


# Showybox's Manual

Updated for version 2.0.0

Colorful and customizable boxes for Typst 

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# 1. Introduction

Showybox is a Typst package for creating colorful and customizable boxes, similar as `tcolorbox` for LaTeX users.

Currently, Showybox is still on developement, and all the code can be found at its GitHub repository [here](#). New features are welcome. So, if you have an idea that would improve this package, go on and send us the code as a Pull Request.

## 2. Usage

To use this library through the Typst package manager (for Typst 0.6.0 or greater), write `#import "@preview/showybox:2.0.0": showybox` at the beginning of your Typst file.

Once imported, you can create an empty showybox by using the function `showybox()` and giving a default body content inside the parenthesis or outside them using the squared brackets `[]`.

By default a showybox with these properties will be created:

- No title
- No shadow
- Not breakable
- Black borders
- White background
- 5pt of border radius
- 1pt of border thickness

```
1 #import "@preview/showybox:2.0.0": showybox
2
3 #showybox()[This is a simple showybox with
  the properties said before :)]
```

This is a simple showybox with the properties said before :)

## 3. Parameters

In version 2.0.0 all the parameters that the `showybox()` function can receive are shown below:

```
showybox(
  title: string content
  footer: string content
  frame: dictionary
  title-style: dictionary
  body-style: dictionary
  footer-style: dictionary
  sep: dictionary
  shadow: dictionary none
  width: relative-length
  align: alignment 2d-alignment)
```

```

breakable: boolean
spacing: relative-length
spacing: relative-length
above: relative-length
below: relative-length
.. body
) → body

```

The usage and possible values of all the parameters are listed below.

### 3.1. Title `string` `content`

When it's not empty, corresponds to a `string` or a `content` used as the title of the showybox.

Default value is `""` (empty string)

Hi there! I'm Mr. Title

And I'm Mrs. Body

And I'm Mrs. Body

```

1 #showybox(
2   title: "Hi there! I'm Mr. Title"
3 )[And I'm Mrs. Body]
4
5 #showybox(/*Untitled*/)[And I'm Mrs.
  Body]

```

### 3.2. Footer `string` `content`

When it's not empty, corresponds to a `string` or a `content` used as the footer of the showybox.

Default is `""` (empty string).

```

1 #showybox(
2   title: "Hi there! I'm Mr. Title",
3   footer: "And finally I'm Mr. Footer"
4 )[And I'm Mrs. Body]

```

Hi there! I'm Mr. Title

And I'm Mrs. Body

And finally I'm Mr. Footer

### 3.3. Frame dictionary

This parameter contains all options that are useful for setting a showybox's frame properties. The frame contains the title, the body and the footer of the showybox. It even includes the showybox borders! Frame's dictionary options are listed below:

```
...
frame: (
  title-color: color
  body-color: color
  footer-color: color
  border-color: color
  radius: relative-length dictionary
  thickness: length dictionary
  dash: string
  inset: relative-length dictionary
  title-inset: relative-length dictionary
  body-inset: relative-length dictionary
  footer-inset: relative-length dictionary
),
...
```

**title-color** color

The color used as background where the title goes.

Default is `black`.

**body-color** color

The color that is used as background where the showybox's body goes.

Default is `white`.

**footer-color** color

The color that is used as background where the footer goes.

Default is `luma(220)`

**border-color** color

It's the color used for the frame's borders and the boxed-title borders. It's independent of `title-color`, `body-color` and `footer-color`, so maybe you would want to use similar colors with them.

Default is `black`.

```

1 #showybox(
2   title: "Stokes' theorem",
3   frame: (
4     border-color: blue,
5     title-color: blue.lighten(30%),
6     body-color: blue.lighten(95%),
7     footer-color: blue.lighten(80%)
8   ),
9   footer: "Information extracted from a well-known public encyclopedia"
10 ) [
11   Let  $\Sigma$  be a smooth oriented surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with boundary  $\text{diff } \Sigma \equiv \Gamma$ . If a vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = (F_x(x,y,z), F_y(x,y,z), F_z(x,y,z))$  is defined and has continuous first order partial derivatives in a region containing  $\Sigma$ , then
12
13   
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \oint_{\partial \Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\Gamma$$

14 ]

```

### Stokes' theorem

Let  $\Sigma$  be a smooth oriented surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with boundary  $\partial \Sigma \equiv \Gamma$ . If a vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (F_x(x, y, z), F_y(x, y, z), F_z(x, y, z))$  is defined and has continuous first order partial derivatives in a region containing  $\Sigma$ , then

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \oint_{\partial \Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\Gamma$$

Information extracted from a well-known public encyclopedia

**radius** `relative-length` `dictionary`

Indicates how much round are the borders of the frame. It sets *all* the border radii together if a `relative-length` passed, or individually if a `dictionary` is given.

It excludes the boxed-title border radii (if present). Their radius is set in `boxed-style` dictionary inside `title-style`.

Default is `5pt`.

**thickness** `length` `dictionary`

Indicates the thickness of the frame borders as a `length` or a `dictionary`. If it's a dictionary, it can specify `top`, `bottom`, `left`, `right`, `x`, `y` or `rest` thickness.

It excludes the thickness of any separator located inside the box (their thickness is set in `sep` property).

Default is `1pt`.

**dash** `string`

Corresponds to the frame border's style. It can be any kind of style used for `line()`. For instance, it can be `"solid"`, `"dotted"`, `"densely-dotted"`, `"loosely-dotted"`, `"dashed"`, `"densely-dashed"`, `"loosely-dashed"`, `"dash-dotted"`, `"densely-dash-dotted"` or `"loosely-dash-dotted"`

Default is `"solid"`.

**inset**, **title-inset**, **body-inset**, and **footer-inset** `relative-length dictionary`

How much to pad the showybox's content. It can be a `relative-length` or a `dictionary`. If it's a dictionary, it can specify `top`, `bottom`, `left`, `right`, `x`, `y` or `rest` insets.

If `title-inset`, `body-inset` or `footer-inset` is given, this property is ignored while setting the inset of the title, the body or the footer, respectively.

Default is `(x: 1em, y: 0.65em)`.

```
1 #showybox(  
2   frame: (  
3     border-color: red.darken(30%),  
4     title-color: red.darken(30%),  
5     radius: 0pt,  
6     thickness: 2pt,  
7     body-inset: 2em,  
8     dash: "densely-dash-dotted"  
9   ),  
10  title: "Gauss's Law"  
11 ) [  
12   The net electric flux through any hypothetical closed surface is equal  
13   to  $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}$  times the net electric charge enclosed within that  
14   closed surface. The closed surface is also referred to as Gaussian  
15   surface. In its integral form:  
  
16    $\Phi_E = \oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$   
17 ]
```

## Gauss's Law

The net electric flux through any hypothetical closed surface is equal to  $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}$  times the net electric charge enclosed within that closed surface. The closed surface is also referred to as Gaussian surface. In its integral form:

$$\Phi_E = \oiint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

### 3.4. Title style dictionary

This parameter contains all options that are useful for setting showybox's title properties. Despite you can set some of this properties while setting `title` parameter, it becomes a useful option while making several showyboxes with similar styles.

```
...
title-style: (
  color: color
  weight: integer string
  align: alignment 2d-alignment
  sep-thickness: length
  boxed-style: dictionary none
),
...
```

**color** `color`

Title's text color.

Default is `white`.

**weight** `integer` `string`

Title's font weight. It can be an integer between `100` and `900`, or a predefined weight name (`"thin"`, `"extralight"`, `"light"`, `"regular"`, `"medium"`, `"semibold"`, `"bold"`, `"extrabold"` and `"black"`).

Default is `"regular"`.

**align** `alignment` `2d-alignment`

How to align title's content. It can be an unidimensional alignment or a bidimensional alignment.



Default is `left`.

**sep-thickness** `length`

How much is the thickness of the separator line that is between the title and the body.

Default is `1pt`.

```
1 #showybox(  
2   title-style: (  
3     weight: 900,  
4     color: red.darken(40%),  
5     sep-thickness: 0pt,  
6     align: center  
7   ),  
8   frame: (  
9     title-color: red.lighten(80%),  
10    border-color: red.darken(40%),  
11    thickness: (left: 1pt),  
12    radius: 0pt  
13  ),  
14  title: "Carnot cycle's efficiency"  
15 ) [  
16   Inside a Carnot cycle, the efficiency  $\eta$  is defined to be:  
17  
18    $\eta = W/Q_H = \frac{Q_H + Q_C}{Q_H} = 1 - T_C/T_H$   
19 ]
```

### Carnot cycle's efficiency

Inside a Carnot cycle, the efficiency  $\eta$  is defined to be:

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H} = \frac{Q_H + Q_C}{Q_H} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$

**boxed-style** `dictionary` `none`

If it's not `none` (i.e. it's a `dictionary`), indicates that the title must be placed as a "floating box" around the top side of the showybox's body.

Further details are present in Section 3.5

Default is `none`.

### 3.5. Boxed style `dictionary`

```
...  
title-style: (  
  ...,
```

```
boxed-style (
  anchor: dictionary
  offset: dictionary
  radius: relative-length dictionary
),
...
),
...
```

#### anchor dictionary

A **dictionary** with keys **x** and **y** indicating where to place the anchor of the boxed-title. The possible values for each direction are listed below:

For **x** anchor:

- **left** : Set the anchor to the left side of the boxed-title.
- **center** : Set the anchor to the center of the horizontal center of the boxed-title.
- **right** : Set the anchor to the right side of the boxed-title.

For **y** anchor:

- **top** : Set the anchor to the top of the boxed-title.
- **horizon** : Set the anchor to the vertical center of the boxed-title.
- **bottom** : Set the anchor to the bottom of the boxed-title.

Default is (x: left, y: horizon) .

#### offset dictionary

A **dictionary** with keys **x** and **y** indicating how much to offset the boxed-title in x and y directions.

Default is (x: 0pt, y: 0pt) .

#### Observation

By default, the boxed-title has a **1em** "invisible-offset" (it's not set via **offset** property) at both left and right sides. This is made for aesthetic purposes, so the boxed-title will look nicer by default.

Additionally, the boxed-title **never** will have the full width of the showybox's main container, because otherwise it'll look like a "strange" version of default titles, loosing the "floating" illusion.

#### radius relative-length dictionary

Radius of the boxed-title. It is applied to all corners simultaneously if a **relative-length** is given, or it's applied individually to each of them according to a **dictionary** keys.

Default is **5pt**.

```

1 #showybox(
2   title-style: (
3     boxed-style: (
4       anchor: (
5         x: center,
6         y: horizon
7       ),
8       radius: (top-left: 10pt, bottom-right: 10pt, rest: 0pt),
9     )
10  ),
11  frame: (
12    title-color: green.darken(40%),
13    body-color: green.lighten(80%),
14    footer-color: green.lighten(60%),
15    border-color: green.darken(60%),
16    radius: (top-left: 10pt, bottom-right: 10pt, rest: 0pt)
17  ),
18  title: "Clairaut's theorem",
19  footer: text(size: 10pt, weight: 600, emph("This will be useful every
20    time you want to interchange partial derivatives in the future.))
21  ) [
22    Let $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ with $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ an open set such that its
23    cross derivatives of any order exist and are continuous in $A$. Then for
24    any point $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in A$ it is true that
25
26    $ \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_i \dots \partial x_j}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_j \dots \partial x_i}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) $
27  ]

```

### Clairaut's theorem

Let  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  an open set such that its cross derivatives of any order exist and are continuous in  $A$ . Then for any point  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in A$  it is true that

$$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_i \dots \partial x_j}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_j \dots \partial x_i}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

*This will be useful every time you want to interchange partial derivatives in the future.*

## 3.6. Body style dictionary

This parameter contains all options that are useful for setting general-style properties for the showybox's body.

```
...
body-style: (
  color: color
  align: alignment 2d-alignment
),
...
```

**color** `color`

Body's text color.

Default is `black`.

**align** `alignment` `2d-alignment`

How to align body's content. It can be an unidimensional alignment or a bidimensional alignment.

Default is `left`.

```
1 #showybox(
2   body-style: (
3     align: center,
4     color: red.darken(20%)
5   ),
6   frame: (
7     body-color: yellow.lighten(60%),
8     title-color: red.darken(20%),
9     thickness: 0pt,
10    body-inset: (y: 1em)
11  ),
12  title-style: (
13    sep-thickness: 0pt,
14    color: yellow.lighten(80%),
15    align: center
16  ),
17  width: 70%,
18  align: center,
19  title: "That is the question"
20 ) [
21   To be, or not to be, that is the question: \
22   Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer \
23   The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, \
24   Or to take Arms against a Sea of troubles, \
25   And by opposing end them: to die, to sleep \
26   No more; and by a sleep, to say we end \
27   The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks \
```

```

28     That Flesh is heir to? 'Tis a consummation \
29     Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep, \
30     To sleep, perchance to Dream...
31 ]

```

That is the question

To be, or not to be, that is the question:  
 Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
 The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
 Or to take Arms against a Sea of troubles,  
 And by opposing end them: to die, to sleep  
 No more; and by a sleep, to say we end  
 The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks  
 That Flesh is heir to? 'Tis a consummation  
 Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep,  
 To sleep, perchance to Dream...

### 3.7. Footer style dictionary

This parameter contains all options that are useful for setting showybox's footer properties. Despite you can set some of this properties while setting `footer` parameter, it becomes a useful option while making several showyboxes with similar styles.

```

...
footer-style: (
    color: color
    weight: integer string
    align: alignment 2d-alignment
    sep-thickness: length
),
...

```

**color** `color`

Footer's text color.

Default is `luma(85)`.

**weight** `integer` `string`

Footer's font weight. It can be an integer between `100` and `900`, or a predefined weight name (`"thin"`, `"extralight"`, `"light"`, `"regular"`, `"medium"`, `"semibold"`, `"bold"`, `"extrabold"` and `"black"`).

Default is `"regular"`.

`align alignment 2d-alignment`

How to align footer's content. It can be an unidimensional alignment or a bidimensional alignment.

Default is `left`.

`sep-thickness length`

How much is the thickness of the separator line that is between the footer and the body.

Default is `1pt`.

```
1 #showybox(
2   footer-style: (
3     sep-thickness: 0pt,
4     align: right,
5     color: black
6   ),
7   title: "Divergence theorem",
8   footer: [
9     In the case of  $n=3$ ,  $V$  represents a volume in three-dimensional
10    space, and  $\partial V = S$  its surface
11  ]
12  ) [
13    Suppose  $V$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  which is compact and has a piecewise
14    smooth boundary  $S$  (also indicated with  $\partial V = S$ ). If  $\mathbf{F}$  is a
15    continuously differentiable vector field defined on a neighborhood of
16     $V$ , then:
17
18    
$$\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) \, dV = \iint_S (\mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}) \, dS$$

19
20    In the case of  $n = 3$ ,  $V$  represents a volume in three-dimensional space, and
21     $\partial V = S$  its surface
22  ]
```

### Divergence theorem

Suppose  $V$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  which is compact and has a piecewise smooth boundary  $S$  (also indicated with  $\partial V = S$ ). If  $\mathbf{F}$  is a continuously differentiable vector field defined on a neighborhood of  $V$ , then:

$$\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) \, dV = \iint_S (\mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}) \, dS$$

In the case of  $n = 3$ ,  $V$  represents a volume in three-dimensional space, and  $\partial V = S$  its surface

### 3.8. Separator properties ( `sep` ) dictionary

This parameter contains all options that are used for setting all the separator's styles of your showybox. To learn more about how to use separators, see Section 4.

```
...
sep: (
    thickness: length
    dash: string
    gutter: relative-length
),
...
```

**thickness** `length`

Corresponds to the separator thickness.

Default is `1pt`.

**gutter** `relative-length`

The size of the gutter space above and below the separator.

Default is `0.65em`.

**dash** `string`

It's the separator's dash pattern. It can be any kind of style used for `line()`. For instance, it can be `"solid"`, `"dotted"`, `"densely-dotted"`, `"loosely-dotted"`, `"dashed"`, `"densely-dashed"`, `"loosely-dashed"`, `"dash-dotted"`, `"densely-dash-dotted"` or `"loosely-dash-dotted"`

Default is `"solid"`.

```
1 #showybox(
2   sep: (
3     thickness: 0.5pt,
4     dash: "loosely-dashed"
5   ),
6   title: "Coordinate systems"
7 ) [
8   *Cartesian coordinate system*
9
10  A Cartesian coordinate system for a three-dimensional space consists of
    an ordered triplet of lines (the axes) that go through a common point
    (the origin), and are pair-wise perpendicular.
11
```

```

12   A way to represent a point  $\mathbf{r}$  is using the unit vectors ( $\mathbf{i}$ ,
     $\mathbf{j}$ ), and ( $\mathbf{k}$ ) is:
13
14    $\mathbf{r} = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ 
15 ][
16   *Spherical coordinate system*
17
18   A spherical coordinate system is a coordinate system for three-
    dimensional space where the position of a point is specified by three
    numbers: the radial distance of that point from a fixed origin ( $r$ ); its
    polar angle measured from a fixed polar axis or zenith direction
    ( $\theta$ ); and the azimuthal angle of its orthogonal projection on a
    reference plane that passes through the origin and is orthogonal to the
    fixed axis, measured from another fixed reference direction on that plane
19 ( $\phi$ ).
20
    The position of a point or particle (although better written as a
21 triple  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  can be written as:
22
23    $\mathbf{r} = r \hat{\mathbf{r}}$ 
    ]

```

## Coordinate systems

### Cartesian coordinate system

A Cartesian coordinate system for a three-dimensional space consists of an ordered triplet of lines (the axes) that go through a common point (the origin), and are pair-wise perpendicular.

A way to represent a point  $\mathbf{r}$  is using the unit vectors ( $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ , and  $\mathbf{k}$ ) is:

$$\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$$

### Spherical coordinate system

A spherical coordinate system is a coordinate system for three-dimensional space where the position of a point is specified by three numbers: the radial distance of that point from a fixed origin ( $r$ ); its polar angle measured from a fixed polar axis or zenith direction ( $\theta$ ); and the azimuthal angle of its orthogonal projection on a reference plane that passes through the origin and is orthogonal to the fixed axis, measured from another fixed reference direction on that plane ( $\phi$ ).

The position of a point or particle (although better written as a triple  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  can be written as:

$$\mathbf{r} = r\hat{\mathbf{r}}$$



### 3.9. Shadow properties `dictionary`

The given `dictionary` contains all properties that are used for showing a showybox with a shadow. When this property is absent (i.e. it's not set or set as `none`), the showybox has no shadow.

```
...
shadow: (
  color: color
  offset: relative-length dictionary
),
...
```

**color** `color`

Shadow's color.

Default is `luma(128)`.

**offset** `relative-length` `dictionary`

How much to offset the shadow in x and y direction either as a `relative-length` or a `dictionary` with keys `x` and `y`.

Default is `4pt`.

```
1 #showybox(
2   shadow: (
3     color: yellow.lighten(55%),
4     offset: 3pt
5   ),
6   frame: (
7     title-color: red.darken(30%),
8     border-color: red.darken(30%),
9     body-color: red.lighten(80%)
10  ),
11  title: "Coulomb's law"
12 ) [
13   Coulomb's law in vector form states that the electrostatic force
14    $\boldsymbol{F}$  experienced by a charge  $q_1$  at position  $\boldsymbol{r}$  in the
15   vicinity of another charge  $q_2$  at position  $\boldsymbol{r}'$ , in a vacuum is
16   equal to
17
18   
$$\boldsymbol{F} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4 \pi \epsilon_0} \frac{\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'}{|\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'|^3}$$

19 ]
```

### Coulomb's law

Coulomb's law in vector form states that the electrostatic force  $\mathbf{F}$  experienced by a charge  $q_1$  at position  $\mathbf{r}$  in the vicinity of another charge  $q_2$  at position  $\mathbf{r}'$ , in a vacuum is equal to

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3}$$

### 3.10. Width `relative-length`

This parameter sets the showybox's width.

Default is `100%`.

### 3.11. Align `alignment`

How to align showybox inside it's container (useful for showyboxes with `width < 100%`).

Default is `left`.

### 3.12. Breakable `boolean`

This parameter indicates whether a showybox can or cannot break if it reaches an end of page or the end of its container.

Default is `false`.

### 3.13. Spacing, above, and below `relative-length`

`spacing` sets how much space to insert above and below the showybox, unless `above` or `below` are given.

By default it's the `block`'s default spacing in your document.

```
1 #block(  
2   height: 4.5cm,  
3   inset: 1em,  
4   fill: luma(250),  
5   stroke: luma(200),  
6   columns(2)[  
7     #showybox(  
8       title-style: (  
9         boxed-style: (  
10           anchor: (x: center, y: horizon)  
11         )  
12       ),  
13       breakable: true,  
14       width: 90%,  
15       align: center,  
16       title: "Newton's second law"
```

```

17     )[
18     If a body of mass  $m$  experiments an acceleration  $\mathbf{a}$  due to
    a net force  $\sum \mathbf{F}$ , this acceleration is related to the mass and
    force by the following equation:
19
20      $\mathbf{a} = \frac{\sum \mathbf{F}}{m}$ 
21   ]
22 ]
23 )

```

#### Newton's second law

If a body of mass  $m$  experiments an acceleration  $\mathbf{a}$  due to a net force  $\sum \mathbf{F}$ , this acceleration is related to the mass and

force by the following equation:

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{\sum \mathbf{F}}{m}$$

## 4. Separators

Sometimes you would wish to split a content into two or more sections inside the same showybox. The `showybox()` function allows you to do that by putting several **content** elements separated by commas inside the parenthesis `()` of the function. Each individual **content** element will be a separated section inside the showybox.

Alternatively, you can put adjacent **content** elements one after another next to the closing parenthesis of the function. Both cases generates the same outcome.

## 5. Encapsulation

Showyboxes can be put inside another showyboxes! As you may think, it's easy to do it: just put a showybox inside the body of another, and ta-da!

```

1  #showybox(
2    title: "Parent container",
3    lorem(10),
4    columns(2)[
5      #showybox(
6        title-style: (boxed-style: (:)),
7        title: "Child 1",
8        lorem(10)
9      )
10     #colbreak()
11     #showybox(
12       title-style: (boxed-style: (:)),
13       title: "Child 2",

```

```
14     lorem(10)
15   )
16   1
17 )
```

#### Parent container

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

##### Child 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

##### Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.