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

This gives:

2023-09-24

2020-05-08

Example I.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 ■

Example I.3 (Caution with paragraph titles). The following example shows that a date and/or version must be placed just after a paragraph title, and not before it.

This gives:

■ Start of the real output ■

A well-versioned title.

1.2.3 2024-11-23

Blah, blah. Stay, stay.

2024-11-23

A badly versioned title.

End of the real output

Example I.4 (Adjust vertical positioning). If required, you can modify the vertical offset used to place dates and versions in the margin, the default value being (-8 pt).

This gives:



This is what it looks like without vertical movement.

A home-made setting

1.2.3 2024-10-29

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.

 $^a\mathrm{Technically},$ checking the validity of a date using LATEX3 presents no difficulty.