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

`myclass` is for...
`mypackage` is for...
`\onemacro` is for...
`\begin{env}` ...`\end{env}` produces...
`\begin{env}[opt1]<opt2>` ...`\end{env}`
Just `env`...
Finally `env`...

Remark I.1. *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 II.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**.*