I. Specify packages, classes, macros or environments

Here's what you can type semantically.

```
\tdoccls{myclass} is for...
                                                     myclass is for...
\tdocpack{mypackage} is for...
                                          //
                                                     mypackage is for...
\tdocmacro{onemacro} is for...
                                                     \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...
        % For copy and paste.
```

Remark I.1. Unlike \tdoclatexin, \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. | aRemember 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...
      \sup relates to...

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

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