dynnumwidth
]{tocline}{
  chapter,
  section,
  subsection,
  subsubsection,
  paragraph,
  subparagraph
}

\DeclareTOCStyleEntry[indentfollows = chapter]{tocline}{section}
```

### 3. Dynamic links

The `hyperref` package is imported behind the scenes with the settings below.

```
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks,
  citecolor = orange!75!black,
  filecolor = orange!75!black,
  linkcolor = orange!75!black,
  urlcolor  = orange!75!black
}
```

## II. Select language when loading package

By default, `tutodoc` is set for English, but it is possible to change the language: for example, a French documentation will use `\usepackage[lang = french]{tutodoc}`. For the moment, we only have the following two choices.

1. `english` is the default value.
2. `french`

#### Note.

*Language names are those suggested by the `babel` package.*

## III. What does that mean in “*English*”?

The macro `\tdocinEN` and its starred version are useless for English speakers because they have the following effects.

Cool and top stand for `\tdocinEN*{cool}` and `\tdocinEN{top}`.

Cool and top stand for “*cool*” and “*top*” in english.

The macro `\tdocinEN` and its starred version are based on `\tdocquote` : for example, “*semantic*” is obtained via `\tdocquote{semantic}`.

#### Note.

*As the text “in English” is translated into the language indicated when `tutodoc` is imported, the macro `\tdocinEN` and its starred version become useful for non-English speakers.*

## IV. Highlighting content

#### Note.

*The environments presented in this section <sup>a</sup> add a short title indicating the type of information provided. This short text will always be translated into the language indicated when the `tutodoc` package is loaded.*

---

<sup>a</sup>The formatting comes from the `keytheorems` package.

## 1. Content in the reading flow

### i. Examples

Numbered or unnumbered examples can be indicated using the `\begin{tdocexa}...\end{tdocexa}` environment, which offers two optional arguments.

1. The 1<sup>st</sup> argument between brackets `<...>` can take the values `nb` to number, which is the default setting, and `nonb` to not number.
2. The 2<sup>nd</sup> argument in square brackets `[...]` is used to add a mini-title..

Here are some possible uses.

Bla, bla, bla...

```
\begin{tdocexa}
  Ble, ble, ble...
\end{tdocexa}
```

```
\begin{tdocexa}[Wonderful]
  Bli, bli, bli...
\end{tdocexa}
```

```
\begin{tdocexa}<nonb>
  Blo, blo, blo...
\end{tdocexa}
```

```
\begin{tdocexa}<nonb>[Superb]
  Blu, blu, blu...
\end{tdocexa}
```

Bla, bla, bla...

**Example 1.** *Ble, ble, ble...*

**Example 2** (Wonderful). *Bli, bli, bli...*

**Example.** *Blo, blo, blo...*

**Example** (Superb). *Blu, blu, blu...*

#### Important.

*The numbering of the examples is reset to zero as soon as a section with a level at least equal to a `\subsubsection` is opened.*

#### Tip.

*It can sometimes be useful to return to the line at the start of the content. The code below shows how to proceed (this trick also applies to the `tdocrem` environment presented next). Note in passing that the numbering follows that of the previous example as desired.*

```
\begin{tdocexa}
  \leavevmode
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item Point 1.

    \item Point 2.
  \end{enumerate}
\end{tdocexa}
```

**Example 3.**

1. Point 1.

2. Point 2.

### ii. Some remarks

Everything happens via the `\begin{tdocrem}...\end{tdocrem}` environment, as in the following example.

```

\begin{tdocrem}
  Just one remark...
\end{tdocrem}

\begin{tdocrem}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdocrem}

```

**Remark.** *Just one remark...*

**Remark** (Mini title). *Useful?*

## 2. Flashy content

### i. A tip

The `\begin{tdoctip} ... \end{tdoctip}` environment is used to give tips. Here's how to use it.

```

\begin{tdoctip}
  A tip.
\end{tdoctip}

\begin{tdoctip}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdoctip}

```

💡 **Tip.**

*A tip.*

💡 **Tip** (Mini title).

*Useful?*

**i Note.**

*Colors are provided by the extensible macros `\tdocbackcolor` and `\tdocdarkcolor`, which have the following codes and expect a color in `xcolor` format as argument.*

```

\NewExpandableDocumentCommand{\tdocbackcolor}{m}{#1!5}
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand{\tdocdarkcolor}{m}{#1!50!black}

```

### ii. Informative note

The `\begin{tdocnote} ... \end{tdocnote}` environment is used to highlight useful information. Here's how to use it.

```

\begin{tdocnote}
  Something useful to tell you...
\end{tdocnote}

\begin{tdocnote}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdocnote}

```

**i Note.**

*Something useful to tell you...*

**i Note** (Mini title).

*Useful?*

### iii. Something important

The `\begin{tdocimp} ... \end{tdocimp}` environment is used to indicate something important but harmless.

```
\begin{tdocimp}
  Important and harmless.
\end{tdocimp}
```

```
\begin{tdocimp}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdocimp}
```

 Important.

*Important and harmless.*

 Important (Mini title).

*Useful?*

### 3. Caution about a delicate point

The `\begin{tdoccaution} ... \end{tdoccaution}` environment is used to indicate a delicate point to the user. Here's how to use it.

```
\begin{tdoccaution}
  Caution, caution...
\end{tdoccaution}
```

```
\begin{tdoccaution}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdoccaution}
```

 Caution.

*Caution, caution...*

 Caution (Mini title).

*Useful?*

#### i. Warning of danger

The `\begin{tdocwarn} ... \end{tdocwarn}` environment is used to warn the user of a trap to avoid. Here's how to use it.

```
\begin{tdocwarn}
  Avoid the dangers...
\end{tdocwarn}
```

```
\begin{tdocwarn}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdocwarn}
```

 Warning.

*Avoid the dangers...*

 Warning (Mini title).

*Useful?*

## V. Specify packages, classes, macros or environments

Here's what you can type semantically.

```
\tdoccls{myclass} is for...
```

```
\tdocpack{mypackage} is for...
```

```
\tdocmacro{onemacro} is for...
```

```
\tdocenv{env} produces...
```

Just `\tdocenv*{env}...`

```
\tdocenv[{{opt1}<opt2>}] {env}
```

Finally `\tdocenv*[[opt1]<opt2>] {env}...`

myclass is for...

mypackage is for...

\onemacro is for...

\begin{env} ... \end{env} produces...

Just env...

\begin{env}[opt1]<opt2> ... \end{env}

Finally env...

**Remark.** Unlike `\tdocinlatex`, `\tdocenv` and `\tdocenv*` macros don't color the text they produce. In addition, `\tdocenv{monenv}` produces `\begin{monenv}... \end{monenv}` with spaces to allow line breaks if required.

### Warning.

The optional argument of the `\tdocenv` macro is copied and pasted <sup>a</sup> when rendering. This may sometimes require the use of protective braces, as in the example above.

<sup>a</sup>Remember that almost anything is possible from now on.

## VI. 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.

<code>\tdocpre{sup}</code> relates to...	sup relates to...
<code>\tdocprewhy{sup.erbe}</code> means...	sup·erbe means...
<code>\emph{\tdocprewhy{sup.er} for...}</code>	sup·er for...

**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*.

## VII. A real-life rendering

It is sometimes useful to render code directly in the documentation. This type of rendering must be dissociable from the explanatory text.

### 1. With a coloured stripe

**Example 1** (With default text). It can be useful to show a real rendering directly in a document. <sup>3</sup> This is done via `\begin{tdocshowcase}... \end{tdocshowcase}` as follows.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}
  \bfseries A bit of code \LaTeX.

  \bigskip

  \emph{\large End of the awful demo.}
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

The result is the following rendering. <sup>4</sup>

---

*Start of the real output*

---

A bit of code **LaTeX**.

*End of the awful demo.*

---

*End of the real output*

---

**Remark.** See the section 4. on page 13 to easily obtain code followed by its actual rendering as in the previous example.

<sup>3</sup>Typically when making a demo.

<sup>4</sup>Behind the scenes, the strip is created effortlessly using the `clrstrip` package.



**Note.**

The explanatory texts adapt to the language chosen when *tutodoc* is loaded.

**Example 2** (Change the default colour and/or text).

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}[before = My beginning,
                    after  = My end,
                    color  = red]
    Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

---

 *My beginning* 

---

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

---

 *My end* 

---

**Note.**

You've probably noticed that red is used as a base to obtain the colors used.

- The background color is provided by `\tdocbackcolor`.
- The color of titles and lines is provided by `\tdocdarkcolor`.

These expandable macros have a single argument, the chosen color, and accept the following codes.

```
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand{tdocbackcolor}{m}{#1!5}
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand{tdocdarkcolor}{m}{#1!50!black}
```

You also have to know that behind the scene, the `\tdocruler` macro is used.

```
\tdocruler{A decorated pseudo-title}{red}
```

-----

---

 *A decorated pseudo-title* 

---

**Warning.**

With the default settings, if the code to be formatted begins with an opening bracket, use `\string` as in the following example.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}
  \string[This works...]
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

---

 *Start of the real output* 

---

[This works...]

---

 *End of the real output* 

---

## 2. Without a colour strip

The rendering of `\begin{tdocshowcase}...\end{tdocshowcase}` with a coloured strip may not be suitable, or sometimes may not be acceptable despite the work done by `clrstrip`. It is possible not to use a coloured strip, as we will see straight away.

**Example 1.** The use of `\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe] ... \end{tdocshowcase}` indicate to not use `clrstripe`. Here is an example.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe]
  Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

Start of the real output

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

End of the real output

**Example 2** (Change the default colour and/or text).

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe,
  before = My beginning,
  after  = My end,
  color  = green]
  Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

My beginning

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

My end

### 3. By importing the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code

To obtain renderings by importing the code from an external file, instead of typing it, simply use the `\tdocshowcaseinput` macro whose option uses the syntax of that of `\begin{tdocshowcase} ... \end{tdocshowcase}` and the mandatory argument corresponds to the path of the file.

**Example.** The following was obtained via `\tdocshowcaseinput{external.tex}`.

Start of the real output

Blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli...

End of the real output

As for `\tdocshowcaseinput[color = orange]{external.tex}`, this will produce the colour change shown below.

Start of the real output

Blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli...

End of the real output

## VIII. Use cases in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Documenting a package or class is best done through use cases showing both the code and the corresponding result.<sup>5</sup>

### Caution.

Version 3 of *minted* cannot be used at the moment, as it contains bugs: see <https://github.com/gpoore/minted/issues/401>. We therefore force the use of version 2 of *minted*.

<sup>5</sup>Code is formatted using the *minted* package.

## 1. “*Inline*” codes

The `\tdocinlatex` macro<sup>6</sup> can be used to type inline code in a similar way to `\verb`. Here are some examples.

1: <code>\tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$ </code>	1: $a^b = c$
2: <code>\tdocinlatex+\tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$ +</code>	2: <code>\tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$ </code>

### Note.

The `\tdocinlatex` macro can be used in a footnote: see below.<sup>a</sup> In addition, a background color is deliberately used to subtly highlight the codes `\LaTeX`.

<sup>a</sup> `$minted = TOP$` has been typed `\tdocinlatex+$minted = TOP$+` in this footnote...

## 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`.<sup>7</sup>

$A = B + C$

$A = B + C$

**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.

<sup>6</sup>The name of the macro `\tdocinlatex` comes from “*in-line*  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ”.

<sup>7</sup> `std` refers to the “standard” behaviour of `tclobox` in relation to the `minted` library.

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

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

Another method is to use the `\string` primitive. Consider the following code.

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

This will produce the following.

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

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

### 3. Imported codes

For the following codes, consider a file with the relative path `examples-listing-xyz.tex`, and with the following contents.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

The `\tdoclatexinput` macro, shown below, expects the path of a file and offers the same options as the `\begin{tdoclatex}... \end{tdoclatex}` environment.

**Example 1** (Side by side).

```
\tdoclatexinput[sbs]{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This produces the following layout.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

$xyz = 1$

**Example 2** (Following).

```
\tdoclatexinput{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This produces the following formatting where the default option is `std`.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

$xyz = 1$

**Example 3** (Just the code).

```
\tdoclatexinput[code]{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This produces the following layout.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

#### 4. Imported codes put into practice

**Example 1** (Showcase). The following comes from `\tdoclatexshow{examples-listing-xyz.tex}`.

Start of the rendering in this doc.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

This gives :

Start of the real output

$xyz = 1$

End of the real output

End of rendering in this doc.

##### Note.

The default texts take into account the language chosen when loading the package `tutodoc`.

**Example 2** (Changing the explanatory text). Using the key `explain`, you can use custom text. Thus, `tdoclatexshow[explain = Here is the actual rendering.]{examples-listing-xyz.tex}` will produce the following.

Start of the rendering in this doc.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

Here is the actual rendering.

Start of the real output

$xyz = 1$

End of the real output

End of rendering in this doc.

**Example 3** (The options available). In addition to the explanatory text, it is also possible to use all the options of `\begin{tdocshowcase}... \end{tdocshowcase}`, see [VII. page 8](#). Here is an example to illustrate this.

```
\tdoclatexshow[explain = What comes next is colourful...,  
               before  = Rendering below.,  
               after   = Finished rendering.,  
               color   = orange]  
{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This will produce the following.

Start of the rendering in this doc.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

What comes next is colourful...

Rendering below.

$xyz = 1$

Finished rendering.

End of rendering in this doc.

## IX. Indicate changes

To make it easier to monitor a package, it is essential to provide a history indicating the changes made when a new version is published.

### 1. When?

You can either date something, or version it, in which case the version number can be dated.

**Example 1** (Dating new products). The `\tdocdate` macro is used to indicate a date in the margin, as in the following example.

```
Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
```

```
\medskip % CAUTION! This prevents overlapping.
```

```
\tdocdate{2023-09-24}
```

```
Ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble...
```

```
\medskip % CAUTION! This prevents overlapping.
```

```
\tdocdate[gray]{2020-05-08}
```

```
Bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli...
```

```
Blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo...
```

```
Blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu...
```

This gives :

Start of the real output

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

2023-09-24

Ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble...

2020-05-08

Bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli...

Blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo...

Blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu...

End of the real output

**Example 2** (Versioning new features, possibly with a date). Associating a version number with a new feature is done using the `\tdocversion` macro, with the colour and date being optional arguments.

```
\tdocversion[red]{10.2.0-beta}[2023-12-01]
```

```
Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
```

```
\bigskip % CAUTION! This prevents overlapping.
```

```
\tdocversion{10.2.0-alpha}
```

*This gives :*

10.2.0-beta  
2023-12-01

---

---

*10.2.0-alpha*


### End of the real output

<sup>a</sup>Technically, checking the validity of a date using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 presents no difficulty.


- *Info 1...*
- *Info 2...*

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**Example 4** (For problems).

<pre>\begin{tdocprob}   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdocprob}</pre>	<p> <b>PROBLEM.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	---

**Example 5** (For fixes).

<pre>\begin{tdocfix}   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdocfix}</pre>	<p> <b>FIX.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	---

**Example 6** (Selectable themes with an icon).

<pre>\begin{tdoctopic}{Don't look}[\faEyeSlash] % An icon from fontawesome5.   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdoctopic}</pre>	<p> <b>DON'T LOOK.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	--

**Example 7** (Selectable themes without icons).

<pre>\begin{tdoctopic}{End of icons} % This is where the point needs to be put.   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdoctopic}</pre>	<p><b>END OF ICONS.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
---	--

## X. Ornaments

Let's finish this documentation with a few small formatting tools that can be very useful.

<p>Bla, bla, bla...</p> <pre>\tdocsep % Practical for demarcation.</pre> <p>This works with enumerations.</p> <pre>\begin{itemize}   \item Underline.    \item Something else useful. \end{itemize}</pre> <pre>\tdocsep % Uniform behaviour.</pre> <p>Ble, ble, ble...</p> <p>Bli, bli, bli...</p> <pre>\tdocxspace % Subtle space                % but useful.</pre> <p>Blo, blo, blo...</p> <p>Blu, blu, blu...</p>	<p>Bla, bla, bla...</p> <hr/> <p>This works with enumerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underline.</li> <li>• Something else useful.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Ble, ble, ble...</p> <p>Bli, bli, bli...</p> <p>Blo, blo, blo...</p> <p>Blu, blu, blu...</p>
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## XI. History

1.3.1  
2024-09-26

### ◆ NEW.

- Star version of `\tdocenv` to display only the environment name.
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1.3.0  
2024-09-25

### ⚙ PROBLEM.

- Version 3 of `minted` cannot be used for the moment as it contains bugs: see <https://github.com/gpoore/minted/issues/401>. We therefore force the use of version 2 of `minted`.

### 🔧 BREAK.

- The `tdocimportant` environment has been renamed `tdocimp` for simplified input.

### ◆ NEW.

- Change log: proposed environments use icons.
  - Content highlighting: colored frames with icons are proposed for the following environments.

1. <code>tdoccaution</code>	3. <code>tdocnote</code>	5. <code>tdocwarn</code>
2. <code>tdocimp</code>	4. <code>tdoctip</code>	
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1.2.0-a  
2024-08-23

### ✂ UPDATE.

- `\tdocversion`

1. The version number is above the date.
2. The spacing is better managed when the date is absent.

### 🔧 FIX.

- Content highlighting: the French translations of “*caution*” and “*danger*” were incorrect.
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1.1.0  
2024-01-06

### ◆ NEW.

- Change log : two new environments.

1. <code>\begin{tdocbreak} ... \end{tdocbreak}</code> for breaking changes which are not backward compatible.
2. <code>\begin{tdocprob} ... \end{tdocprob}</code> for identified problems.
  - `\tdocinlatex`: a light yellow is used as the background color.
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1.0.1  
2023-12-08

### 🔧 FIX.

- `\tdocenv`: spacing is now correct, even if the `babel` package is not loaded with the French language.
  - `\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe] ... \end{tdocshowcase}`: page breaks around “*framing*” lines should be rare from now on.
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1.0.0  
2023-11-29

First public version of the project.