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}...
        % For copy and paste.
```

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****.*