## 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

**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:

10.2.0-beta 2023-12-01

10.2.0-alpha

**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.

```
\paragraph{A well-versioned title.}
\tdocversion{1.2.3}[2024-11-23]
Blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah...
Stay, stay...
Stay, stay...
```

This gives:

1.2.3 2024-11-23 A well-versioned title. Blah, blah,

Stay, stay. Blo, bl

2024-11-23

**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.

1.2.3 2024-10-29 

## ✓ 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, 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 LAT<sub>F</sub>X3 presents no difficulty.