

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B$$

fletcher

(noun) a maker of arrows

A [Typst](#) package for diagrams full of arrows, built on top of [CeTZ](#).

For commutative diagrams, finite state machines, control systems block diagrams...

github.com/Jollywatt/typst-fletcher

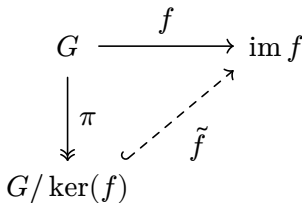
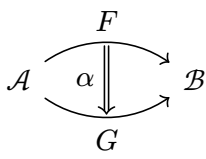
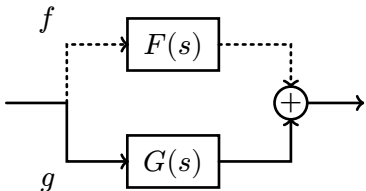
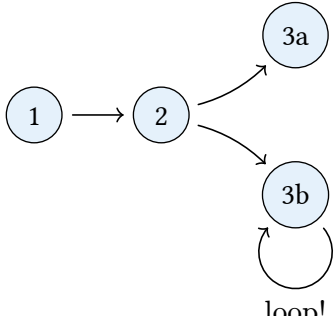
Version 0.2.0 (not yet stable)

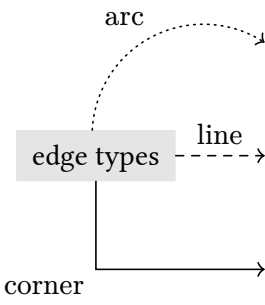
Contents

Examples	2
Details	4
Nodes	4
Elastic coordinates	4
Fractional coordinates	4
Edges	4
Marks and arrows	5
CeTZ integration	5
The defocus adjustment	6
Function reference	7
diagram	7
edge	9
node	14
compute-grid	16
expand-fractional-rects	16
get-edge-anchors	16
get-node-anchor	17
interpret-mark	17
round-arrow-cap-offset	17
get-arc-connecting-points	18

Examples

#import "@preview/fletcher:0.2.0" as fletcher: node, edge

<pre>#fletcher.diagram({ let (src, img, quo) = ((0, 1), (1, 1), (0, 0)) node(src, \$G\$) node(img, \$im f\$) node(quo, \$G \text{ slash } \ker(f)\$) edge(src, img, \$f\$, "->") edge(quo, img, \$\tilde{f}\$, "hook-->", label-side: right) edge(src, quo, \$\pi\$, "->>") })</pre>	
<p>An equation $f: A \rightarrow B$ and \</p> <pre>a diagram #fletcher.diagram(node-inset: 4pt, node((0,0), \$A\$), edge((0,0), (1,0), text(0.8em, \$f\$, "->", label-sep: 1pt), node((1,0), \$B\$),).</pre>	<p>An equation $f: A \rightarrow B$ and a diagram $A \xrightarrow{f} B$.</p>
<pre>#fletcher.diagram(spacing: 2cm, node((0,0), \$cal(A)\$), node((1,0), \$cal(B)\$), edge((0,0), (1,0), \$F\$, "->", bend: +35deg), edge((0,0), (1,0), \$G\$, "->", bend: -35deg), edge((.5,+21), (.5,-21), \$\alpha\$, "=>"),)</pre>	
<pre>#fletcher.diagram(spacing: (8mm, 3mm), // wide columns, narrow rows node-stroke: 1pt, // outline node shapes edge-thickness: 1pt, // thickness of lines mark-scale: 60%, // make arrowheads smaller edge((-2,0), (-1,0)), edge((-1,0), (0,+1), \$f\$, ".*>", corner: left), edge((-1,0), (0,-1), \$g\$, ".*>", corner: right), node((0,+1), \$F(s)\$), node((0,-1), \$G(s)\$), edge((0,+1), (1,0), ".*>", corner: left), edge((0,-1), (1,0), ".*>", corner: right), node((1,0), \$+ \$, inset: 1pt), edge((1,0), (2,0), ".*>"),)</pre>	
<pre>#fletcher.diagram(node-stroke: black + 0.5pt, node-fill: blue.lighten(90%), node-outset: 4pt, spacing: (15mm, 8mm), node((0,0), [1]), node((1,0), [2]), node((2,1), [3a]), node((2,-1), [3b]), edge((0,0), (1,0), "->"), edge((1,0), (2,+1), "->", bend: -15deg), edge((1,0), (2,-1), "->", bend: +15deg), edge((2,-1), (2,-1), "->", bend: +130deg, label: "loop!"),)</pre>	



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \pi_1(X \cap Y) & \xrightarrow{i_1} & \pi_1(Y) \\
 \Downarrow i_2 & & \downarrow \\
 \pi_1(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad} & \pi_1(X) *_{\pi_1(X \cap Y)} \pi_1(X)
 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the fundamental groups of the intersection, the individual spaces, and their amalgamated product. The horizontal arrows represent the inclusion maps i_1 and i_2 . The vertical arrow from $\pi_1(X \cap Y)$ to $\pi_1(X)$ is labeled i_2 . The curved arrow from $\pi_1(Y)$ to $\pi_1(X \cup Y)$ is labeled j_2 . The curved arrow from $\pi_1(X)$ to $\pi_1(X \cup Y)$ is labeled j_1 . The green dashed arrow from $\pi_1(X) *_{\pi_1(X \cap Y)} \pi_1(X)$ to $\pi_1(X \cup Y)$ is labeled k .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & TP \otimes \pi^* T^* X & \xrightarrow{d\lambda_g \otimes (\lambda_g \times 1)} & TP \otimes \pi^* T^* X & \xrightarrow{\pi^G} & T_G P \otimes T^* X \\
& \nearrow i_J & \downarrow c_\pi & \searrow j\lambda_g & \nearrow i_J & \downarrow c_\pi & \nearrow i_C \\
JP & \xrightarrow{\quad} & JP & & & & CP \\
\downarrow \pi_J & & \downarrow \pi_J & & & & \downarrow \pi_{CP} \\
& \nearrow \text{Id} & \pi^*(TX \otimes T^* X) & \xrightarrow{\lambda_g \times 1} & \pi^*(TX \otimes T^* X) & \xrightarrow{\pi^G} & TX \otimes T^* X \\
& \searrow \lambda_g & \downarrow & \nearrow \text{Id} & \searrow \pi^G = \pi & \nearrow \text{Id} & \\
P & \xrightarrow{\quad} & P & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X & &
\end{array}$$

Details

Nodes

`node((x, y), label, ..options)`

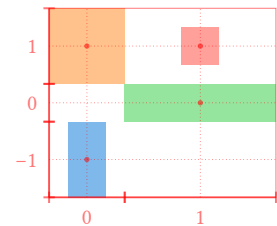
Nodes are content placed in the diagram at a particular coordinate. They fit to the size of their label (with an inset and outset), can be circular or rectangular (shape), and can be given a stroke and fill.

Elastic coordinates

Diagrams are laid out on a flexible coordinate grid. When a node is placed, the rows and columns grow to accommodate the node's size, like a table. See the `diagram()` parameters for more control: `node-size` is the minimum row and column width, and `spacing` is the gutter between rows and columns, respectively.

Elastic coordinates can be demonstrated more clearly with a debug grid and no spacing.

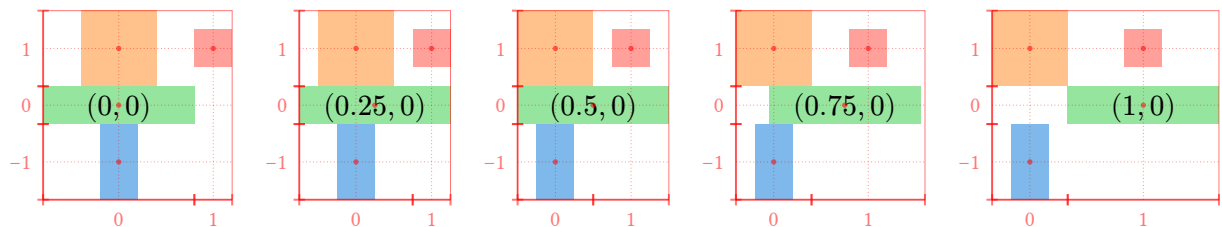
```
#let b(c, w, h) = box(fill: c.lighten(50%), width: w, height: h)
#fletcher.diagram(
  debug: 1,
  spacing: 0pt,
  node-inset: 0pt,
  node((0, -1), b(blue, 5mm, 10mm)),
  node((1, 0), b(green, 20mm, 5mm)),
  node((1, 1), b(red, 5mm, 5mm)),
  node((0, 1), b(orange, 10mm, 10mm)),
)
```



Fractional coordinates

Rows and columns are at integer coordinates, but nodes may have fractional coordinates. These are dealt with by linearly interpolating the diagram between what it would be if the coordinates were rounded up or down. Both the node's position and its influence on row/column sizes are interpolated.

As a result, diagrams are responsive to node sizes (like tables) while allowing precise positioning.

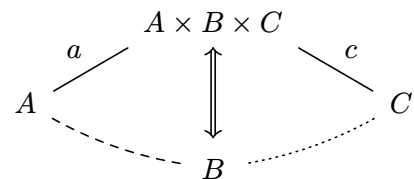


Edges

`edge(node-1, node-2, label, marks, ..options)`

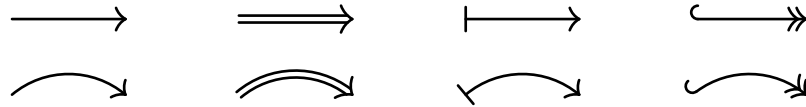
Edges connect two coordinates. If there is a node at an endpoint, the edge attaches to the nodes' bounding circle or rectangle. Edges can have labels, can bend into arcs, and can have various arrow marks.

```
#fletcher.diagram(spacing: (12mm, 6mm), {
  let (a, b, c, abc) = ((-1, 0), (0, -1), (1, 0), (0, 1))
  node(abc, $A times B times C$)
  node(a, $A$)
  node(b, $B$)
  node(c, $C$)
  edge(a, b, bend: -10deg, "dashed")
  edge(c, b, bend: +10deg, "dotted")
  edge(a, abc, $a$)
  edge(b, abc, "<=>")
  edge(c, abc, $c$)
})
```



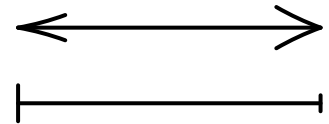
Marks and arrows

A few mathematical arrow heads are supported, designed to match the symbols \rightarrow , \Rightarrow , \twoheadrightarrow , \hookrightarrow , etc. See the marks argument of `edge()` for details.



Most marks have some parameters like size or sharpness angle that you can customize. This isn't a stable feature, but here's something to get you started:

```
#fletcher.diagram(  
  edge-thickness: 1.5pt,  
  spacing: (4cm, 1cm),  
  {  
    let custom-head = ( // sharper arrow head  
      kind: "head",  
      sharpness: 10deg,  
      size: 70,  
      delta: 10deg,  
    )  
    edge((0,1), (1,1), marks: (custom-head, custom-head + (sharpness: 20deg)))  
    edge((0,0), (1,0), marks: ("bar", (kind: "bar", size: 2))) // smaller bar  
  },  
)
```

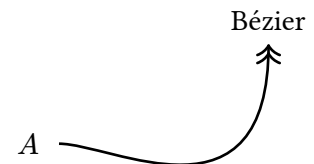


CeTZ integration

Currently, only straight and arc connectors are supported. However, an escape hatch is provided with the render argument of `diagram()` so you can intercept diagram data and draw things using CeTZ directly.

Here is an example of how you might hack together a Bézier connector using the same node anchoring and arrow head functions that this package provides:

```
#fletcher.diagram(  
  node((0,0), $A$),  
  node((2,1), [Bézier]),  
  render: (grid, nodes, edges, options) => {  
    // cetz is also exported as fletcher.cetz  
    cetz.canvas({  
      // this is the default code to render the diagram  
      fletcher.draw-diagram(grid, nodes, edges, options)  
  
      // retrieve node data by coordinates  
      let n1 = fletcher.find-node-at(nodes, (0,0))  
      let n2 = fletcher.find-node-at(nodes, (2,1))  
  
      // get anchor points for the connector  
      let p1 = fletcher.get-node-anchor(n1, 0deg)  
      let p2 = fletcher.get-node-anchor(n2, -90deg)  
  
      // make some control points  
      let c1 = cetz.vector.add(p1, (20pt, 0pt))  
      let c2 = cetz.vector.add(p2, (0pt, -70pt))  
  
      cetz.draw.bezier(p1, p2, c1, c2)  
  
      // place an arrow head at a given point and angle  
      fletcher.draw-arrow-cap(p2, 90deg, 1pt + black, "twohead")  
    })  
  }  
)
```



The defocus adjustment

For aesthetic reasons, lines connecting to a node need not focus to the node's exact center, especially if the node is short and wide or tall and narrow. Notice the difference the figures below. "Defocusing" the connecting lines can make the diagram look more comfortable.

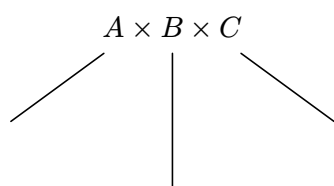


Figure 1: With defocus

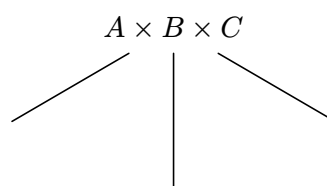


Figure 2: Without defocus

See the node-defocus argument of [diagram\(\)](#) for details.

Function reference

diagram()

Draw an arrow diagram.

Parameters

```
diagram(  
  ..objects: array ,  
  debug: bool 1 2 3 ,  
  spacing: length pair of lengths ,  
  cell-size: length pair of lengths ,  
  node-inset: length pair of lengths ,  
  node-outset,  
  node-stroke: stroke ,  
  node-fill: paint ,  
  node-defocus: number ,  
  label-sep,  
  edge-thickness,  
  mark-scale,  
  crossing-fill: paint ,  
  crossing-thickness: number ,  
  render: function  
)
```

..objects array

An array of dictionaries specifying the diagram's nodes and connections.

debug bool or 1 or 2 or 3

Level of detail for drawing debug information. Level 1 shows a coordinate grid; higher levels show bounding boxes and anchors, etc.

Default: false

spacing length or pair of lengths

Gaps between rows and columns. Ensures that nodes at adjacent grid points are at least this far apart (measured as the space between their bounding boxes).

Separate horizontal/vertical gutters can be specified with (x, y). A single length d is short for (d, d).

Default: 3em

cell-size length or pair of lengths

Minimum size of all rows and columns.

Default: 0pt

node-inset length or pair of lengths

Default padding between a node's content and its bounding box.

Default: 12pt

node-outset

Default: 0pt

node-stroke stroke

Default stroke for all nodes in diagram. Overridden by individual node options.

Default: none

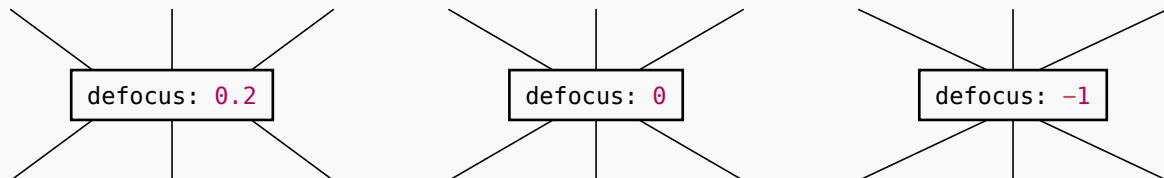
node-fill paint

Default fill for all nodes in diagram. Overridden by individual node options.

Default: none

node-defocus number

Default strength of the “defocus” adjustment for nodes. This affects how connectors attach to non-square nodes. If 0, the adjustment is disabled and connectors are always directed at the node's exact center.



Default: 0.2

label-sep

Default: 0.2em

edge-thickness

Default: 0.6pt

mark-scale

Default: 100%

crossing-fill paint

Color to use behind connectors or labels to give the illusion of crossing over other objects. See the `crossing-fill` option of `edge()`.

Default: white

crossing-thickness number

Default thickness of the occlusion made by crossing connectors. See the `crossing-thickness` option of `edge()`.

Default: 3

render function

After the node sizes and grid layout have been determined, the `render` function is called with the following arguments:

- `grid`: a dictionary of the row and column widths and positions;
- `nodes`: an array of nodes (dictionaries) with computed attributes (including size and physical coordinates);
- `edges`: an array of connectors (dictionaries) in the diagram; and
- `options`: other diagram attributes.

This callback is exposed so you can access the above data and draw things directly with CeTZ.

Default: `(grid, nodes, edges, options) => {
 cetz.canvas(draw-diagram(grid, nodes, edges, options))
}`

edge()

Draw a connecting line or arc in an arrow diagram.

Parameters

```
edge(  
  from: elastic coord,  
  to: elastic coord,  
  ..args: any,  
  label: content,  
  label-side: left right center,  
  label-pos: number,  
  label-sep: number,  
  label-anchor: anchor,  
  paint: paint,  
  thickness: length,  
  dash: dash type,  
  kind,  
  bend: angle,  
  corner,  
  marks: pair of strings,  
  mark-scale: percent,  
  extrude: array of numbers,  
  crossing: bool,  
  crossing-thickness: number,  
  crossing-fill: paint  
)
```

from elastic coord

Start coordinate (x, y) of connector. If there is a node at that point, the connector is adjusted to begin at the node's bounding rectangle/circle.

to elastic coord

End coordinate (x, y) of connector. If there is a node at that point, the connector is adjusted to end at the node's bounding rectangle/circle.

..args any

The connector's label and marks named arguments can also be specified as positional arguments. For example, the following are equivalent:

```
edge((0,0), (1,0), $f$, "->")  
edge((0,0), (1,0), $f$, marks: "->")  
edge((0,0), (1,0), "->", label: $f$)  
edge((0,0), (1,0), label: $f$, marks: "->")
```

label content

Content for connector label. See label-side to control the position (and label-sep, label-pos and label-anchor for finer control).

Default: none

label-side left or right or center

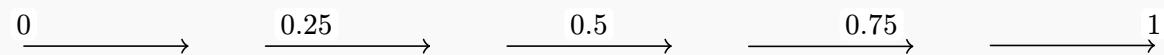
Which side of the connector to place the label on, viewed as you walk along it. If center, then the label is placed over the connector. When **auto**, a value of left or right is chosen to automatically so that the label is

- roughly above the connector, in the case of straight lines; or
- on the outside of the curve, in the case of arcs.

Default: **auto**

label-pos number

Position of the label along the connector, from the start to end (from 0 to 1).

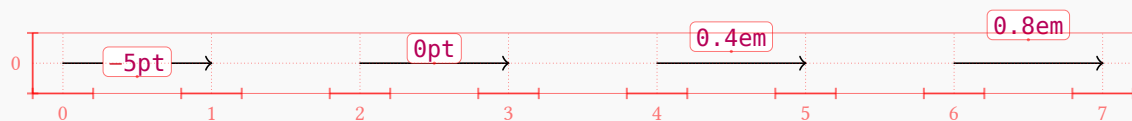


Default: **0.5**

label-sep number

Separation between the connector and the label anchor.

With the default anchor ("bottom"):



With label-anchor: "center":



Default: **auto**

label-anchor anchor

The anchor point to place the label at, such as "top-right", "center", "bottom", etc. If **auto**, the anchor is automatically chosen based on label-side and the angle of the connector.

Default: **auto**

paint paint

Paint (color or gradient) of the connector stroke.

Default: black

thickness length

Thickness the connector stroke. Marks (arrow heads) scale with this thickness.

Default: **auto**

dash dash type

Dash style for the connector stroke.

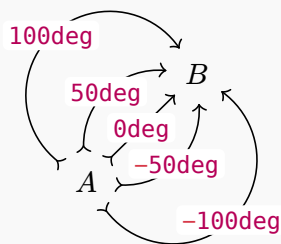
Default: **none**

kind

Default: **auto**

bend angle

Curvature of the connector. If **0deg**, the connector is a straight line; positive angles bend clockwise.














Default: **0deg**

corner

Default: **none**

marks pair of strings

The start and end marks or arrow heads of the connector. A shorthand such as `"->"` can be used instead. For example, `edge(p1, p2, "->")` is short for `edge(p1, p2, marks: (none, "head"))`.

Arrow	Shorthand	Arguments
	-	(marks: (none, none))
	--	(marks: (none, none), dash: "dashed")
	..	(marks: (none, none), dash: "dotted")
	->	(marks: (none, "head"))
	<=>	(marks: ("head", "head"), extrude: (-1.3, 1.3), mark-scale: 120%,)
	>>-->	(marks: ("twotail", "head"), dash: "dashed")
	..	(marks: ("bar", "bar"), dash: "dotted")
	hook->>	(marks: ("hook", "twohead"))
	hook'->>	(marks: ("hook'", "twohead"))
	>-harpoon	(marks: ("tail", "harpoon"))
	>-harpoon'	(marks: ("tail", "harpoon'))

Default: (none, none)

mark-scale percent

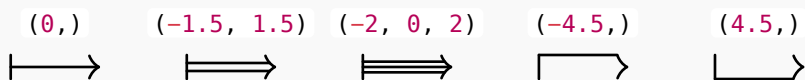
Scale factor for connector marks or arrow heads. This defaults to 100% for single lines, 120% for double lines and 150% for triple lines. Does not affect the stroke thickness of the mark.



Default: 100%

extrude array of numbers

Draw copies of the stroke extruded by the given multiple of the stroke thickness. Used to obtain doubling effect. Best explained by example:



Notice how the ends of the line need to shift a little depending on the mark. For basic arrow heads, this offset is computed with `round-arrow-cap-offset()`.

Default: (0,)

crossing bool

If **true**, draws a white backdrop to give the illusion of lines crossing each other.



Default: **false**

crossing-thickness number

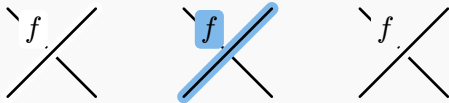
Thickness of the white “crossing” background stroke, if **crossing**: **true**, in multiples of the normal stroke’s thickness.



Default: **auto**

crossing-fill paint

Color to use behind connectors or labels to give the illusion of crossing over other objects. Defaults to the **crossing-fill** option of **fletcher.diagram()**.



Default: **auto**

node()

Draw a labelled node in an arrow diagram.

Parameters

```
node(  
  pos: point,  
  label: content,  
  inset: length auto,  
  outset: length auto,  
  shape: string auto,  
  stroke: stroke,  
  fill: paint,  
  defocus: number  
)
```

pos point

Dimensionless “elastic coordinates” (x, y) of the node, where x is the column and y is the row (increasing upwards). The coordinates are usually integers, but can be fractional.

See the `fletcher.diagram()` options to control the physical scale of elastic coordinates.

label content

Node content to display.

inset length or auto

Padding between the node’s content and its bounding box or bounding circle. If `auto`, defaults to the node-inset option of `fletcher.diagram()`.

Default: `auto`

outset length or auto

Margin between the node’s bounds to the anchor points for connecting edges.

Default: `auto`

shape string or auto

Shape of the node, one of `"rect"` or `"circle"`. If `auto`, shape is automatically chosen depending on the aspect ratio of the node’s label.

Default: `auto`

stroke stroke

Stroke of the node. Defaults to the node-stroke option of `fletcher.diagram()`.

Default: `auto`

fill paint

Fill of the node. Defaults to the node-fill option of `fletcher.diagram()`.

Default: `auto`

defocus number

Strength of the “defocus” adjustment for connectors incident with this node. If `auto`, defaults to the node-defocus option of `fletcher.diagram()`.

Default: `auto`

compute-grid()

Determine the number, sizes and positions of rows and columns.

Parameters

```
compute-grid(  
    nodes,  
    options  
)
```

nodes

options

expand-fractional-rects()

Convert an array of rects with fractional positions into rects with integral positions.

If a rect is centered at a factional position $\text{floor}(x) < x < \text{ceil}(x)$, it will be replaced by two new rects centered at $\text{floor}(x)$ and $\text{ceil}(x)$. The total width of the original rect is split across the two new rects according to which one is closer. (E.g., if the original rect is at $x = 0.25$, the new rect at $x = 0$ has 75% the original width and the rect at $x = 1$ has 25%.) The same splitting procedure is done for y positions and heights.

Parameters

```
expand-fractional-rects(rects: array of rects) -> array of rects
```

rects array of rects

An array of rectangles of the form (pos: (x, y), size: (width, height)). The coordinates x and y may be floats.

get-edge-anchors()

Get the points where a connector between two nodes should be drawn between, taking into account the nodes' sizes and relative positions.

Parameters

```
get-edge-anchors(  
    edge: dictionary,  
    nodes: pair of dictionaries  
) -> pair of points
```

edge dictionary

The connector whose end points should be determined.

nodes pair of dictionaries

The start and end nodes of the connector.

get-node-anchor()

Get the point at which a connector should attach to a node from a given angle, taking into account the node's size and shape.

Parameters

```
get-node-anchor(  
  node: dictionary ,  
  θ: angle  
) -> point
```

node dictionary

The node to connect to.

θ angle

The desired angle from the node's center to the connection point.

interpret-mark()

Take a string or dictionary specifying a mark and return a dictionary, adding defaults for any necessary missing parameters.

Parameters

```
interpret-mark(mark)
```

mark

round-arrow-cap-offset()

Calculate cap offset of round-style arrow cap

Parameters

```
round-arrow-cap-offset(  
  r: length ,  
  θ: angle ,  
  y: length  
)
```

r length

Radius of curvature of arrow cap.

θ angle

Angle made at the the arrow's vertex, from the central stroke line to the arrow's edge.

y length

Lateral offset from the central stroke line.

get-arc-connecting-points()

Determine arc between two points with a given bend angle

The bend angle is the angle between chord of the arc (line connecting the points) and the tangent to the arc and the first point.

Returns a dictionary containing:

- center: the center of the arc's curvature
- radius
- start: the start angle of the arc
- stop: the end angle of the arc

Parameters

```
get-arc-connecting-points(  
  from: point ,  
  to: point ,  
  angle: angle  
) -> dictionary
```

from point

2D vector of initial point.

to point

2D vector of final point.

angle angle

The bend angle between chord of the arc (line connecting the points) and the tangent to the arc and the first point.

