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...
```

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...       \\        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.*