

The CeTZ package

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<https://github.com/johannes-wolf/typst-canvas>
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1. Introduction

This package provides a way to draw stuff using a similar API to [Processing](#) but with relative coordinates and anchors from [TikZ](#). You also won't have to worry about accidentally drawing over other content as the canvas will automatically resize. And remember: up is positive!

The name CeTZ is a recursive acronym for “CeTZ, ein Typst Zeichenpaket” (german for “CeTZ, a Typst drawing package”) and is pronounced like the word “Cats”.

2. Usage

This is the minimal starting point:

```
#import "@local/cetz:0.1.0"
#cetx.canvas({
  import cetx.draw: *
  ...
})
```

Note that draw functions are imported inside the scope of the canvas block. This is recommended as draw functions override Typst's functions such as `line`.

2.1. Argument Types

Argument types in this document are formatted in monospace and encased in angle brackets `<>`. Types such as `<integer>` and `<content>` are the same as Typst but additional are required:

<coordinate> Any coordinate system. See Section 4.
<number> `<integer>` or `<float>`

2.2. Anchors

Anchors are named positions relative to named elements.

To use an anchor of an element, you must give the element a name using the `name` argument.



All elements will have default anchors based on their bounding box, they are: center, left, right, above/top and below/bottom, top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right. Some elements will have their own anchors.

Elements can be placed relative to their own anchors.



3. Draw Function Reference

3.1. Canvas

`canvas`(background: `none`, length: `1cm`, debug: `false`, body)

background <color> (default: none)

A color to be used for the background of the canvas.

length <length> (default: 1cm)

Used to specify what 1 coordinate unit is.

debug <bool> (default: false)

Shows the bounding boxes of each element when ``true``.

body

A code block in which functions from `draw.typ` have been called.

3.2. Styling

You can style draw elements by passing the relevant named arguments to their draw functions. All elements have stroke and fill styling unless said otherwise.

fill <color> or <none> (default: none)

How to fill the draw element.

stroke <none> or <auto> or <length> (default: black + 1pt)

or <color> or <dictionary> or <stroke>

How to stroke the border or the path of the draw element. See Typst's line documentation for more details: <https://typst.app/docs/reference/visualize/line/#parameters-stroke>



```
// Draws a red circle with a blue border
circle((0, 0), fill: red, stroke: blue)
// Draws a green line
line((0, 0), (1, 1), stroke: green)
```

Instead of having to specify the same styling for each time you want to draw an element, you can use the `set-style` function to change the style for all elements after it. You can still pass styling to a draw function to override what has been set with `set-style`. You can also use the `fill()` and `stroke()` functions as a shorthand to set the fill and stroke respectively.

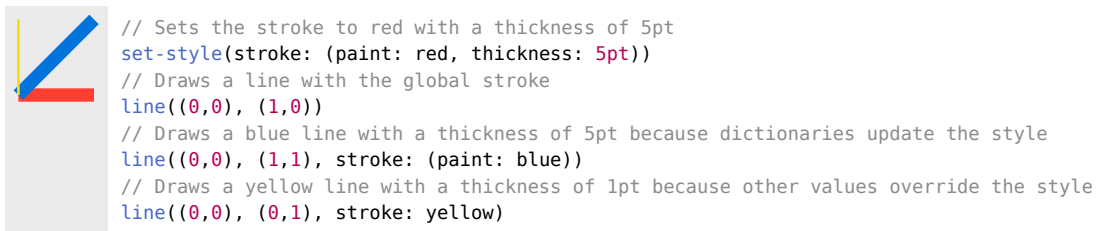


```
// Draws an empty square with a black border
rect((-1, -1), (1, 1))

// Sets the global style to have a fill of red and a stroke of blue
set-style(stroke: blue, fill: red)
circle((0,0))

// Draws a green line despite the global stroke is blue
line((0, 0), (1,1), stroke: green)
```

When using a dictionary for a style, it is important to note that they update each other instead of overriding the entire option like a non-dictionary value would do. For example, if the stroke is set to (paint: red, thickness: 5pt) and you pass (paint: blue), the stroke would become (paint: blue, thickness: 5pt).



You can also specify styling for each type of element. Note that dictionary values will still update with its global value, the full hierarchy is function > element type > global. When the value of a style is auto, it will become exactly its parent style.



3.3. Elements

• `line()`

3.3.1. line

Draw a line or poly-line

Draws a line (a direct path between points) to the canvas. If multiple coordinates are given, a line is drawn between each consecutive one.

Style root: line.

anchors:

- start – First coordinate
- end – Last coordinate

3.3.1.1. Parameters

```
line(
  ..pts-style: coordinate style,
  close: bool,
  name: string
)
```

..pts-style coordinate or style

- Coordinates to draw the line(s) between. A min. of two points must be given.
 - Style attribute to set

close bool

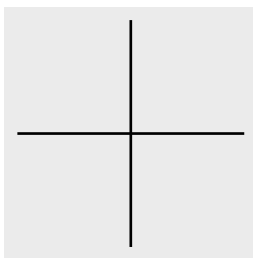
Close path. If true, a straight line is drawn from the last back to the first coordinate, closing the path.

Default: false

name string

Element name

Default: none



```
line((-1.5, 0), (1.5, 0))
line((0, -1.5), (0, 1.5))
```

Styling

mark <dictionary> or <auto>

(default: auto)

The styling to apply to marks on the line, see mark

- `rect()`

3.3.2. rect

Draw a rect from a to b

Style root: rect.

anchors:

- center: Center
- top-left: Top left
- top-right: Top right
- bottom-left: Bottom left
- bottom-right: Bottom right
- top: Mid between top-left and top-right
- left: Mid between top-left and bottom-left

- right: Mid between top-right and bottom-right
- bottom: Mid between bottom-left and bottom-right

3.3.2.1. Parameters

```
rect(
  a: coordinate,
  b: coordinate,
  name: string,
  anchor: string,
  ..style: style
)
```

a coordinate

Bottom-Left coordinate

b coordinate

Top-Right coordinate

name string

Element name

Default: none

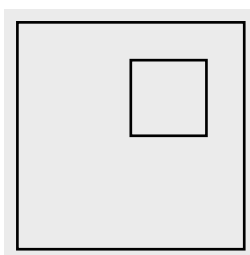
anchor string

Element origin

Default: none

..style style

Style



```
rect((0,0), (1,1))
rect((-1.5, 1.5), (1.5, -1.5))
```

- [arc\(\)](#)

3.3.3. arc

Draw an arc

Style root: arc.

Exactly two arguments of start, stop and delta must be set to a value other than auto. You can set the radius of the arc by setting the radius style option, which accepts a float or tuple of floats for

setting the x/y radius. You can set the arcs draw mode using the style mode, which accepts the values "PIE", "CLOSE" and "OPEN" (default). If set to "PIE", the first and last points of the arc's path are it's center. If set to "CLOSE", the path is closed.

The arc curve is approximated using 1-4 cubic bezier curves.

3.3.3.1. Parameters

```
arc(
  position: coordinate,
  start: auto angle,
  stop: auto angle,
  delta: auto angle,
  name: none string,
  anchor: none string,
  ..style: style
)
```

position coordinate

Start coordinate

start auto or angle

Start angle

Default: auto

stop auto or angle

End angle

Default: auto

delta auto or angle

Angle delta

Default: auto

name none or string

Element name

Default: none

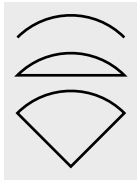
anchor none or string

Element anchor

Default: none

..style `style`

Style



```
arc((0,0), start: 45deg, stop: 135deg)
arc((0,-0.5), start: 45deg, delta: 90deg, mode: "CLOSE")
arc((0,-1), stop: 135deg, delta: 90deg, mode: "PIE")
```

Styling**radius** <number> or <array> (default: 1)

The radius of the arc. This is also a global style shared with circle!

mode <string> (default: "OPEN")

The options are "OPEN" (the default, just the arc), "CLOSE" (a circular segment) and "PIE" (a circular sector).

- [circle\(\)](#)

3.3.4. circle

Draw a circle or an ellipse

Style root: circle.

The ellipses radii can be specified by its style field `radius`, which can be of type `float` or a tuple of two `float`'s specifying the x/y radius.

3.3.4.1. Parameters

```
circle(
  center: coordinate,
  name: string,
  anchor: string,
  ..style: style
)
```

center `coordinate`

Center coordinate

name `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**anchor** `string`

Element anchor

Default: `none`

..style style

Style



```
circle((0,0))
// Draws an ellipse
circle((0,-2), radius: (0.75, 0.5))
```

- [circle-through\(\)](#)

3.3.5. circle-through

Draw a circle through three points

Style root: circle.

Aliases:

- a – Point a
- b – Point b
- c – Point c
- center – Calculated center

3.3.5.1. Parameters

```
circle-through(
  a: coordinate,
  b: coordinate,
  c: coordinate,
  name: string,
  anchor: string,
  ..style
)
```

a coordinate

Point 1

b coordinate

Point 2

c coordinate

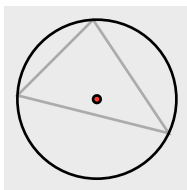
Point 3

name `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**anchor** `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**..style**

```
let (a, b, c) = ((0,0), (2,-.5), (1,1))
line(a, b, c, close: true, stroke: gray)
circle-through(a, b, c, name: "c")
circle("c.center", radius: .05, fill: red)
```

Styling

radius `<number>` or `<length>` or `<array of <number> or <length>>` (default: 1)

The circle's radius. If an array is given an ellipse will be drawn where the first item is the x radius and the second item is the y radius. This is also a global style shared with arc!

- [bezier\(\)](#)

3.3.6. bezier

Draw a quadratic or cubic bezier line

Style root: bezier.

anchors:

- start – First coordinate
- end – Last coordinate
- ctrl-(n) – Control point (n)

3.3.6.1. Parameters

```
bezier(
  start: coordinate,
  end: coordinate,
  ..ctrl-style: coordinate style,
  name: string
)
```

start `coordinate`

Start point

end coordinate

End point

..ctrl-style coordinate or style

Control points or Style attributes

name string

Element name

Default: **none**

```
let (a, b, c) = ((0, 0), (2, 0), (1, 1))
line(a, c, b, stroke: gray)
bezier(a, b, c)
```

```
let (a, b, c, d) = ((0, -1), (2, -1), (.5, -2), (1.5, 0))
line(a, c, d, b, stroke: gray)
bezier(a, b, c, d)
```

- [bezier-through\(\)](#)

3.3.7. bezier-through

Draw a quadratic bezier from a to c through b

Style root: bezier.**3.3.7.1. Parameters**

```
bezier-through(
  s: coordinate,
  b: coordinate,
  e: coordinate,
  name: string,
  ..style: style
)
```

s coordinate

Start point

b coordinate

Passthrough point

e coordinate

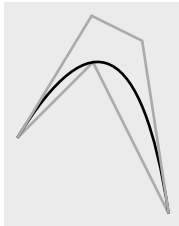
End point

name `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**..style** `style`

Style



```
let (a, b, c) = ((0, 0), (1, 1), (2, -1))
line(a, b, c, stroke: gray)
bezier-through(a, b, c, name: "b")

// Show calculated control points
line(a, "b.ctrl-1", "b.ctrl-2", c, stroke: gray)
```

- `content()`

3.3.8. content

Render content

Style root: content.

NOTE: Content itself is not transformed by the canvas transformations! native transformation matrix support from typst would be required.

3.3.8.1. Parameters

```
content(
  pt: coordinate,
  ct: content,
  angle: angle coordinate,
  anchor: string,
  name: string,
  ..style
)
```

pt `coordinate`

Content coordinate

ct `content`

Content

angle `angle` or `coordinate`

Rotation angle or second coordinate to use for angle calculation

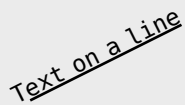
Default: `0deg`

anchor `string`

Anchor to use as origin

Default: `none`**name** `string`

Node name

Default: `none`**..style**Hello World! `content((0,0), [Hello World!])``let (a, b) = ((1,0), (3,1))``line(a, b)``content((a, .5, b), angle: b, [Text on a line], anchor: "bottom")`

Styling

This draw element is not affected by fill or stroke styling.

padding `<length>`(default: `0pt`)

- `grid()`

3.3.9. grid

Draw a grid

Style root: grid.

3.3.9.1. Parameters

```
grid(
  from: coordinate,
  to: coordinate,
  step: float dictionary,
  name: string,
  help-lines: bool,
  ..style: style
)
```

from `coordinate`

Start point

to `coordinate`

End point

step float or dictionary

Distance between grid lines. If passed a dictionary, x and y step can be set via the keys x and y ($(x: <step>, y: <step>)$).

Default: **1**

name string

Element name

Default: **none**

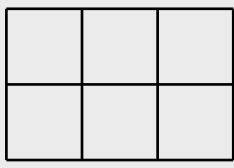
help-lines bool

Styles the grid using thin gray lines

Default: **false**

..style style

Style



```
grid((0,0), (3,2), help-lines: true)
```

- [mark\(\)](#)

3.3.10. mark

Draw a mark or “arrow head” between two coordinates

Style root: mark.

Its styling influences marks being drawn on paths (line, bezier, ...).

3.3.10.1. Parameters

```
mark(
  from: coordinate,
  to: coordinate,
  ..style: style
)
```

from coordinate

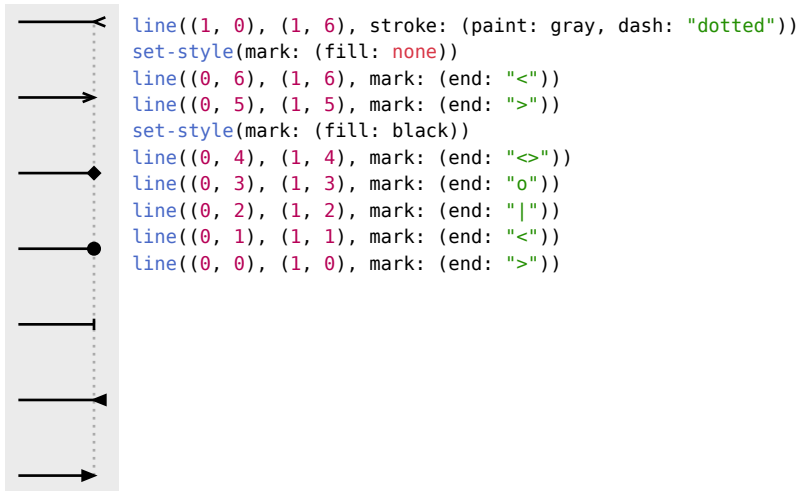
Source coordinate

to coordinate

Target coordinate

..style style

Style

**Styling****symbol** <string>

(default: >)

The type of mark to draw when using the mark function.

start <string>

The type of mark to draw at the start of a path.

end <string>

The type of mark to draw at the end of a path.

size <number>

(default: 0.15)

The size of the marks.

3.4. Path Transformations• [merge-path\(\)](#)**3.4.1. merge-path**

Merge multiple paths

3.4.1.1. Parameters

```

merge-path(
  body: any,
  close: bool,
  name: string,
  ..style
)

```

body any

Body

close `bool`

If true, the path is automatically closed

Default: `false`**name** `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**..style**

```
// Merge two different paths into one
merge-path({
  line((0, 0), (1, 0))
  bezier((0, 0), (0, 0), (1,1), (0,1))
}, fill: white)
```

- `group()`

3.4.2. group

Push a group

A group has a local transformation matrix. Groups can be used to get an elements bounding box, as they set default anchors (top, top-left, ..) to the bounding box of their children.

Note: You can pass content a function of the form `ctx => draw-cmds` which returns the groups children. This way you get access to the groups context dictionary.

3.4.2.1. Parameters

```
group(
  name: string,
  anchor: string,
  body: draw function
)
```

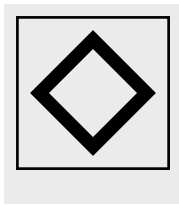
name `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**anchor** `string`

Element origin

Default: `none`**body** `draw` or `function`Children or function of the form `(ctx => elements)`



```
// Create group
group({
  stroke(5pt)
  scale(.5); rotate(45deg)
  rect((-1,-1),(1,1))
})
rect((-1,-1),(1,1))
```

- [anchor\(\)](#)

3.4.3. anchor

Register anchor name at position.

This only works inside a group!

3.4.3.1. Parameters

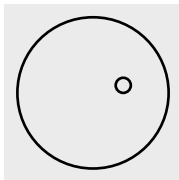
```
anchor(
  name: string,
  position: coordinate
)
```

name string

Anchor name

position coordinate

Coordinate



```
group(name: "g", {
  circle((0,0))
  anchor("x", (.4,.1))
})
circle("g.x", radius: .1)
```

- [copy-anchors\(\)](#)

3.4.4. copy-anchors

Copy anchors of element to current group

3.4.4.1. Parameters

```
copy-anchors(
  element: string,
  filter: none array
)
```

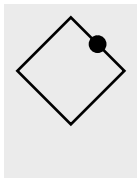
element string

Source element to copy anchors from

filter none or array

Name of anchors to copy or none to copy all

Default: none



```
group(name: "g", {
  rotate(45deg)
  rect((0,0), (1,1), name: "r")
  copy-anchors("r")
})
circle("g.top", radius: .1, fill: black)
```

- [place-anchors\(\)](#)

3.4.5. place-anchors

Create anchors along a path

NOTE: This function is supposed to be replaced by a new coordinate syntax!

3.4.5.1. Parameters

```
place-anchors(
  path: path,
  ..anchors: positional,
  name: string
)
```

path path

Path

..anchors positional

List of dictionaries of the format: (name: string, pos: float), where pos is in range [0, 1].

name string

Element name, uses paths name, if auto

Default: **auto**

```
place-anchors(name: "demo",
  bezier((0,0), (3,0), (1,-1), (2,1)),
  (name: "a", pos: .15),
  (name: "mid", pos: .5))
circle("demo.a", radius: .1, fill: black)
circle("demo.mid", radius: .1, fill: black)
```

- [intersections\(\)](#)

3.4.6. intersections

Emit one anchor per intersection of all elements inside body.

3.4.6.1. Parameters

```
intersections(
  body: elements,
  name: string,
  samples: int
)
```

body `elements`

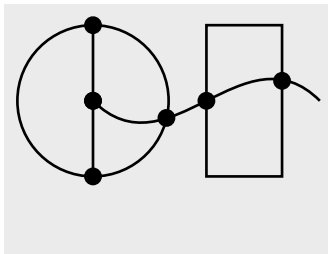
Element body

name `string`

Element name

Default: `none`**samples** `int`

Number of samples to use for linearizing curves. Raising this gives more precision but slows down calculation.

Default: `10`

```
intersections(name: "demo", {
  circle((0, 0))
  bezier((0,0), (3,0), (1,-1), (2,1))
  line((0,-1), (0,1))
  rect((1.5,-1),(2.5,1))
})
for-each-anchor("demo", (name) => {
  circle("demo." + name, radius: .1, fill: black)
})
```

3.5. Transformations

All transformation functions push a transformation matrix onto the current transform stack. To apply transformations scoped use a `group(...)` object.

Transformation matrices get multiplied in the following order:

$$M_{\text{world}} = M_{\text{world}} \cdot M_{\text{local}}$$

- `translate()`

3.5.1. translate

Push translation matrix

3.5.1.1. Parameters

```
translate(
  vec: vector dictionary,
  pre: bool
)
```

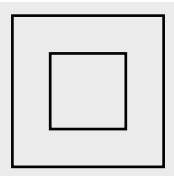
vec `vector` or `dictionary`

Translation vector

pre `bool`

Specify matrix multiplication order

- `false`: `World = World * Translate`
- `true`: `World = Translate * World`

Default: `true`

```
// Outer rect
rect((0,0), (2,2))
// Inner rect
translate((.5,.5,0))
rect((0,0), (1,1))
```

- [set-origin\(\)](#)

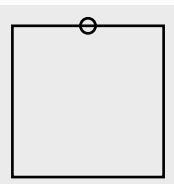
3.5.2. set-origin

Sets the given position as the origin

3.5.2.1. Parameters

`set-origin`(origin: `coordinate`)**origin** `coordinate`

Coordinate to set as new origin



```
// Outer rect
rect((0,0), (2,2), name: "r")
// Move origin to top edge
set-origin("r.above")
circle((0, 0), radius: .1)
```

- [set-viewport\(\)](#)

3.5.3. set-viewport

Span rect between from and to as “viewport” with bounds bounds.

3.5.3.1. Parameters

```
set-viewport(
  from: coordinate,
  to: coordinate,
  bounds: vector
)
```

from `coordinate`

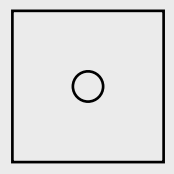
Bottom-Left corner coordinate

to `coordinate`

Top right corner coordinate

bounds `vector`

Bounds vector

Default: `(1, 1, 1)`

```
rect((0,0), (2,2))
set-viewport((0,0), (2,2), bounds: (10, 10))
circle((5,5))
```

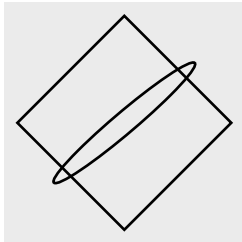
- [rotate\(\)](#)

3.5.4. rotate

Rotate on z-axis (default) or specified axes if angle is of type dictionary.

3.5.4.1. Parameters`rotate`(angle: `angle` dictionary)**angle** `angle` or `dictionary`

Angle (z-axis) or dictionary of the form (x: <angle>, y: <angle>, z: <angle>) specifying per axis rotation angle.



```
// Rotate on z-axis
rotate((z: 45deg))
rect((-1,-1), (1,1))
// Rotate on y-axis
rotate((y: 80deg))
circle((0,0))
```

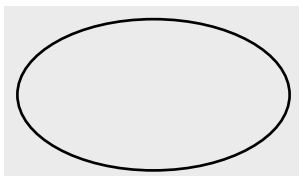
- [scale\(\)](#)

3.5.5. scale

Push scale matrix

3.5.5.1. Parameters`scale`(factor: `float` dictionary)**factor** `float` or `dictionary`

Scaling factor for all axes or per axis scaling factor dictionary.



```
// Scale x-axis
scale((x: 1.8))
circle((0,0))
```

4. Coordinate Systems

A *coordinate* is a position on the canvas on which the picture is drawn. They take the form of dictionaries and the following sub-sections define the key value pairs for each system. Some systems have a more implicit form as an array of values and CeTZ attempts to infer the system based on the element types.

4.1. XYZ

Defines a point x units right, y units upward, and z units away.

x <number> or <length> (default: 0)

The number of units in the x direction.

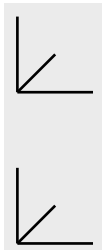
y <number> or <length> (default: 0)

The number of units in the y direction.

z <number> or <length> (default: 0)

The number of units in the z direction.

The implicit form can be given as an array of two or three <number> or <length>, as in (x,y) and (x,y,z).



```

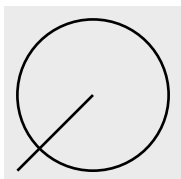
line((0,0), (x: 1))
line((0,0), (y: 1))
line((0,0), (z: 1))

// Implicit form
line((0, -2), (1, -2))
line((0, -2), (0, -1, 0))
line((0, -2), (0, -2, 1))

```

4.2. Previous

Use this to reference the position of the previous coordinate passed to a draw function. This will never reference the position of a coordinate used in to define another coordinate. It takes the form of an empty array (). The previous position initially will be (0, 0, 0).



```

line((0,0), (1, 1))
// Draws a circle at (1,1)
circle(())

```

4.3. Relative

Places the given coordinate relative to the previous coordinate. Or in other words, for the given coordinate, the previous coordinate will be used as the origin. Another coordinate can be given to act as the previous coordinate instead.

rel <coordinate>

The coordinate to be place relative to the previous coordinate.

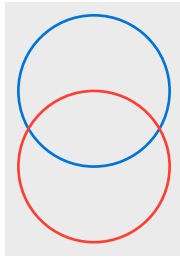
update <bool> (default: **true**)

When false the previous position will not be updated.

to <coordinate> (default: ())

The coordinate to treat as the previous coordinate.

In the example below, the red circle is placed one unit below the blue circle. If the blue circle was to be moved to a different position, the red circle will move with the blue circle to stay one unit below.



```
circle((0, 0), stroke: blue)
circle((rel: (0, -1)), stroke: red)
```

4.4. Polar

Defines a point a radius distance away from the origin at the given angle. An angle of zero degrees. An angle of zero degrees is to the right, a degree of 90 is upward.

angle <angle>

The angle of the coordinate.

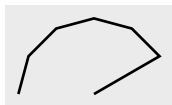
radius <number> or <length> or <array of length or number>

The distance from the origin. An array can be given, in the form (x, y) to define the x and y radii of an ellipse instead of a circle.



```
line((0,0), (angle: 30deg, radius: 1cm))
```

The implicit form is an array of the angle then the radius (angle, radius) or (angle, (x, y)).



```
line((0,0), (30deg, 1), (60deg, 1),
      (90deg, 1), (120deg, 1), (150deg, 1), (180deg, 1))
```

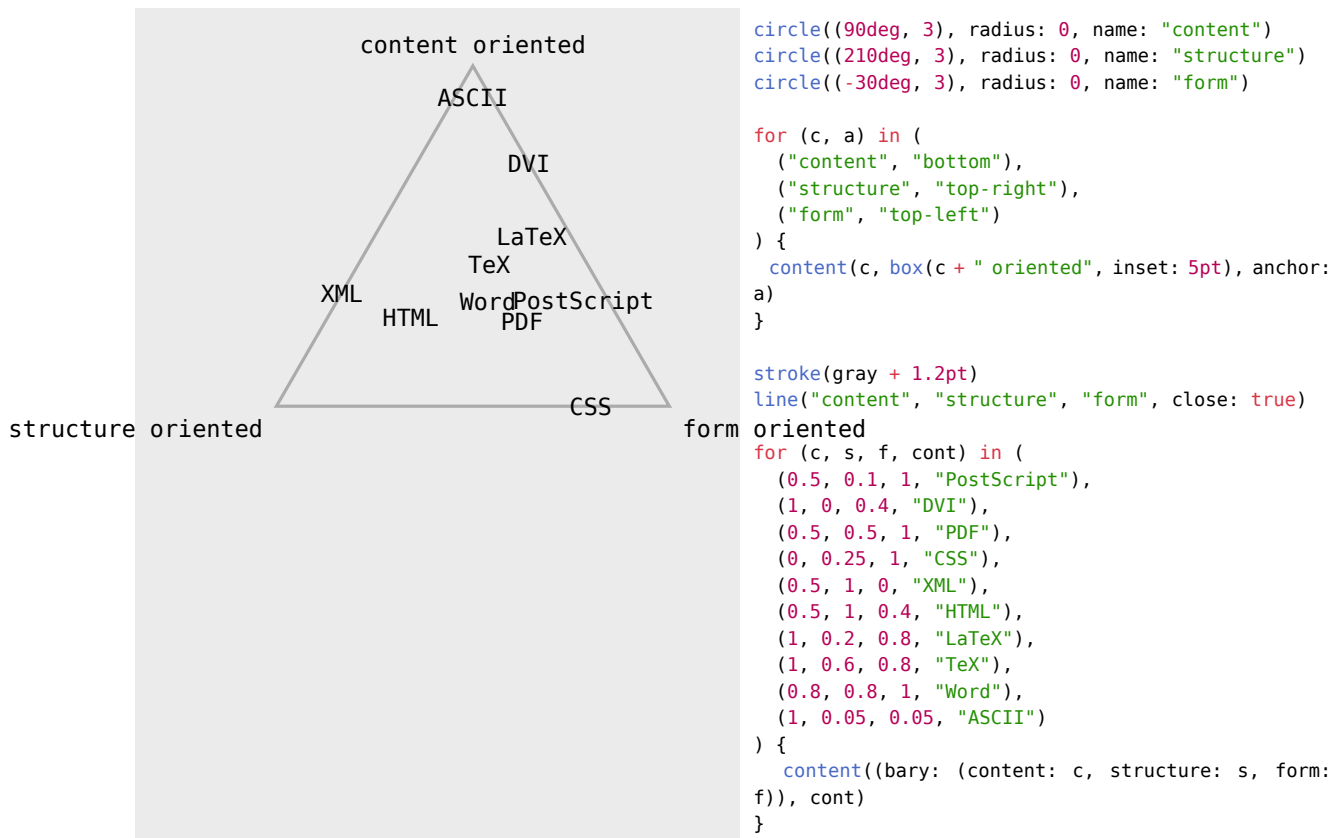
4.5. Barycentric

In the barycentric coordinate system a point is expressed as the linear combination of multiple vectors. The idea is that you specify vectors v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n and numbers $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$. Then the barycentric coordinate specified by these vectors and numbers is

$$\frac{\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}$$

bary <dictionary>

A dictionary where the key is a named element and the value is a <float>. The center anchor of the named element is used as v and the value is used as a .



4.6. Anchor

Defines a point relative to a named element using anchors, see Section 2.2.

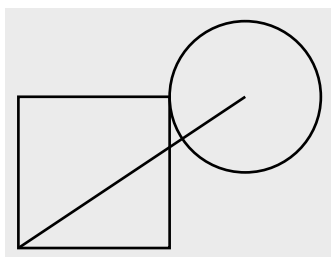
name <string>

The name of the element that you wish to use to specify a coordinate.

anchor <string>

An anchor of the element. If one is not given a default anchor will be used. On most elements this is center but it can be different.

You can also use implicit syntax of a dot separated string in the form "name.anchor".



```

line((0,0), (3,2), name: "line")
circle("line.end", name: "circle")
rect("line.start", "circle.left")

```

4.7. Tangent

This system allows you to compute the point that lies tangent to a shape. In detail, consider an element and a point. Now draw a straight line from the point so that it “touches” the element (more formally, so that it is *tangent* to this element). The point where the line touches the shape is the point referred to by this coordinate system.

element <string>

The name of the element on whose border the tangent should lie.

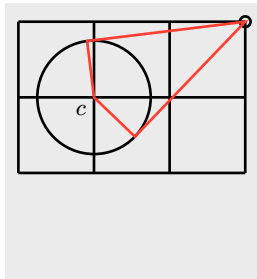
point <coordinate>

The point through which the tangent should go.

solution <integer>

Which solution should be used if there are more than one.

A special algorithm is needed in order to compute the tangent for a given shape. Currently it does this by assuming the distance between the center and top anchor (See Section 2.2) is the radius of a circle.



```
grid((0,0), (3,2), help-lines: true)

circle((3,2), name: "a", radius: 2pt)
circle((1,1), name: "c", radius: 0.75)
content("c", $ c $, anchor: "top-right", padding: .1)

stroke(red)
line("a", (element: "c", point: "a", solution: 1),
      "c", (element: "c", point: "a", solution: 2),
      close: true)
```

4.8. Perpendicular

Can be used to find the intersection of a vertical line going through a point p and a horizontal line going through some other point q .

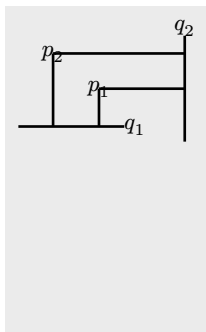
horizontal <coordinate>

The coordinate through which the horizontal line passes.

vertical <coordinate>

The coordinate through which the vertical line passes.

You can use the implicit syntax of (horizontal, "-|", vertical) or (vertical, "|-", horizontal)



```
content((30deg, 1), $ p_1 $, name: "p1")
content((75deg, 1), $ p_2 $, name: "p2")

line((-0.2, 0), (1.2, 0), name: "xline")
content("xline.end", $ q_1 $, anchor: "left")
line((2, -0.2), (2, 1.2), name: "yline")
content("yline.end", $ q_2 $, anchor: "bottom")

line("p1", (horizontal: (), vertical: "xline"))
line("p2", (horizontal: (), vertical: "xline"))
line("p1", (vertical: (), horizontal: "yline"))
line("p2", (vertical: (), horizontal: "yline"))
```

4.9. Interpolation

Use this to linearly interpolate between two coordinates a and b with a given factor number. If number is a <length> the position will be at the given distance away from a towards b . An angle can also be given for the general meaning: "First consider the line from a to b . Then rotate this line by angle around point a . Then the two endpoints of this line will be a and some point c . Use this point c for the subsequent computation."

a <coordinate>

The coordinate to interpolate from.

b <coordinate>

The coordinate to interpolate to.

number <number> or <length>

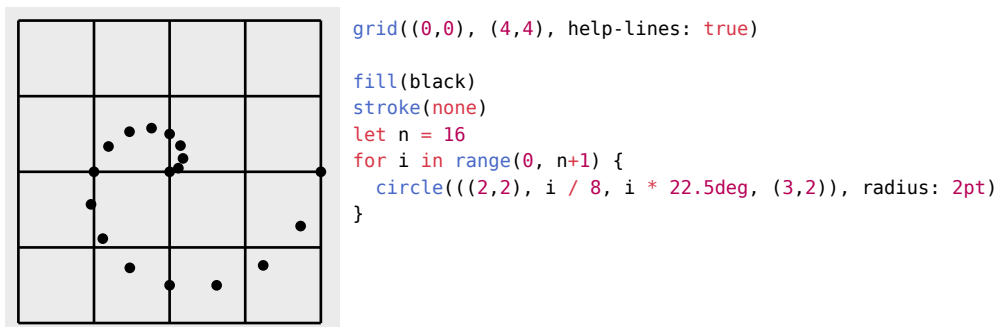
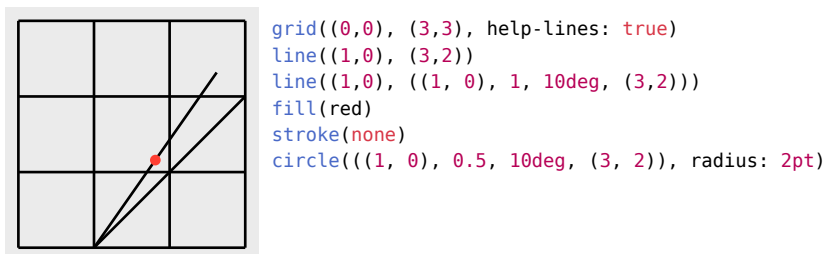
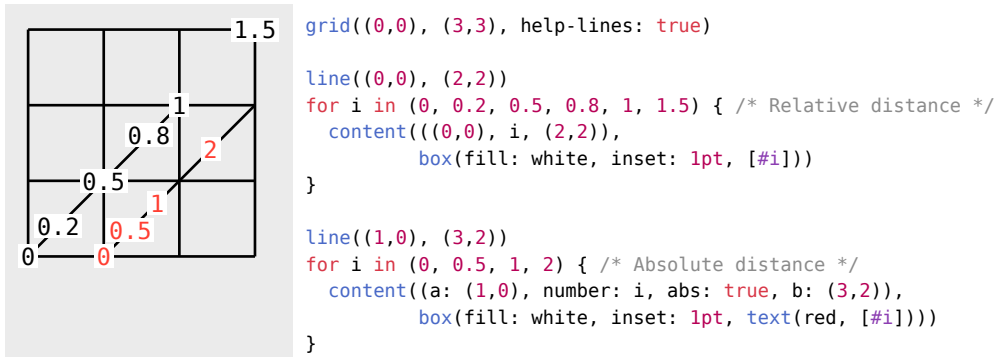
The factor to interpolate by or the distance away from a towards b .

angle <angle> (default: 0deg)

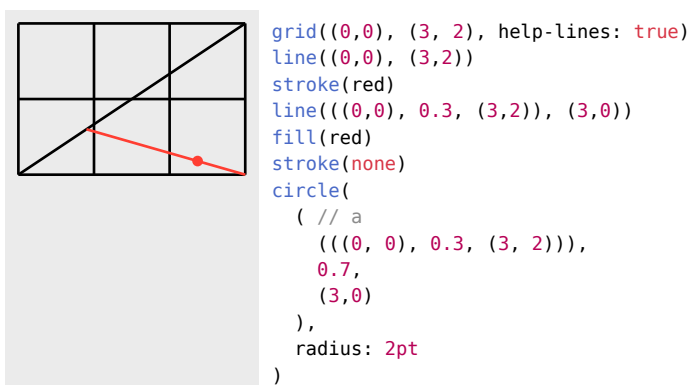
abs <bool> (default: false)

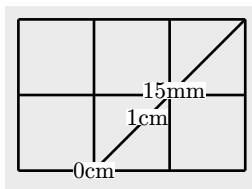
Interpret number as absolute distance, instead of a factor.

Can be used implicitly as an array in the form (a, number, b) or (a, number, angle, b).



You can even chain them together!



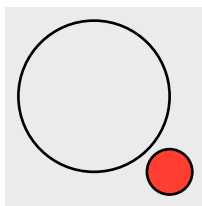


```
grid((0,0), (3, 2), help-lines: true)
line((1,0), (3,2))
for (l, c) in ((0cm, "0cm"), (1cm, "1cm"), (15mm, "15mm")) {
  content(((1,0), l, (3,2)), box(fill: white, $ #c $))
}
```

4.10. Function

An array where the first element is a function and the rest are coordinates will cause the function to be called with the resolved coordinates. The resolved coordinates have the same format as the implicit form of the 3-D XYZ coordinate system, Section 4.1.

The example below shows how to use this system to create an offset from an anchor, however this could easily be replaced with a relative coordinate with the `to` argument set, Section 4.3.



```
circle((0, 0), name: "c")
fill(red)
circle((v => cetz.vector.add(v, (0, -1)), "c.right"), radius: 0.3)
```

5. Utility

• `for-each-anchor()`

5.1.1. `for-each-anchor`

Execute callback for each anchor with the name of the anchor

The position of the anchor is set as the current position.

5.1.1.1. Parameters

```
for-each-anchor(
  node-prefix: string,
  callback: function
)
```

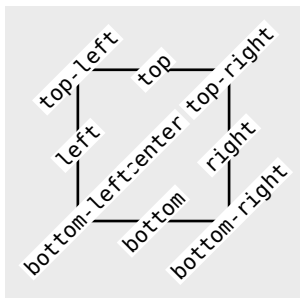
node-prefix `string`

Anchor node name

callback `function`

Callback of the form `anchor-name => elements`

Example: `for-each-anchor("my-node", (name) => { content(), [#name] })`



```
// Label nodes anchors
rect((0, 0), (2,2), name: "my-rect")
for-each-anchor("my-rect", (name) => {
  if not name in ("above", "below", "default") {

    content((), box(inset: 1pt, fill: white, text(8pt, [#name])),
      angle: -45deg)
  }
})
```

6. Libraries

6.1. Tree

With the tree library, CeTZ provides a simple tree layout algorithm.

- `tree()`

6.1.1. tree

Layout and render tree nodes

6.1.1.1. Parameters

```
tree(
  root: array,
  draw-node: function,
  draw-edge: function,
  direction: string,
  parent-position: string,
  grow: float,
  spread: float,
  name,
  ..style
)
```

root array

Tree structure represented by nested lists Example: ([root], [child 1], ([child 2], [grandchild 1]))

draw-node function

Callback for rendering a node. Signature: node => elements

Default: **auto**

draw-edge function

Callback for rendering edges between nodes Signature: (source-name, target-name, target-node) => elements

Default: **auto**

direction `string`

Tree grow direction (top, bottom, left, right)

Default: `"down"`

parent-position `string`

Positioning of parent nodes (begin, center, end)

Default: `"center"`

grow `float`

Depth grow factor (default 1)

Default: `1`

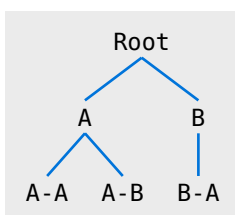
spread `float`

Sibling spread factor (default 1)

Default: `1`

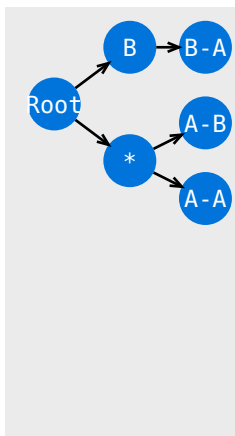
name

Default: `none`

..style

```
import cetz.tree

let data = ([Root], ([A], [A-A], [A-B]), ([B], [B-A]))
tree.tree(data, content: (padding: .1), line: (stroke: blue))
```



```
import cetz.tree

let data = ([Root], ([\*, [A-A], [A-B]), ([B], [B-A]))
tree.tree(data, content: (padding: .1), direction: "right",
  mark: (end: ">", fill: none),
  draw-node: (node, ..) => {
    circle(( ), radius: .35, fill: blue, stroke: none)
    content(( ), text(white, [#node.content]))
  },
  draw-edge: (from, to, ..) => {
    let (a, b) = (from + ".center",
      to + ".center")

    line((a: a, b: b, abs: true, number: .35),
      (a: b, b: a, abs: true, number: .35))
  })
```

6.1.2. Node

A tree node is an array of nodes. The first array item represents the current node, all following items are direct children of that node. The node itself can be of type content or dictionary with a key content.

6.2. Plot

The library plot of CeTZ allows plotting 2D data as linechart.

- `add()`
- `add-anchor()`
- `plot()`

6.2.1. add

Add data to a plot environment.

Must be called from the body of a `plot(...)` command.

6.2.1.1. Parameters

```
add(
  domain: array,
  hypograph: bool,
  epigraph: bool,
  fill: bool,
  style: style,
  mark: string,
  mark-size: float,
  mark-style,
  samples: int,
  axes: array,
  data: array function
)
```

domain array

Domain tuple of the plot. If data is a function, domain must be specified, as data is sampled for x-values in domain. Values must be numbers.

Default: `auto`

hypograph bool

Fill hypograph; uses the hypograph style key for drawing

Default: `false`

epigraph bool

Fill epigraph; uses the epigraph style key for drawing

Default: `false`

fill `bool`

Fill to y zero

Default: `false`

style `style`

Style to use, can be used with a palette function

Default: `(:)`

mark `string`

Mark symbol to place at each distinct value of the graph. Uses the mark style key of style for drawing.

The following marks are supported:

- "*" or "x" – X
- "+" – Cross
- "|" – Bar
- "-" – Dash
- "o" – Circle
- "triangle" – Triangle
- "square" – Square

Default: `none`

mark-size `float`

Mark size in canvas units

Default: `.2`

mark-style

Default: `(:)`

samples `int`

Number of times the data function gets called for sampling y-values. Only used if data is of type function.

Default: `100`

axes array

Name of the axes to use ("x", "y"), note that not all plot styles are able to display a custom axis!

Default: ("x", "y")

data array or functionArray of 2D data points (numeric) or a function of the form $x \Rightarrow y$, where x is a value inside domain and y must be numeric or a 2D vector (for parametric functions).**Examples**

- $((0,0), (1,1), (2,-1))$
- $x \Rightarrow \text{calc.pow}(x, 2)$

6.2.2. add-anchor

Add an anchor to a plot environment

6.2.2.1. Parameters

```
add-anchor(
  name: string,
  position: array,
  axes: array
)
```

name string

Anchor name

position arrayTuple of x and y values. Both values can have the special values "min" and "max", which resolve to the axis min/max value. Position is in axis space!**axes** array

Name of the axes to use ("x", "y"), note that both axes must exist!

Default: ("x", "y")

6.2.3. plot

Create a plot environment

Note: Data for plotting must be passed via `plot.add(...)`

Note that different axis-styles can show different axes. The "school-book" and "left" style shows only axis "x" and "y", while the "scientific" style can show "x2" and "y2", if set (if unset, "x2" mirrors "x" and "y2" mirrors "y"). Other axes (e.G. "my-axis") work, but no ticks or labels will be shown.

Options

The following options are supported per axis and must be prefixed by <axis-name>-, e.G. x-min: 0.

- label (content): Axis label
- min (int): Axis minimum value
- max (int): Axis maximum value
- tick-step (float): Distance between major ticks
- minor-tick-step (float): Distance between minor ticks
- ticks (array): List of ticks values or value/label tuples. Example (1,2,3) or ((1, [A]), (2, [B]),)
- format (string): Tick label format, "float", "sci" (scientific) or a custom function that receives a value and returns a content (value => content).
- grid (bool,string): Enable grid-lines at tick values:
 - "major": Enable major tick grid
 - "minor": Enable minor tick grid
 - "both": Enable major & minor tick grid
 - false: Disable grid
- unit (content): Tick label suffix
- decimals (int): Number of decimals digits to display for tick labels

6.2.3.1. Parameters

```
plot(
  body: body,
  size: array,
  axis-style: string,
  name: string,
  plot-style: style function,
  mark-style: style function,
  ..options: any
)
```

body body

Calls of `plot.add` commands

size array

Plot canvas size tuple of width and height in canvas units

Default: (1, 1)

axis-style `string`

Axis style “scientific”, “left”, “school-book”

- “scientific”: Frame plot area and draw axes y, x, y2, and x2 around it
- “school-book”: Draw axes x and y as arrows with both crossing at (0, 0)
- “left”: Draw axes x and y as arrows, the y axis stays on the left (at x.min) and the x axis at the bottom (at y.min)

Default: “scientific”

name `string`

Element name

Default: `none`

plot-style `style` or `function`

Style used for drawing plot graphs This style gets inherited by all plots.

Default: `default-plot-style`

mark-style `style` or `function`

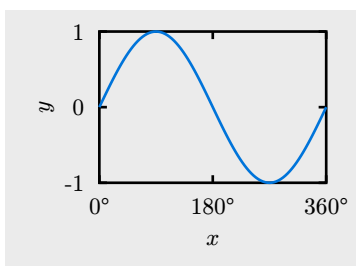
Style used for drawing plot marks. This style gets inherited by all plots.

Default: `default-mark-style`

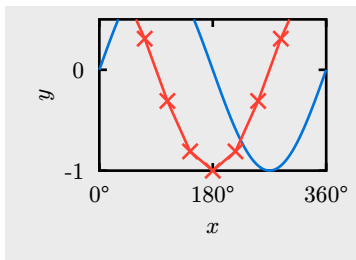
..options `any`

The following options are supported per axis and must be prefixed by <axis-name>-, e.G. x-min: 0.

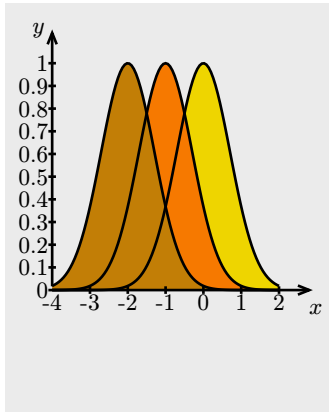
- min (int): Axis minimum
- max (int): Axis maximum
- tick-step (float): Major tick step
- minor-tick-step (float): Major tick step
- ticks (array): List of ticks values or value/label tuples
- unit (content): Tick label suffix
- decimals (int): Number of decimals digits to display

6.2.4. Examples

```
import cetz.plot
plot.plot(size: (3,2), x-tick-step: 180, y-tick-step: 1,
          x-unit: $degree$, {
    plot.add(domain: (0, 360), x => calc.sin(x * 1deg))
  })
```



```
import cetz.plot
plot.plot(size: (3,2), x-tick-step: 180, y-tick-step: 1,
  x-unit: $degree$, y-max: .5, {
  plot.add(domain: (0, 360), x => calc.sin(x * 1deg))
  plot.add(domain: (0, 360), x => calc.cos(x * 1deg),
    samples: 10, mark: "x", style: (mark: (stroke: blue)))
})
```



```
import cetz.plot
import cetz.palette

// Axes can be styled!
// Set the tick length to -.05:
set-style(axes: (tick: (length: -.05)))

// Plot something
plot.plot(size: (3,3), x-tick-step: 1, axis-style: "left", {
  for i in range(0, 3) {
    plot.add(domain: (-4, 2),
      x => calc.exp(-(calc.pow(x + i, 2))),
      fill: true, style: palette.tango)
  }
})
```

6.2.5. Styling

The following style keys can be used (in addition to the standard keys) to style plot axes. Individual axes can be styled differently by using their axis name as key below the axes root.

```
set-style(axes: ( /* Style for all axes */ ))
set-style(axes: (bottom: ( /* Style axis "bottom" */ )))
```

Axis names to be used for styling:

- School-Book and Left style:
 - x: X-Axis
 - y: Y-Axis
- Scientific style:
 - left: Y-Axis
 - right: Y2-Axis
 - bottom: X-Axis
 - top: X2-Axis

6.2.5.1. Default scientific Style

```
(
  fill: none,
  stroke: rgb("#000000"),
  label: (offset: 0.2),
  tick: (
    fill: none,
    stroke: rgb("#000000"),
    length: 0.1,
    minor-length: 0.08,
    label: (offset: 0.2, angle: 0deg, anchor: auto),
  ),
  grid: (
    stroke: (paint: rgb("#aaaaaa"), dash: "dotted"),
    fill: none,
  )
)
```

```
),
)
```

6.2.5.2. Default school-book Style

```
(
  fill: none,
  stroke: rgb("#000000"),
  label: (offset: 0.2),
  tick: (
    fill: none,
    stroke: rgb("#000000"),
    length: 0.1,
    minor-length: 0.08,
    label: (offset: 0.1, angle: 0deg, anchor: auto),
  ),
  grid: (
    stroke: (paint: rgb("#aaaaaa"), dash: "dotted"),
    fill: none,
  ),
  mark: (end: ">"),
  padding: 0.4,
)
```

6.3. Chart

With the chart library it is easy to draw charts.

Supported charts are:

- `barchart(. .)`: A chart with horizontal growing bars
 - `mode: "basic"`: (default): One bar per data row
 - `mode: "clustered"`: Multiple grouped bars per data row
 - `mode: "stacked"`: Multiple stacked bars per data row
 - `mode: "stacked100"`: Multiple stacked bars relative to the sum of a data row
- [barchart\(\)](#)
- [columnchart\(\)](#)

6.3.1. barchart

Draw a bar chart. A bar chart is a chart that represents data with rectangular bars that grow from left to right, proportional to the values they represent. For examples see Section 6.3.3.

Style root: `barchart`.

6.3.1.1. Parameters

```
barchart(
  data: array,
  label-key: int string,
  value-key: int string,
  mode: string,
  size: array,
  bar-width: float,
  bar-style: style function,
  x-tick-step: float,
  x-ticks: array,
  x-unit: content auto,
  x-label: content none,
  y-label: content none
)
```

data array

Array of data rows. A row can be of type array or dictionary, with `label-key` and `value-key` being the keys to access a rows label and value(s).

Example

```
(([A], 1), ([B], 2), ([C], 3),)
```

label-key int or string

Key to access the label of a data row. This key is used as argument to the rows `.at(. .)` function.

Default: 0

value-key int or string

Key(s) to access value(s) of data row. These keys are used as argument to the rows `.at(. .)` function.

Default: 1

mode string

Chart mode:

- "basic" – Single bar per data row
- "clustered" – Group of bars per data row
- "stacked" – Stacked bars per data row
- "stacked100" – Stacked bars per data row relative to the sum of the row

Default: "basic"

size array

Chart size as width and height tuple in canvas unist; height can be set to `auto`.

Default: (1, auto)

bar-width float

Size of a bar in relation to the charts height.

Default: `.8`

bar-style style or function

Style or function (`idx => style`) to use for each bar, accepts a palette function.

Default: `palette.red`

x-tick-step float

Step size of x axis ticks

Default: `auto`

x-ticks array

List of tick values or value/label tuples

Example

`(1, 5, 10)` or `((1, [One]), (2, [Two]), (10, [Ten]))`

Default: `()`

x-unit content or auto

Tick suffix added to each tick label

Default: `auto`

x-label content or none

X axis label

Default: `none`

y-label content or none

Y axis label

Default: `none`

6.3.2. columnchart

Draw a column chart. A bar chart is a chart that represents data with rectangular bars that grow from bottom to top, proportional to the values they represent. For examples see Section 6.3.4.

Style root: columnchart.

6.3.2.1. Parameters

```
columnchart(
  data: array,
  label-key: int string,
  value-key: int string,
  mode: string,
  size: array,
  bar-width: float,
  bar-style: style function,
  x-label: content none,
  y-tick-step: float,
  y-ticks: array,
  y-unit: content auto,
  y-label: content none
)
```

data array

Array of data rows. A row can be of type array or dictionary, with `label-key` and `value-key` being the keys to access a rows label and value(s).

Example

```
(([A], 1), ([B], 2), ([C], 3),)
```

label-key int or string

Key to access the label of a data row. This key is used as argument to the rows `.at(...)` function.

Default: 0

value-key int or string

Key(s) to access value(s) of data row. These keys are used as argument to the rows `.at(...)` function.

Default: 1

mode string

Chart mode:

- "basic" – Single bar per data row
- "clustered" – Group of bars per data row
- "stacked" – Stacked bars per data row
- "stacked100" – Stacked bars per data row relative to the sum of the row

Default: "basic"

size array

Chart size as width and height tuple in canvas unist; width can be set to auto.

Default: (auto, 1)

bar-width float

Size of a bar in relation to the charts height.

Default: .8

bar-style style or function

Style or function (idx => style) to use for each bar, accepts a palette function.

Default: palette.red

x-label content or none

x axis label

Default: none

y-tick-step float

Step size of y axis ticks

Default: auto

y-ticks array

List of tick values or value/label tuples

Example

(1, 5, 10) or ((1, [One]), (2, [Two]), (10, [Ten]))

Default: ()

y-unit content or auto

Tick suffix added to each tick label

Default: auto

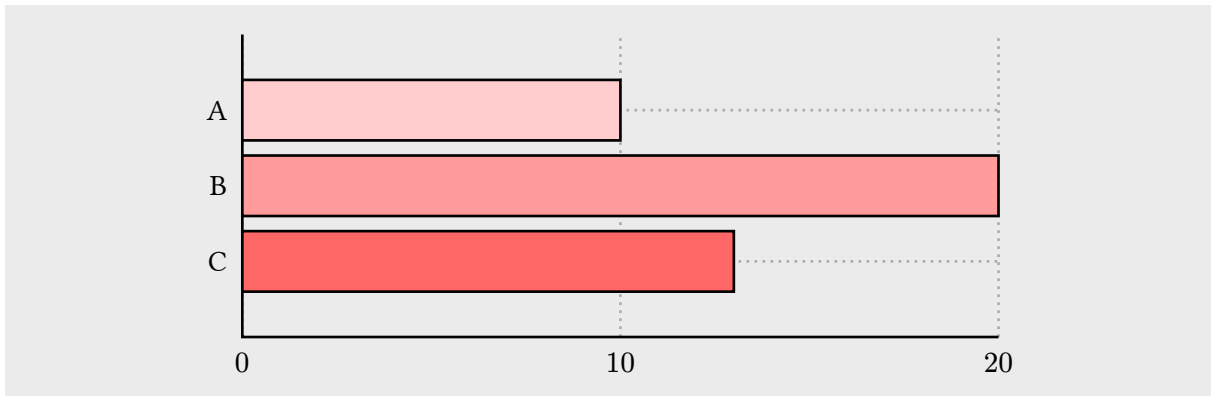
y-label content or none

Y axis label

Default: none

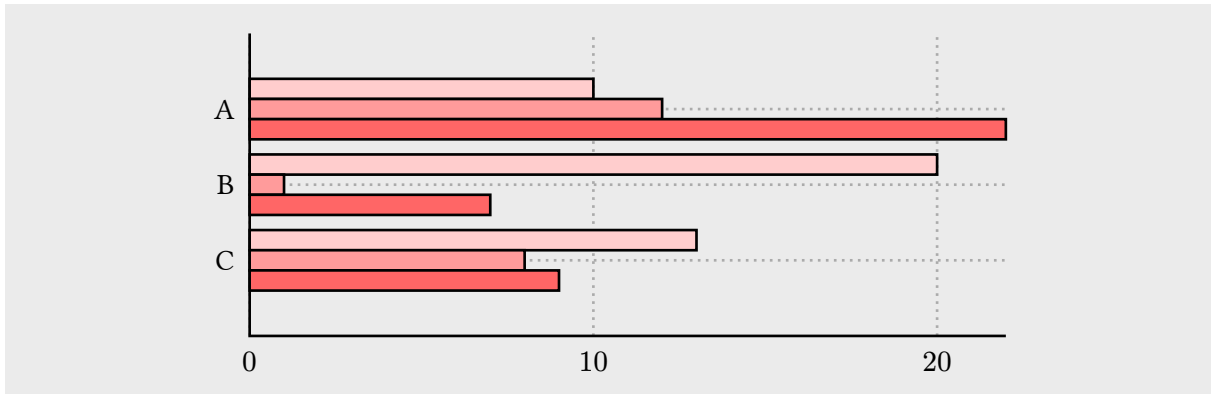
6.3.3. Examples – Bar Chart

6.3.3.1. Basic



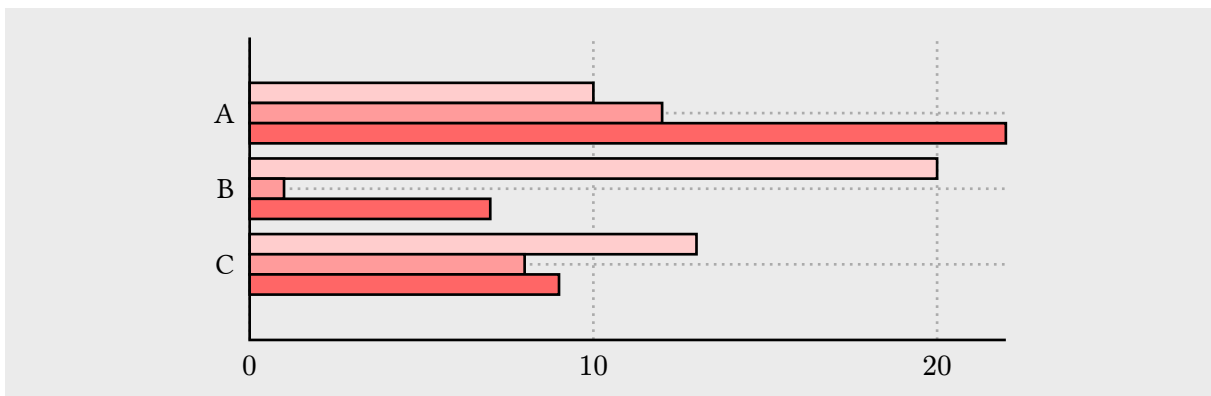
```
import cetz.chart
let data = (("A", 10), ("B", 20), ("C", 13))
chart.barchart(size: (10, auto), x-tick-step: 10, data)
```

6.3.3.2. Clustered



```
import cetz.chart
let data = (("A", 10, 12, 22), ("B", 20, 1, 7), ("C", 13, 8, 9))
chart.barchart(size: (10, auto), mode: "clustered",
  x-tick-step: 10, value-key: (..range(1, 4)), data)
```

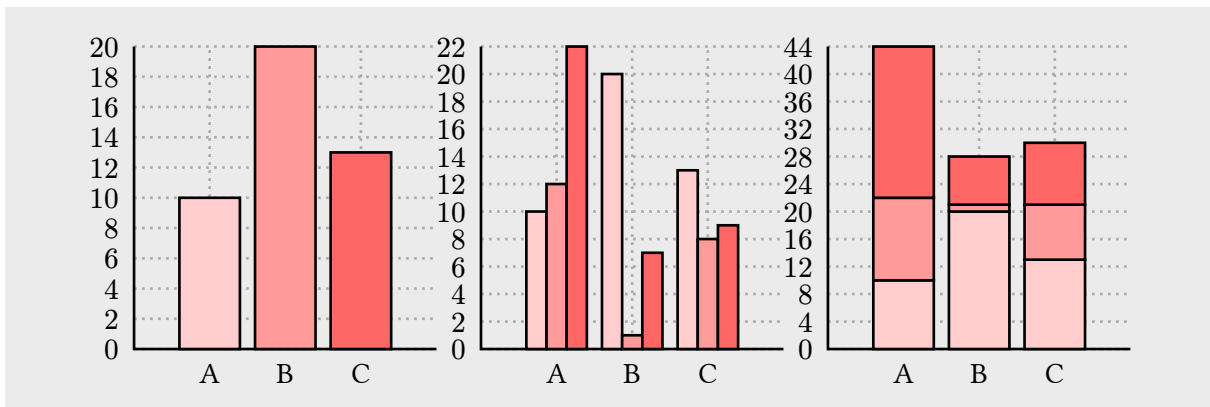
6.3.3.3. Stacked



```
import cetz.chart
let data = (("A", 10, 12, 22), ("B", 20, 1, 7), ("C", 13, 8, 9))
chart.barchart(size: (10, auto), mode: "clustered",
  x-tick-step: 10, value-key: (..range(1, 4)), data)
```

6.3.4. Examples – Column Chart

6.3.4.1. Basic, Clustered and Stacked



```
import cetz.chart
// Left
let data = (("A", 10), ("B", 20), ("C", 13))
group(name: "a", {
  anchor("default", (0,0))
  chart.columnchart(size: (auto, 4), data)
})
// Center
let data = (("A", 10, 12, 22), ("B", 20, 1, 7), ("C", 13, 8, 9))
set-origin("a.bottom-right")
group(name: "b", anchor: "bottom-left", {
  anchor("default", (0,0))
  chart.columnchart(size: (auto, 4),
    mode: "clustered", value-key: (1,2,3), data)
})
// Right
let data = (("A", 10, 12, 22), ("B", 20, 1, 7), ("C", 13, 8, 9))
set-origin("b.bottom-right")
group(name: "c", anchor: "bottom-left", {
  anchor("default", (0,0))
  chart.columnchart(size: (auto, 4),
    mode: "stacked", value-key: (1,2,3), data)
})
```

6.3.5. Styling

Charts share their axis system with plots and therefore can be styled the same way, see Section 6.2.5.

6.3.5.1. Default `barchart` Style

```
(axes: (tick: (length: 0)))
```

6.3.5.2. Default `columnchart` Style

```
(axes: (tick: (length: 0)))
```

6.4. Palette

A palette is a function that returns a style for an index. The palette library provides some predefined palettes.

- `new()`

6.4.1. new

Define a new palette

A palette is a function in the form `index -> style` that takes an index (int) and returns a canvas style dictionary. If passed the string "len" it must return the length of its styles.

6.4.1.1. Parameters

```
new(
  stroke: stroke,
  fills: array
) -> function
```

stroke stroke

Single stroke style.

fills array

List of fill styles.

6.4.2. List of predefined palettes

- gray



- red



- blue



- rainbow



- tango-light



- tango



- tango-dark

