# 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 ■

#### 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.

This gives:

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.

■ Start of the real output ■

1.2.3 2024-10-29

# Before it's problematic.

## After it's misplaced

## No miracle solution.

## Manual problem management.

■ End of the real output ■

1.2.3 2024-10-29

1.2.3 2024-10-29

1.2.3 2024-10-29