# The tutodoc class - Tutorial-style documentation

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#### Abstract

The tutodoc class 1 is used by its author to semantically produce documentation of LATEX packages and classes in a tutorial style  $^2$  using a sober rendering for reading on screen.

Remark: this documentation is also available in French.

i Note (Last changes).

**TECHNICAL INFORMATION.** 

ullet The naming rules of CTAN need the use of CSS files named tutodoc-\*.css.cls.sty.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The name comes from "tuto·rial-type doc·umentation".

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

#### 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 = Opt,
 dynindent,
  numwidth = Opt,
  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.

```
\newcommand{\tdoclinkcolor}{NavyBlue!85!white}

\hypersetup{
  colorlinks,
    citecolor = \tdoclinkcolor,
    filecolor = \tdoclinkcolor,
    linkcolor = \tdoclinkcolor,
    urlcolor = \tdoclinkcolor
}
```

## II. What language is used by the tutodoc class?

This documentation loads the babel package via \usepackage[english]{babel}. As a result, the tutodoc class identifies en as the main language used by babel.<sup>3</sup> As this language is included in the list of languages taken into account, see below, the tutodoc class will produce the expected effects.

• en : English.

• es : Spanish.

• fr : French.

#### **☆** Caution.

If the choice of main language is not made in the preamble, the mechanism used will fail with unintended side effects (see warning that follows).

#### & Warning.

When a language is not supported by tutodoc, a warning message is issued, and English is selected as the language for tutodoc.

#### i Note.

The mechanism used should be compatible with the polyglossia 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).

#### i Note.

As the text "in English" is translated into the language detected by tutodoc, the macro \tdocinen and its starred version become useful for non-English speakers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Technically, we use \BCPdata{language} which returns a language in short format.

# IV. Choose your theme

To modify the general layout, there is the tutodoc class option theme = <choice> where <choice> can take the following values.

- bw: this is a black-and-white theme with some shades of gray.
- color: this theme is colored, it's the default value.
- dark: this theme is dark, ideal for resting the eyes.
- draft: this theme is just right for a printout to look for content errors that aren't necessarily easy to spot in front of a screen.

#### i Note.

At the end of this document, after the change history, you'll find a gallery of use cases for these different themes: go to appendix page 23.

# V. Highlighting content

#### i 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 detected by the tutodoc class.

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

#### 1. Content in the reading flow

#### Important.

All the environments presented in this section share the same counter, which will be reset to zero as soon as a section with a level at least equal to a \section is opened.

#### i. Examples

Numbered examples, if required, are indicated via \begin{tdocexa} ... \end{tdocexa}, which offers an optional argument for adding a mini-title. Here are two possible uses.

\begin{tdocexa}
 An example...
\end{tdocexa}
 Example V.1. An example...

\begin{tdocexa} [Mini title]
 Useful?
\end{tdocexa}
Example V.2 (Mini title). Useful?

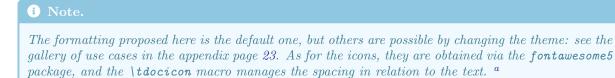
#### Tip.

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.

#### ii. Some remarks

Everything happens via \begin{tdocrem} ...\end{tdocrem}, which works identically to the tdocexa environment, as shown in the following example.

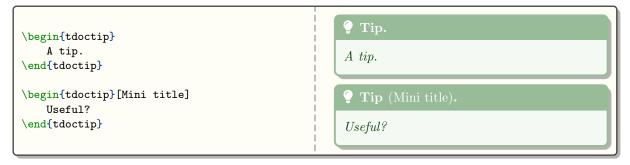
#### 2. Flashy content



 ${}^a$ For example, \fbox{tdocicon{faBed}{Fatigued}} produces  $\begin{tabular}{l} $\blacksquare$ Fatigued \end{tabular},$ 

#### i. A tip

The tdoctip environment is used to give tips. Here's how to use it.



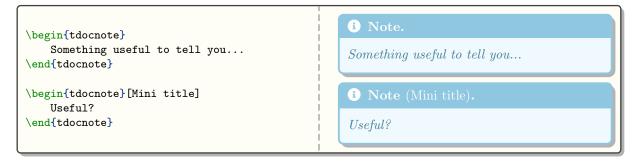


Sometimes, highlighted content can be reduced to a list. In this case, the formatting can be improved as follows where we use the wide option from the enumitem package.

```
? Tip (Little elegant).
\begin{tdoctip}[Little elegant]
    \begin{enumerate}
                                                      1. Point 1.
        \item Point 1.
        \item Point 2.
                                                      2. Point 2.
    \end{enumerate}
\end{tdoctip}
                                                  VERSUS.
VERSUS.
\begin{tdoctip}[More elegant]
                                                    Tip (More elegant).
    \begin{enumerate}[wide]
        \item Point 1.
        \item Point 2.
                                                    1. Point 1.
    \end{enumerate}
                                                    2. Point 2.
\end{tdoctip}
```

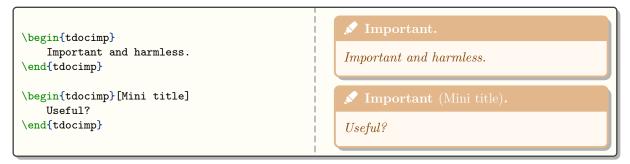
#### ii. Informative note

The tdocnote environment is used to highlight useful information. Here's how to use it.



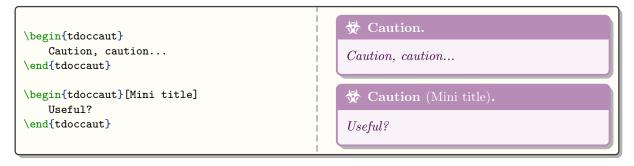
#### iii. Something important

The tdocimp environment is used to indicate something important but harmless.



#### iv. Caution about a delicate point

The tdoccaut environment is used to indicate a delicate point to the user. Here's how to use it.



#### v. Warning of danger

The 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}

\text{Useful?}
```

# VI. Specify packages, classes, macros or environments

Here's what you can type semantically.

```
myclass is for...
\tdoccls{myclass} is for...
                                           11
                                                    mypackage is for...
\tdocpack{mypackage} is for...
                                           //
                                                    \onemacro is for...
\tdocmacro{onemacro} is for...
\tdocenv{env} produces...
                                                    \begin{env} ...\end{env} produces...
                                           //
\tdocenv[{[opt1]<opt2>}]{env}
                                           //
                                                    \begin{env}[opt1]<opt2>...\end{env}
Just \tdocenv*{env}...
                                                    Just env...
Finally \tdocenv*[{[opt1]<opt2>}]{env}...
                                                    Finally env...
```

Remark VI.1. Unlike  $\t$  docintatex,  $\t$  docenv and  $\t$  docenv\* macros don't color the text they produce. In addition,  $\t$  docenv{monenv} produces  $\t$  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.

aRemember that almost anything is possible from now on.
```

# VII. 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...
      \sup relates to...

      \tdocprewhy{sup.erbe} means...
      \sup \cdot erbe means...

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

Remark VII.1. 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.

# VIII. 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 colored stripe

**Example VIII.1** (With default text). It can be useful to show a real rendering directly in a document.

<sup>4</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>5</sup>

Start of the real output

A bit of code LATEX.

End of the awful demo.

End of the real output

**Remark VIII.2.** See the section 4. on page 13 to easily obtain code followed by its actual rendering as in the previous example.

#### i Note.

The explanatory texts adapt to the language detected by tutodoc.

Example VIII.3 (Change the colors and/or the texts).

This will produce the following.

#### i Note.

In the previous example, the text uses the proposed darkened orange. On the other hand, red is used as a base to obtain the colors used for the strip: the transformations used depend on the theme chosen.<sup>a</sup> You should also be aware that behind the scenes, the macro \tdocruler is used.

\tdocruler[red]{A decorated pseudo-title}

A decorated pseudo-title

<sup>a</sup>For example, the themes bw and draft ignore the key colstripe!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Typically when making a demo.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Behind the scenes, the strip is created effortlessly using the clrstrip package.

# 🙎 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 ■

# Without a coloured strip

[This works...]

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.

■ End of the real output ■

Example VIII.4. The use of \begin{tdocshowcase} [nostripe] . . . \end{tdocshowcase} indicate to not use clrstrip. Here is an example.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase} [nostripe]
   \end{tdocshowcase}
This will produce the following.
```

■ Start of the real output ■

■ End of the real output ■

**Example VIII.5** (Change the colors and/or the texts).

```
\begin{tdocshowcase} [nostripe,
              before
                    = My beginning,
                    = My end,
              after
              colstripe = green,
              coltext
                    = purple]
  \end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following horror.

```
■ My beginning
My end
```

#### By importing the LATEX code 3.

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 VIII.6. The following was obtained via \tdocshowcaseinput{external.tex}.

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

■ End of the real output ■

As for  $\toolong the color change shown below.$ 

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

End of the real output

# IX. Use cases in LATEX

Documenting a package or class is best done through use cases showing both the code and the corresponding result.  $^6$ 

#### 1. "Inline" codes

The \tdocinlatex macro <sup>7</sup> can be used to type inline code in a similar way to \verb or like a standard macro (see brace management in the last case below). Here are some examples.

```
1: \tdocinlatex|\$a^b = c\$| \\ 2: \tdocinlatex+\tdocinlatex|\$a^b = c\$|+ \\ 3: \tdocinlatex\{\tdocinlatex\{\$a^b = c\$}\} \\ 3: \tdocinlatex\{\$a^b = c\$}\
```

#### i Note.

The \tdocinlatex macro can be used in a footnote: see below. a 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 IX.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.

**Example IX.2** (Following).  $\begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{tdoclatex} & ... \end{tabular} produces the following result, which corresponds to the default option std.} \end{stdoclatex}$ 

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

 $<sup>^6\</sup>mathrm{Code}$  is formatted using the minted package.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>The name of the macro \tdocinlatex comes from "in·line LATEX".

<sup>8</sup>std refers to the "standard" behaviour of tcolorbox in relation to the minted library.

Example IX.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. \[ [Strange... Or not!] & [Strange... Or not!] \] Another method is to use the \string primitive. Consider the following code. \[ \begin{tdoclatex} \begin{tdoclatex} \\ \string[Strange... Or not!] \\ \end{tdoclatex} \\ \string[Strange... Or not!] \\ \end{tdoclatex} \] \[ \end

 $This \ will \ produce \ the \ following.$ 

```
[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 tdoclatex environment.

Example IX.4 (Side by side).

This produces the following layout.

```
% y = 1  xyz = 1
```

Example IX.5 (Following).

This gives:

Start of the real output

xyz = 1

■ End of the real output

End of rendering in this doc.

i Note.

The default texts take into account the language detected by tutodoc.

Example IX.8 (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.

xyz=1 End of the real output

End of rendering in this doc.

**Example IX.9** (The options available). In addition to the explanatory text, it is also possible to use all the options of tdocshowcase environment, see VIII. page 8. Here is an example to illustrate this.

```
\tdoclatexshow[explain = What comes next is colorful...,
before = Rendering below.,
after = Finished rendering.,
colstripe = orange,
coltext = blue!70!black]
{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 colorful...

Rendering below.

xyz = 1

Finished rendering.

End of rendering in this doc.
```

# X. Indicate changes

To make it easier to monitor a project, 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 X.1** (Dating new products). The \tdocdate macro is used to indicate a date in the margin, as in the following example.

This gives:

■ Start of the real output ■

2023-09-24

2020-05-08

■ End of the real output

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

 $This\ gives:$ 

■ Start of the real output ■

10.2.0-beta 2023-12-01

10.2.0-alpha

■ End of the real output ■

#### ✓ Important

- 1. The \tdocdate and \tdocversion macros require two compilations.
- 2. The final rendering of the dates takes into account the language detected by tutodoc: for example, if French is selected, the dates will be displayed in the format DD/MM/YYYY.

#### & Caution.

Only the use of the digital format YYYY-MM-DD is verified,  $^a$  and this is a choice! Why? Quite simply because dating and versioning explanations should be done semi-automatically to avoid any human bugs.

<sup>a</sup>Technically, checking the validity of a date using LATEX3 presents no difficulty.

#### Warning.

Behind the scenes, most of the work is done by the \marginnote macro in the eponymous package. The \tdocdate and \tdocversion macros therefore suffer from the same side effects as in the following example. However, these problems can be solved using an optional argument <vertical-displacement>, as at the end of the following example. It's ugly, but functional.

This gives:

■ Start of the real output ■

1.2.3 2024-10-29

#### Before it's problematic.

#### After it's misplaced

No miracle solution.

1.2.3 2024-10-29

1.2.3

2024-10-29

1.2.3 2024-10-29

#### Manual problem management.

■ End of the real output ■

#### 2. What's new?

tutodoc offers the macro \tdocstartproj and different environments to indicate quickly and clearly what has been done during the latest changes.<sup>9</sup>



For icons, see the note at the beginning of the section 2. page 6.

Example X.3 (Just for the very first version).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>The user doesn't need all the technical details.

#### Example X.4 (For new features).

\begin{tdocnew}	♦ New.
\item Info 1\item Info 2	• Info 1
\end{tdocnew}	• Info 2

#### Example X.5 (For updates).

\begin{tdocupdate}	C UPDATE.
\item Info 1 \item Info 2	• Info 1
\end{tdocupdate}	• Info 2

#### Example X.6 (For breaks).

\begin{tdocbreak}	₽ Break.	
\item Info 1\item Info 2	• Info 1	
\end{tdocbreak}	• Info 2	

#### Example X.7 (For problems).

\begin{tdocprob}	O Problem.
\item Info 1\item Info 2	• Info 1
\end{tdocprob}	• Info 2

#### Example X.8 (For fixes).

\begin{tdocfix}	<b>ℱ</b> FIX.
\item Info 1 \item Info 2	• Info 1
\end{tdocfix}	• Info 2

#### Example X.9 (Technical information).

\begin{tdoctech}	▲ TECHNICAL INFORMATION.
\item Info 1 \item Info 2	• Info 1
\end{tdoctech}	• Info 2

#### Example X.10 (Selectable themes with an icon).

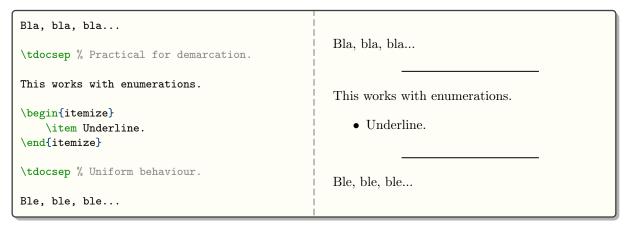
\begin{tdoctopic}{To hide}[\faEyeSlash] % An icon from fontawesome5.	₹ To HIDE.
\item Info 1	• Info 1
\item Info 2 \end{tdoctopic}	• Info 2

#### Example X.11 (Selectable themes without icons).

\begin{tdoctopic}{End of icons}	END OF ICONS.
\item Info 1\item Info 2	• Info 1
\end{tdoctopic}	• Info 2

#### XI. Ornaments

Let's finish this documentation with a small formatting tool that is very useful.



#### XII. Contribute

#### 1 Note.

You don't need to be a coder to take part in translations, including those that are useful for the running of tutodoc.

#### 1. Complete the translations

#### 1 Note.

The author of tutodoc manages the French and English versions of the translations.

#### ₩ Caution.

Although we're going to explain how to translate the documentation, it doesn't seem relevant to do so, as English should suffice these days. $^a$ 

 $^a$ The existence of a French version is simply a consequence of the native language of the author of tutodoc.

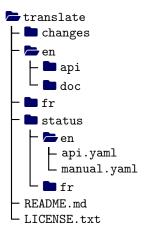


Figure 1: Simplified view of the translation folder

The translations are roughly organized as in figure 1 where only the folders important for the translations have been "opened".<sup>10</sup> A little further down, the v. section explains how to add new translations.

#### i. The fr and en folders

These two folders, managed by the author of tutodoc, have the same organization; they contain files that are easy to translate even if you're not a coder.

#### ii. The changes folder

This folder is a communication tool where important changes are indicated without dwelling on minor modifications specific to one or more translations.

#### iii. The status folder

This folder is used to keep track of translations from the project's point of view. Everything is done via well-commented YAML files, readable by a non-coder.

#### iv. The README.md and LICENSE.txt files

The LICENSE.txt file is aptly named, while the README.md file takes up in English the important points of what is said in this section about new translations.

#### v. New translations

#### 🖍 Important.

The api folder contains translations relating to the functionalities of tutodoc. Here you'll find TXT files for editing with a text or code editor, but not with a word processor. The content of these files uses commented lines in English to explain what tutodoc will do; these lines begin with //. Here's an extract from such a file, where translations are made after each = sign, without touching the preceding, as this initial piece is used internally by the tutodoccode.

```
// #1: year in format YYYY like 2023.
// #2: month in format MM like 04.
// #3: day in format DD like 29.
date = #1-#2-#3

// #1: the idea is to produce one text like
// "this word means #1 in English".
in_EN = #1 in english
```

#### i Note.

The doc folder is reserved for documentation. It contains files of type TEX that can be compiled directly for real-time validation of translations.

# 🙎 Warning.

Only start from one of the fr and en folders, as these are the responsibility of the tutodoc author.

#### Let's say you want to add support for Italian from files written in English. 11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>This was the organization on October 5, 2024, but it's still relevant today.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>As mentioned above, there is no real need for the doc documentation folder.

#### Method 1: git.

- 1. Obtain the entire project folder via https://github.com/bc-tools/for-latex/tree/tutodoc. Do not use the main branch, which is used to freeze the latest stable versions of projects in the single https://github.com/bc-tools/for-latex repository.
- 2. In the tutodoc/contrib/translate folder, create a it copy of the en folder, with the short name of the language documented in the page "*HETF language tag*" from Wikipedia.
- 3. Once the translation is complete in the it folder, you'll need to communicate it via https://github.com/bc-tools/for-latex/tree/tutodoc using a classic git push.

#### Method 2: communicate by e-mail.

- By e-mail with the subject "tutodoc CONTRIB en FOR italian", request a version of the English translations (note the use of the English name for the new language). Be sure to respect the subject of the e-mail, as the author of tutodoc automates the pre-processing of this type of e-mail
- 2. You will receive a folder named italian containing the English version of the latest translations. This folder will be the place for your contribution.
- 3. Once the translation is complete, you will need to compress your italian file in zip or rar format before sending it by e-mail with the subject "tutodoc CONTRIB italian".

#### 2. Improving the source code



 ${f Important}.$ 

If you want to participate in tutodoc you'll need to use the LATEX3 programming paradigm.

Participation as a coder is made via the https://github.com/bc-tools/for-latex/tree/tutodoc repository corresponding to the tutodoc development branch. Do not use the main branch, which is used to freeze the latest stable versions of projects in the single https://github.com/bc-tools/for-latex repository.

# XIII. History

#### 1.6.1 2024-10-28

#### ▲ TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

• The naming rules of CTAN need the use of CSS files named tutodoc-\*.css.cls.sty.

#### 1.6.0 2024-10-27

#### P BREAK.

- The showcase environment and its descendants: the color key has been renamed colstripe.
- The macro \tdoclinkcolor has been renamed tutodoc@link@color for internal use.

#### New.

- The theme class option allows you to choose different formatting themes.
- Change log: addition of the tdoctech environment for technical information.
- The showcase environment and its descendants: the coltext key can also be used to change the text color.
- The new functionalities have been documented.

#### C UPDATE.

• Change log: the tdocupdate environment uses the icon [ instead of ].

#### Fix.

• The Spanish translations were not included in the previous version! Don't laugh too hard...

#### 1.5.0 2024-10-19

▲ TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

• Version 3 of minted is taken into account.

#### P BREAK.

- The tutodoc class replaces the now-defunct tutodoc package (for the moment, the young class offers no specific options).
- The \tdocruler macro is now used via \tdocruler[<color>]{<text>} (remember that the old syntax was \tdocruler{<text>}{<color>}).

#### New.

- The class is usable in Spanish.
- The documentation contains a new section explaining how to contribute.

#### Fix.

- The \tdocdate macro did not handle date format and formatting.
- Colored frames did not color text after a page break.

#### 1.4.0 2024-09-28

#### P BREAK.

- The tdoccaution environment has been renamed tdoccaut for simplified input.
- Content highlighting: examples and remarks, indicated via the tdocexa and tdocrem environments, are always numbered using a common counter.
- The unused macro \tdocxspace has been deleted.

#### NEW.

- Change log: the \tdocstartproj macro is used to manage the case of the first public version.
- Code factorization: the \tdocicon macro is responsible for adding icons in front of text.

#### C UPDATE.

- Colors: the \tdocdarkcolor and \tdoclightcolor macros offer an optional argument.
  - 1. \tdocdarkcolor: the amount of color in relation to black can be optionally defined.
  - 2. \tdoclightcolor: the transparency rate can be optionally defined.
- Content highlighting: reduced space around content in colored frames.
- Versioning: better vertical spacing thanks to \vphantom.

1.3.1 2024-09-26

#### New.

• Star version of \tdocenv to display only the environment name.

#### 1.3.0 2024-09-25

#### ▲ TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

• 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 temporarily the use of version 2 of minted.

#### P 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. tdoccaution
- 3. tdocnote

5. tdocwarn

 $2.\ {\tt tdocimp}$ 

4. tdoctip

#### 1.2.0-a 2024-08-23

#### C 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.

#### 1.1.0 2024-01-06

#### NEW.

- Change log: two new environments.

  - 2. \begin{tdocprob} ... \end{tdocprob} for identified problems.
- \tdocinlatex: a light yellow is used as the background color.

#### 1.0.1 2023-12-08



- \tdocenv: spacing is now correct, even if the babel package is not loaded with the French language.
- $\bullet$  \begin{tdocshowcase} [nostripe] ... \end{tdocshowcase} : page breaks around "framing" lines should be rare from now on.

#### 1.0.0 2023-11-29

**\$** First public version of the project.

# Appendix – Theme gallery



Each example is exactly a two pages long PDF and has been inserted directly into this document (so don't be surprised by the page numbers).

# The theme "bw"

# I. Highlighting, versioning and dating

#### tdocexa

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

**Example I.1.** What to say <sup>1</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocrem

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

**Remark I.2.** What to  $say^2$ ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocnote

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### i Note.

What to say <sup>a</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoctip

 $1.6.0 \\ 2024-10-23$ 

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.



What to say  $^a$ ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

#### tdocimp

2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### $lap{ ightarrow}$ Important.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoccaut

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### de Caution.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

 $^a\mathrm{Let}$ 's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdocwarn

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### LATEX codes II.

It is essential to be able to demonstrate use cases in LATEX.

It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\ code : \$E = m c^2\$ ou \$\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}\$.

It's nice to see some formatted LATEX code:  $E = mc^2$  ou  $\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}$ .

There's also a less intrusive side-by-side mode. Nice! No?

It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\ It's nice to see some formatted LATEX code: E = $mc^2$  or  $\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}$ .  $E = m c^2$  or  $\pi$  \neq \frac{3}{14}\$.

# The theme "color"

#### I. Highlighting, versioning and dating

#### tdocexa

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

**Example I.1.** What to say ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocrem

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

Remark I.2. What to say<sup>2</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocnote

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### i Note.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoctip

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.



What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

#### tdocimp

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### 🖍 Important.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoccaut

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### **☆** Caution.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

 $^a\mathrm{Let}$ 's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdocwarn

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### 🙎 Warning.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### LATEX codes II.

It is essential to be able to demonstrate use cases in LATEX.

```
It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\ code : $E = m c^2$ ou $\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}$.
It's nice to see some formatted LATEX code: E = mc^2 ou \pi \neq \frac{3}{14}.
```

There's also a less intrusive side-by-side mode. Nice! No?

```
It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\
                                                          It's nice to see some formatted LATEX code: E =
                                                          mc^2 or \pi \neq \frac{3}{14}.
E = m c^2  or \pi \pi \neq \frac{3}{14}.
```

# The theme "dark"

#### I. Highlighting, versioning and dating

#### tdocexa

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

**Example I.1.** What to say ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocrem

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

Remark I.2. What to say<sup>2</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocnote

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.



i Note.

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoctip

2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.



Tip.

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

#### tdocimp

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### Important.

What to say ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes..

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoccaut

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### **☆** Caution.

What to say a? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

<sup>a</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes..

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdocwarn

 $1.6.0 \\ 2024-10-23$ 

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

## Warning.

What to say  $^a$ ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

 $^a\mathrm{Let}\xspace$ s not forget the footnotes...

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

# II. LATEX codes

It is essential to be able to demonstrate use cases in LATEX.

```
It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\ code : $E = m c^2$ ou $\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}$. 
 It's nice to see some formatted LATeX code : E = mc^2 ou \pi \neq \frac{3}{14}.
```

There's also a less intrusive side-by-side mode. Nice! No?

```
It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\ \rightarrow code: E = m c^2$ or \pi \le 14$. It's nice to see some formatted LATeX code: E = mc^2 or \pi \ne \frac{3}{14}.
```

# The theme "draft"

# I. Highlighting, versioning and dating

#### tdocexa

#### 2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

**Example I.1.** What to say <sup>1</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocrem

#### 2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

**Remark I.2.** What to say<sup>2</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

2024-10-23

In the flow of text, it's always useful to be able to include examples and comments that complement the main content.

#### tdocnote

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

Note I.3. What to say <sup>3</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdoctip

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

**Tip I.4.** What to say <sup>4</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdocimp

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

**Important I.5.** What to say <sup>5</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

 $<sup>^2\</sup>mathrm{Let's}$  not forget the footnotes...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

 $<sup>^4\</sup>mathrm{Let's}$  not forget the footnotes...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...

#### tdoccaut

1.6.0
2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

**Caution I.6.** What to say <sup>6</sup>? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No?

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

#### tdocwarn

1.6.0 2024-10-23 Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

**Warning I.7.** What to say  $^7$ ? I don't know, but in any case, it seems like a nice idea to show what can be achieved with one layout or another. No ?

1.6.0 2024-10-23

Depending on the context of use, it is sometimes necessary to highlight content by indicating its degree of importance.

# II. LATEX codes

It is essential to be able to demonstrate use cases in LATEX.

It's nice to see some formatted \LaTeX\ code : \$E = m c^2\$ ou \$\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}\$.

It's nice to see some formatted LATeX code :  $E = mc^2$  ou  $\pi \neq \frac{3}{14}$ .

There's also a less intrusive side-by-side mode. Nice! No?

 $E = m c^2$  or  $\pi \simeq \frac{3}{14}$ .

It's nice to see some formatted LATEX code:  $E=mc^2$  or  $\pi\neq\frac{3}{14}.$ 

 $<sup>^6\</sup>mathrm{Let's}$  not forget the footnotes...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Let's not forget the footnotes...