

# The `tutodoc` package - Tutorial-style documentation

Christophe BAL

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## Abstract

The `tutodoc` package<sup>1</sup> is used by its author to semantically produce documentation of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  packages and classes in a tutorial style,<sup>2</sup> and with a sober rendering for reading on screen.

Two important points to note.

- This package imposes a formatting style. In the not-too-distant future, `tutodoc` will probably be split into a class and a package.
- This documentation is also available in French.

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<sup>1</sup>The name comes from “*tuto·rial·type doc·umentation*”.

<sup>2</sup>The idea is to produce an efficient PDF file that can be browsed for one-off needs. This is generally what is expected of coding documentation.

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# I. General formatting imposed

## 1. Page geometry

The geometry package is loaded with the following settings.

```
\RequirePackage[
  top          = 2.5cm,
  bottom       = 2.5cm,
  left         = 2.5cm,
  right        = 2.5cm,
  marginparwidth = 2cm,
  marginparsep  = 2mm,
  heightrounded
]{geometry}
```

## 2. Title and table of contents

The titlesec and tocbasic packages are set as follows.

```
\RequirePackage[raggedright]{titlesec}

% ...
\ifcsundef{chapter}%
  {}%
  {\renewcommand\thechapter{\Alph{chapter}.}}

\renewcommand\thesection{\Roman{section}.}
\renewcommand\thesubsection{\arabic{subsection}.}
\renewcommand\thesubsubsection{\roman{subsubsection}.}

\titleformat{\paragraph}[hang]%
  {\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}%
  {\theparagraph}{1em}%
  {}

\titlespacing*{\paragraph}%
  {0pt}%
  {3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}%
  {0.5em}

% Source
% * https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/558025/6880
\DeclareTOCStyleEntries[
  raggedentrytext,
  linefill = \hfill,
  indent   = 0pt,
  dynindent,
  numwidth = 0pt,
  numsep   = 1ex,
  dynnumwidth
]{tocline}{
  chapter,
  section,
  subsection,
  subsubsection,
  paragraph,
  subparagraph
}

\DeclareTOCStyleEntry[indentfollows = chapter]{tocline}{section}
```

### 3. Dynamic links

The `hyperref` package is imported behind the scenes with the settings below.

```
\hypersetup{
  colorlinks,
  citecolor = orange!75!black,
  filecolor = orange!75!black,
  linkcolor = orange!75!black,
  urlcolor  = orange!75!black
}
```

## II. Select language when loading package

By default, `tutodoc` is set for English, but it is possible to change the language: for example, a French documentation will use `\usepackage[lang = french]{tutodoc}`. For the moment, we only have the following two choices.

1. `english` is the default value.
2. `french`

#### **i** Note.

*Language names are those suggested by the `babel` package.*

## III. What does that mean in “*English*”?

The macro `\tdocinEN` and its starred version are useless for English speakers because they have the following effects.

Cool and top stand for `\tdocinEN*{cool}` and `\tdocinEN{top}`.

Cool and top stand for “*cool*” and “*top*” in english.

The macro `\tdocinEN` and its starred version are based on `\tdocquote` : for example, “*semantic*” is obtained via `\tdocquote{semantic}`.

#### **i** Note.

*As the text “in English” is translated into the language indicated when `tutodoc` is imported, the macro `\tdocinEN` and its starred version become useful for non-English speakers.*

## IV. Highlighting content

#### **i** Note.

*The environments presented in this section <sup>a</sup> add a short title indicating the type of information provided. This short text will always be translated into the language indicated when the `tutodoc` package is loaded.*

---

<sup>a</sup>The formatting comes from the `keytheorems` package.

## 1. Content in the reading flow

### Important.

*All the environments presented in this section share the same counter.*

### i. Examples

Numbered examples, if required, are indicated via `\begin{tdocexa} ... \end{tdocexa}`, which offers an optional argument for adding a mini-title. Here are two possible uses.

```
\begin{tdocexa}
  An example...
```

```
\end{tdocexa}
```

**Example IV.1.** *An example...*

```
\begin{tdocexa}[Mini title]
  Useful?
```

```
\end{tdocexa}
```

**Example IV.2** (Mini title). *Useful?*

### Important.

*The numbering of the examples is reset to zero as soon as a section with a level at least equal to a `\section` is opened.*

### Tip.

*It can sometimes be useful to return to the line at the start of the content. The code below shows how to proceed (this trick also applies to the `tdocrem` environment presented next). Note in passing that the numbering follows that of the previous example as desired.*

```
\begin{tdocexa}
  \leavevmode
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item Point 1.

    \item Point 2.
  \end{enumerate}
\end{tdocexa}
```

**Example IV.3.**

1. *Point 1.*

2. *Point 2.*

### ii. Some remarks

Everything happens via `\begin{tdocrem} ... \end{tdocrem}`, which works identically to the `tdocexa` environment, as shown in the following example.

```
\begin{tdocrem}
  Just one remark...
```

```
\end{tdocrem}
```

**Remark IV.4.** *Just one remark...*

```
\begin{tdocrem}
  Another?
```

```
\end{tdocrem}
```

**Remark IV.5.** *Another?*

```
\begin{tdocrem}[Mini title]
  Useful?
```

```
\end{tdocrem}
```

**Remark IV.6** (Mini title). *Useful?*

## 2. Flashy content

### Note.

*Icons are obtained via the `fontawesome5` package, and text spacing is managed by the `\tdocicon` macro.<sup>a</sup>*

<sup>a</sup>For example, `\tdocicon{\faBed}{Tired}` produces  Tired.

### i. A tip

The `tdoctip` environment is used to give tips. Here's how to use it.

```
\begin{tdoctip}
  A tip.
\end{tdoctip}
```

```
\begin{tdoctip}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdoctip}
```

 Tip.

*A tip.*

 Tip (Mini title).

*Useful?*

### Note.

*Colors are obtained via the expandable macros `\tdocbackcolor` and `\tdocdarkcolor`. For further information, please refer to the end of the section 1. page 8.*

### ii. Informative note

The `tdocnote` environment is used to highlight useful information. Here's how to use it.

```
\begin{tdocnote}
  Something useful to tell you...
\end{tdocnote}
```

```
\begin{tdocnote}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdocnote}
```

 Note.

*Something useful to tell you...*

 Note (Mini title).

*Useful?*

### iii. Something important

The `tdocimp` environment is used to indicate something important but harmless.

```
\begin{tdocimp}
  Important and harmless.
\end{tdocimp}
```

```
\begin{tdocimp}[Mini title]
  Useful?
\end{tdocimp}
```

 Important.



*Important and harmless.*

 Important (Mini title).

*Useful?*



#### iv. Caution about a delicate point

The `tdoccaut` environment is used to indicate a delicate point to the user. Here's how to use it.

<pre>\begin{tdoccaut}   Caution, caution... \end{tdoccaut}  \begin{tdoccaut}[Mini title]   Useful? \end{tdoccaut}</pre>	<div> <b>Caution.</b></div> <div><i>Caution, caution...</i></div>
	<div> <b>Caution (Mini title).</b></div> <div><i>Useful?</i></div>

#### v. Warning of danger

The `tdocwarn` environment is used to warn the user of a trap to avoid. Here's how to use it.


<pre>\begin{tdocwarn}   Avoid the dangers... \end{tdocwarn}  \begin{tdocwarn}[Mini title]   Useful? \end{tdocwarn}</pre>	<div> <b>Warning.</b></div> <div><i>Avoid the dangers...</i></div>
	<div> <b>Warning (Mini title).</b></div> <div><i>Useful?</i></div>

## V. Specify packages, classes, macros or environments

Here's what you can type semantically.

<pre>\tdoccls{myclass} is for...      \\ \tdocpack{mypackage} is for...  \\ \tdocmacro{onemacro} is for...  \\ \tdocenv{env} produces...       \\ \tdocenv[<i>{opt1}&lt;opt2&gt;}]<i>{env}</i>    \\ Just \tdocenv*<i>{env}</i>...          \\ Finally \tdocenv*<i>[<i>{opt1}&lt;opt2&gt;}]<i>{env}</i>...</i></i></i></pre>	<pre>myclass is for... mypackage is for... \onemacro is for... \begin{env} ... \end{env} produces... \begin{env}[opt1]&lt;opt2&gt; ... \end{env} Just env... Finally env...</pre>
--	---

**Remark V.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.

<div> <b>Warning.</b></div> <div><i>The optional argument of the <code>\tdocenv</code> macro is copied and pasted <sup>a</sup> when rendering. This may sometimes require the use of protective braces, as in the example above.</i></div> <div><sup>a</sup>Remember that almost anything is possible from now on.</div>
---

## VI. 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.

<pre>\tdocpre{sup} relates to...  \\ \tdocprewhy{sup.erbe} means...  \\ \emph{\tdocprewhy{sup.er} for...}</pre>	<pre>sup relates to... sup.erbe means... sup.er for...</pre>
---	--

**Remark VI.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*.

## VII. A real-life rendering

It is sometimes useful to render code directly in the documentation. This type of rendering must be dissociable from the explanatory text.

### 1. With a coloured stripe

**Example VII.1** (With default text). It can be useful to show a real rendering directly in a document.<sup>3</sup> This is done via `\begin{tdocshowcase}... \end{tdocshowcase}` as follows.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}
  \bfseries A bit of code \LaTeX.

  \bigskip

  \emph{\large End of the awful demo.}
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

The result is the following rendering.<sup>4</sup>

---

Start of the real output

A bit of code **Λ**T<sub>E</sub>X.

*End of the awful demo.*

---

End of the real output

**Remark VII.2.** See the section 4. on page 12 to easily obtain code followed by its actual rendering as in the previous example.

**i** Note.

The explanatory texts adapt to the language chosen when *tutodoc* is loaded.

**Example VII.3** (Change the default colour and/or text).

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}[before = My beginning,
                      after  = My end,
                      color  = red]
  Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

---

My beginning

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

---

My end

<sup>3</sup>Typically when making a demo.

<sup>4</sup>Behind the scenes, the strip is created effortlessly using the `clrststrip` package.



### Note.

You've probably noticed that red is used as a base to obtain the colors used.

- The background color is provided by `\tdocbackgroundcolor`.
- The color of titles and lines is provided by `\tdocdarkcolor`.

These expandable macros accept the following codes.

```
% Argument 1 : optionally, the amount of color relative to black can be specified.
%               In general, there's no need to change this setting!
% Argument 2 : a color in xcolor format.
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand{\tdocdarkcolor}{0{50}m}{#2!#1!black}

% Argument 1 : optionally, the transparency rate can be specified.
%               In general, there's no need to change this setting!
% Argument 2 : a color in xcolor format.
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand{\tdoclightcolor}{0{5}m}{#2!#1}
```

You also have to know that behind the scene, the `\tdocruler` macro is used.

```
\tdocruler{A decorated pseudo-title}{red}
```

-----  
A decorated pseudo-title

### Warning.

With the default settings, if the code to be formatted begins with an opening bracket, use `\string` as in the following example.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}
  \string[This works...]
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

----- Start of the real output -----  
[This works...]  
----- End of the real output -----

## 2. Without a colour strip

The rendering of `\begin{tdocshowcase} ... \end{tdocshowcase}` with a coloured strip may not be suitable, or sometimes may not be acceptable despite the work done by `clrstrip`. It is possible not to use a coloured strip, as we will see straight away.

**Example VII.4.** The use of `\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe] ... \end{tdocshowcase}` indicate to not use `clrstrip`. Here is an example.

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe]
  Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

----- Start of the real output -----  
Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

**Example VII.5** (Change the default colour and/or text).

```
\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe,
    before = My beginning,
    after  = My end,
    color  = green]
    Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...
\end{tdocshowcase}
```

This will produce the following.

---

*My beginning*

---

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

---

*My end*

---

### 3. By importing the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code

To obtain renderings by importing the code from an external file, instead of typing it, simply use the `\tdocshowcaseinput` macro whose option uses the syntax of that of `\begin{tdocshowcase}`... `\end{tdocshowcase}` and the mandatory argument corresponds to the path of the file.

**Example VII.6.** The following was obtained via `\tdocshowcaseinput{external.tex}`.

---

*Start of the real output*

---

Blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli...

---

*End of the real output*

---

As for `\tdocshowcaseinput[color = orange]{external.tex}`, this will produce the colour change shown below.

---

*Start of the real output*

---

Blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli, blablobli...

---

*End of the real output*

---

## VIII. Use cases in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Documenting a package or class is best done through use cases showing both the code and the corresponding result.<sup>5</sup>

### Caution.

Version 3 of *minted* cannot be used at the moment, as it contains bugs: see <https://github.com/gpoore/minted/issues/401>. We therefore force the use of version 2 of *minted*.

### 1. “Inline” codes

The `\tdocinlatex` macro<sup>6</sup> can be used to type inline code in a similar way to `\verb`. Here are some examples.

<pre>1: \tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$  2: \tdocinlatex+\tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$ +</pre>	<pre>1: \$a^b = c\$ 2: \tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$ </pre>
--	--

<sup>5</sup>Code is formatted using the *minted* package.

<sup>6</sup>The name of the macro `\tdocinlatex` comes from “*in-line* L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X”.

**Note.**

The `\tdocinlatex` macro can be used in a footnote: see below. <sup>a</sup> In addition, a background color is deliberately used to subtly highlight the codes `\LaTeX`.

<sup>a</sup> `$minted = TOP$` has been typed `\tdocinlatex+$minted = TOP$+` in this footnote...

## 2. Directly typed codes

**Example VIII.1** (Side by side). Using `\begin{tdoclatex}[sbs] ... \end{tdoclatex}`, we can display a code and its rendering side by side. Consider the following code.

```
\begin{tdoclatex}[sbs]
  $A = B + C$
\end{tdoclatex}
```

This will produce the following.

`$A = B + C$`

$A = B + C$

**Example VIII.2** (Following). `\begin{tdoclatex} ... \end{tdoclatex}` produces the following result, which corresponds to the default option `std`.<sup>7</sup>

`$A = B + C$`

$A = B + C$

**Example VIII.3** (Just the code). Via `\begin{tdoclatex}[code] ... \end{tdoclatex}`, we'll just get the code as shown below.

`$A = B + C$`

**Warning.**

With default formatting, if the code begins with an opening bracket, the default option must be explicitly indicated. Consider the following code.

```
\begin{tdoclatex}[std]
  [Strange... Or not!]
\end{tdoclatex}
```

This will produce the following.

`[Strange... Or not!]`

`[Strange... Or not!]`

Another method is to use the `\string` primitive. Consider the following code.

```
\begin{tdoclatex}
  \string[Strange... Or not!]
\end{tdoclatex}
```

This will produce the following.

<sup>7</sup> `std` refers to the “standard” behaviour of `tclobox` in relation to the `minted` library.

```
[Strange... Or not!]
```

```
[Strange... Or not!]
```

### 3. Imported codes

For the following codes, consider a file with the relative path `examples-listing-xyz.tex`, and with the following contents.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

The `\tdoclatexinput` macro, shown below, expects the path of a file and offers the same options as the `tdoclatex` environment.

**Example VIII.4** (Side by side).

```
\tdoclatexinput[sbs]{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This produces the following layout.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

$xyz = 1$

**Example VIII.5** (Following).

```
\tdoclatexinput{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This produces the following formatting where the default option is `std`.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

$xyz = 1$

**Example VIII.6** (Just the code).

```
\tdoclatexinput[code]{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This produces the following layout.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

### 4. Imported codes put into practice

**Example VIII.7** (Showcase). The following comes from `\tdoclatexshow{examples-listing-xyz.tex}`.

Start of the rendering in this doc.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

This gives :

Start of the real output

xyz = 1

End of the real output

End of rendering in this doc.

**Note.**

The default texts take into account the language chosen when loading the package `tutodoc`.

**Example VIII.8** (Changing the explanatory text). Using the key `explain`, you can use custom text. Thus, `tdoclatexshow[explain = Here is the actual rendering.]{examples-listing-xyz.tex}` will produce the following.

Start of the rendering in this doc.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

Here is the actual rendering.

Start of the real output

xyz = 1

End of the real output

End of rendering in this doc.

**Example VIII.9** (The options available). In addition to the explanatory text, it is also possible to use all the options of `tdocshowcase` environment, see [VII. page 8](#). Here is an example to illustrate this.

```
\tdoclatexshow[explain = What comes next is colourful...,  
before = Rendering below.,  
after = Finished rendering.,  
color = orange]  
{examples-listing-xyz.tex}
```

This will produce the following.

Start of the rendering in this doc.

```
% Just one demo.  
$x y z = 1$
```

What comes next is colourful...

Rendering below.

xyz = 1

Finished rendering.

End of rendering in this doc.

## IX. Indicate changes

To make it easier to monitor a package, 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 IX.1** (Dating new products). *The `\tdocdate` macro is used to indicate a date in the margin, as in the following example.*

```
Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

\medskip % CAUTION! This prevents overlapping.

\tdocdate{2023-09-24}

Ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble...

\medskip % CAUTION! This prevents overlapping.

\tdocdate[gray]{2020-05-08}

Bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli...

Blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo...

Blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu...
```

This gives :

---

*Start of the real output*

2023-09-24

2020-05-08

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...

Ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble...

Bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli, bli...

Blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo, blo...

Blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu, blu...

---

*End of the real output*

**Example IX.2** (Versioning new features, possibly with a date). *Associating a version number with a new feature is done using the `\tdocversion` macro, with the colour and date being optional arguments.*

```
\tdocversion[red]{10.2.0-beta}[2023-12-01]

Bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla, bla...


\bigskip % CAUTION! This prevents overlapping.

\tdocversion{10.2.0-alpha}


Ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble,
ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble,
ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble,
ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble...
```

This gives :




<pre> \begin{tdocbreak}   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdocbreak} </pre>	<p> <b>BREAK.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	---


Example IX.7 (For problems).

<pre> \begin{tdocprob}   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdocprob} </pre>	<p> <b>PROBLEM.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	---

Example IX.8 (For fixes).

<pre> \begin{tdocfix}   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdocfix} </pre>	<p> <b>FIX.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	---

Example IX.9 (Selectable themes with an icon).

<pre> \begin{tdoctopic}{Don't look}[\faEyeSlash] % An icon from fontawesome5.   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdoctopic} </pre>	<p> <b>DON'T LOOK.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	--

Example IX.10 (Selectable themes without icons).

<pre> \begin{tdoctopic}{End of icons}   \item Info 1...   \item Info 2... \end{tdoctopic} </pre>	<p><b>END OF ICONS.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Info 1...</li> <li>• Info 2...</li> </ul>
--	--

## X. Ornaments

Let's finish this documentation with a small formatting tool that is very useful.

<p>Bla, bla, bla...</p> <p><code>\tdocsep</code> <i>% Practical for demarcation.</i></p> <p>This works with enumerations.</p> <pre> \begin{itemize}   \item Underline. \end{itemize} </pre> <p><code>\tdocsep</code> <i>% Uniform behaviour.</i></p> <p>Ble, ble, ble...</p>	<p>Bla, bla, bla...</p> <hr/> <p>This works with enumerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underline.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Ble, ble, ble...</p>
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## XI. History



- The `tdoccaution` environment has been renamed `tdoccaut` for simplified input.
- Content highlighting: examples and remarks, indicated via the `tdocexa` and `tdocrem` environments, are always numbered, and share the same counter.

#### NEW.

- Change log: the `\tdocstartproj` macro is used to manage the case of the first public version.
- Code factorization: the `\tdocicon` macro is responsible for adding icons in front of text.

#### UPDATE.

- Content highlighting: reduced space around content in colored frames.
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1.3.1  
2024-09-26

#### NEW.

- Star version of `\tdocenv` to display only the environment name.
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1.3.0  
2024-09-25

#### PROBLEM.

- Version 3 of `minted` cannot be used for the moment as it contains bugs: see <https://github.com/gpoore/minted/issues/401>. We therefore force the use of version 2 of `minted`.

#### BREAK.

- The `tdocimportant` environment has been renamed `tdocimp` for simplified input.

#### NEW.

- Change log: proposed environments use icons.
  - Content highlighting: colored frames with icons are proposed for the following environments.
 

1. <code>tdoccaution</code>	3. <code>tdocnote</code>	5. <code>tdocwarn</code>
2. <code>tdocimp</code>	4. <code>tdoctip</code>	
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1.2.0-a  
2024-08-23

#### UPDATE.

- `\tdocversion`
  1. The version number is above the date.
  2. The spacing is better managed when the date is absent.

#### FIX.

- Content highlighting: the French translations of “*caution*” and “*danger*” were incorrect.
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1.1.0  
2024-01-06

#### NEW.

- Change log : two new environments.
    1. `\begin{tdocbreak} ... \end{tdocbreak}` for breaking changes which are not backward compatible.
    2. `\begin{tdocprob} ... \end{tdocprob}` for identified problems.
  - `\tdocinlatex`: a light yellow is used as the background color.
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1.0.1  
2023-12-08

#### FIX.

- `\tdocenv`: spacing is now correct, even if the `babel` package is not loaded with the French language.
  - `\begin{tdocshowcase}[nostripe] ... \end{tdocshowcase}`: page breaks around “*framing*” lines should be rare from now on.
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1.0.0  
2023-11-29

#### First public version of the project.