

# 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>	

#### 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>	

## 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[{{opt1}&lt;opt2&gt;}] {env}   \\ Just \tdocenv*{env}...          \\ Finally \tdocenv*{{opt1}&lt;opt2&gt;} {env}...</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.

<sup>a</sup>Remember that almost anything is possible from now on.

## 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.

<code>\tdocpre{sup}</code> relates to... \\	sup relates to...
<code>\tdocprewhy{sup.erbe}</code> means... \\	sup·erbe means...
<code>\emph{\tdocprewhy{sup.er}</code> for...}	<i>sup·er</i> for...

**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**TeX.

*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 `clrstrip` 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}
```



**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.



[This works...]



## 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.



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, 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\$ </pre>	<pre>1: \$a^b = c\$</pre>
<pre>2: \tdocinlatex+\tdocinlatex \$a^b = c\$ +</pre>	<pre>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 `tcolorbox` 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 —————

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

2023-09-24 Ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble, ble...

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...

————— 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...
```

This gives :



```

\begin{tdocbreak}
  \item Info 1...
  \item Info 2...
\end{tdocbreak}

```

**🔊 BREAK.**

- Info 1...
- Info 2...

Example IX.7 (For problems).

```

\begin{tdocprob}
  \item Info 1...
  \item Info 2...
\end{tdocprob}

```

**🔊 PROBLEM.**

- Info 1...
- Info 2...

Example IX.8 (For fixes).

```

\begin{tdocfix}
  \item Info 1...
  \item Info 2...
\end{tdocfix}

```

**🔧 FIX.**

- Info 1...
- Info 2...

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

```

\begin{tdoctropic}{Don't look}[\faEyeSlash]
% An icon from fontawesome5.
  \item Info 1...
  \item Info 2...
\end{tdoctropic}

```

**👁 DON'T LOOK.**

- Info 1...
- Info 2...

Example IX.10 (Selectable themes without icons).

```

\begin{tdoctropic}{End of icons}
  \item Info 1...
  \item Info 2...
\end{tdoctropic}

```

**END OF ICONS.**

- Info 1...
- Info 2...

## X. Ornaments

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

```

Bla, bla, bla...

\tdocsep % Practical for demarcation.

This works with enumerations.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Underline.
\end{itemize}

\tdocsep % Uniform behaviour.

Ble, ble, ble...

```

Bla, bla, bla...

---

This works with enumerations.

- Underline.

---

Ble, ble, ble...

## XI. History


**🔊 BREAK.**



- 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.
- The unused macro `\tdocxspace` has been deleted.

 **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.**

- Colors: the `\tdocdarkcolor` and `\tdoclightcolor` macros offer an optional argument.
  1. `\tdocdarkcolor` : the amount of color in relation to black can be optionally defined.
  2. `\tdoclightcolor` : the transparency rate can be optionally defined.
- Content highlighting: reduced space around content in colored frames.
- Versioning: better vertical spacing thanks to `\vphantom`.

1.3.1  
2024-09-26

 **NEW.**

- Star version of `\tdocenv` to display only the environment name.

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>	

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.

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.

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.

1.0.0  
2023-11-29

 First public version of the project.