I. 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 \begin{*}...\end{*}env...
\begin{env}[opt1]<opt2>...\end{env}
Finally                    \begin{*}...
\end{*}[[opt1]<opt2>]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 [a] when rendering. This may sometimes require the use of protective braces, as in the example above.*
>
> ―――――――――
> [a]Remember that almost anything is possible from now on.

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.

```
\tdocpre{sup} relates to...

\tdocprewhy{sup.erbe} means...

\emph{\tdocprewhy{sup.er} for...}
```

```
sup relates to...
sup·erbe means...
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.*