

# fletcher

(noun) a maker of arrows

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

*Commutative diagrams, flow charts, state machines, block diagrams...*

[github.com/Jollywatt/typst-fletcher](https://github.com/Jollywatt/typst-fletcher)

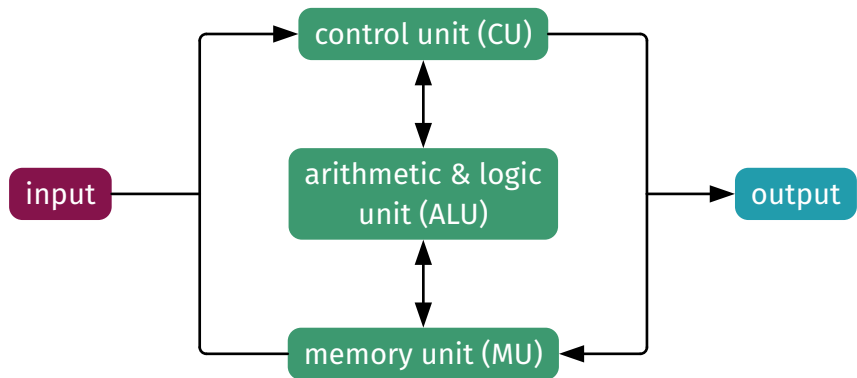
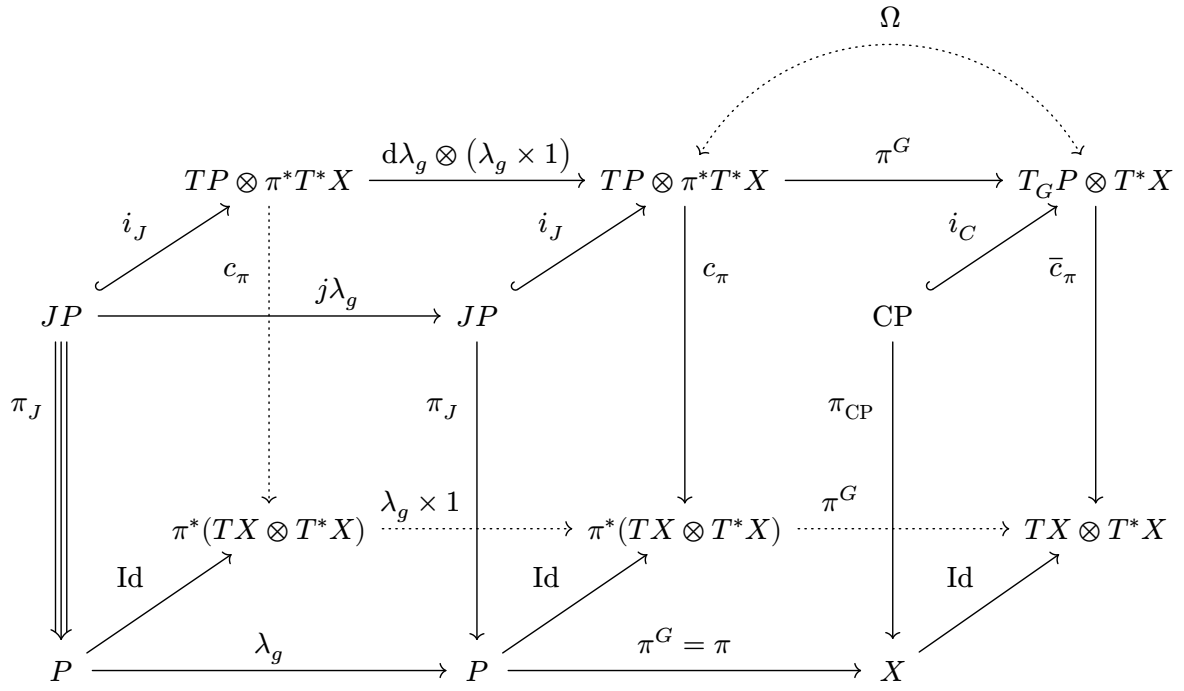
**Version 0.4.2**

## Guide

Usage examples .....	3
Diagrams .....	4
Elastic coordinates .....	4
Fractional coordinates .....	4
Nodes .....	4
Node shapes .....	5
Edges .....	5
Implicit coordinates .....	5
Relative coordinates .....	6
Edge types .....	6
The defocus adjustment .....	6
Marks and arrows .....	7
Adjusting marks .....	7
Hanging tail correction .....	8
CeTZ integration .....	9
Bézier edges .....	9
Node groups .....	10

## Reference

Main functions .....	11
<a href="#">diagram()</a> .....	11
<a href="#">edge()</a> .....	14
<a href="#">node()</a> .....	22
Behind the scenes .....	24
<a href="#">interpret-edge-args()</a> .....	24
<a href="#">interpret-mark()</a> .....	24
<a href="#">interpret-marks-arg()</a> .....	24
<a href="#">round-arrow-cap-offset()</a> .....	25
<a href="#">get-arc-connecting-points()</a> .....	25
<a href="#">is-space()</a> .....	26
<a href="#">lerp-at()</a> .....	26
<a href="#">compute-final-coordinates()</a> .....	27
<a href="#">compute-grid()</a> .....	27
<a href="#">compute-node-sizes()</a> .....	27
<a href="#">expand-fractional-rects()</a> .....	27
<a href="#">defocus-adjustment()</a> .....	28
<a href="#">draw-edge-arc()</a> .....	28
<a href="#">draw-edge-line()</a> .....	29
<a href="#">draw-edge-polyline()</a> .....	30
<a href="#">find-farthest-intersection()</a> .....	30



## Usage examples

Avoid importing everything with `*` as many internal functions are also exported.

```
#import "@preview/fletcher:0.4.2" as fletcher: node, edge
```

// You can specify nodes in math-mode, separated by ``&``:

```
#fletcher.diagram($
  G edge(f, ->) edge("d", pi, ->) & im(f) \
  G slash ker(f) edge("ur", tilde(f), "hook->")
$)
```

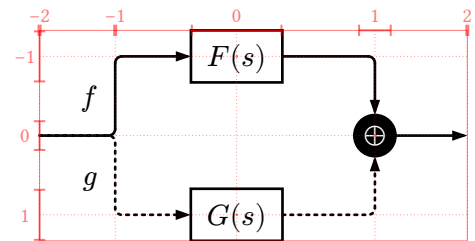


// Or you can use code-mode, with variables, loops, etc:

```
#fletcher.diagram(spacing: 2cm, {
  let (A, B) = ((0,0), (1,0))
  node(A, $cal(A)$)
  node(B, $cal(B)$)
  edge(A, B, $F$, "->", bend: +35deg)
  edge(A, B, $G$, "->", bend: -35deg)
  let h = 0.2
  edge((.5,-h), (.5,+h), $alpha$, "=>")
})
```



```
#fletcher.diagram(
  debug: true, // show a coordinate grid
  spacing: (10mm, 5mm), // wide columns, narrow rows
  node-stroke: 1pt, // outline node shapes
  edge-stroke: 1pt, // make lines thicker
  mark-scale: 60%, // make arrowheads smaller
  edge((-2,0), "r,u,r", "-|>", $f$, label-side: left),
  edge((-2,0), "r,d,r", "-|>", $g$,
  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), text(white, $plus.circle$), inset: 2pt, fill: black),
  edge("-|>"),
)
```



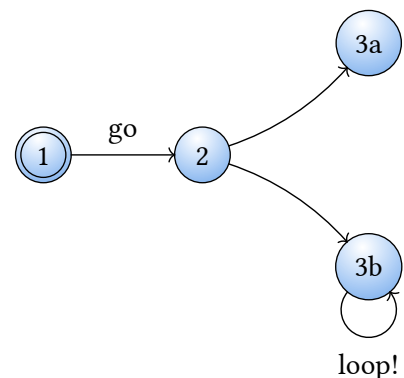
An equation `$f: A -> B$` and `\`

```
an inline diagram #fletcher.diagram(
  node-inset: 2pt,
  label-sep: 0pt,
  $A edge(->, text(#0.8em, f)) & B$
).
```

An equation  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and

an inline diagram  $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ .

```
#fletcher.diagram(
  node-stroke: black + 0.5pt,
  node-fill: gradient.radial(white, blue, center: (40%, 20%),
    radius: 150%),
  spacing: (15mm, 8mm),
  node((0,0), [1], extrude: (0, -4)), // double stroke effect
  node((1,0), [2]),
  node((2,-1), [3a]),
  node((2,+1), [3b]),
  edge((0,0), (1,0), [go], "->"),
  edge((1,0), (2,-1), "->", bend: -15deg),
  edge((1,0), (2,+1), "->", bend: +15deg),
  edge((2,+1), (2,+1), "->", bend: -130deg, label: [loop!]),
)
```



## Diagrams

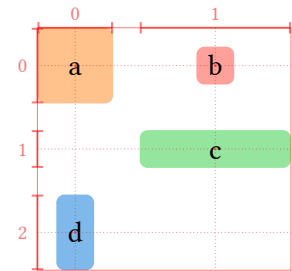
Diagrams are a collection of nodes and edges rendered on a [CeTZ](#) canvas.

### Elastic coordinates

Diagrams are laid out on a flexible coordinate grid, visible when the debug option is turned on. When a node is placed, the rows and columns grow to accommodate the node's size, like a table.

By default, coordinates  $(x, y)$  have  $x$  going  $\rightarrow$  and  $y$  going  $\downarrow$ . This can be changed with the `axis` option of `diagram()`. The `cell-size` option is the minimum row and column width, and `spacing` is the gutter between rows and columns.

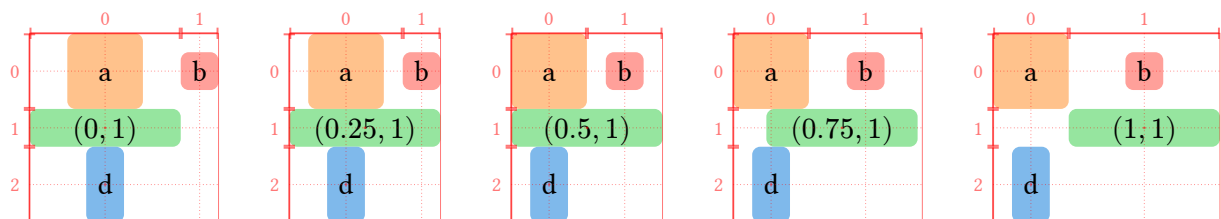
```
#let c = (orange, red, green, blue).map(x => x.lighten(50%))
#fletcher.diagram(
  debug: true,
  spacing: 10pt,
  node-corner-radius: 3pt,
  node((0,0), [a], fill: c.at(0), width: 10mm, height: 10mm),
  node((1,0), [b], fill: c.at(1), width: 5mm, height: 5mm),
  node((1,1), [c], fill: c.at(2), width: 20mm, height: 5mm),
  node((0,2), [d], fill: c.at(3), width: 5mm, height: 10mm),
)
```



### Fractional coordinates

So far, this is just like a table. However, coordinates can also be fractional. These are dealt with by linearly interpolating the diagram between what it would be if the coordinates were rounded up or down.

For example, see how the column sizes change as the green box moves from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1, 0)$ :

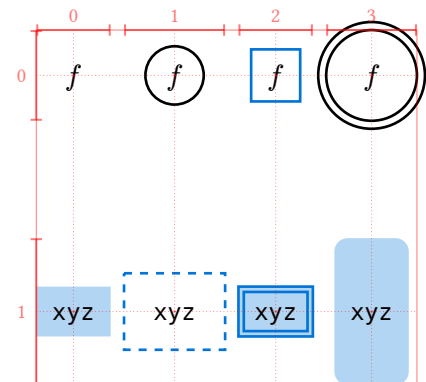


## Nodes

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

Nodes are content centered at a particular coordinate. They can be circular, rectangular, or of any custom shape. They automatically scale to the size of their label (with an inset and outset), but can be given an exact width, height, or radius, as well as a stroke and fill. For example:

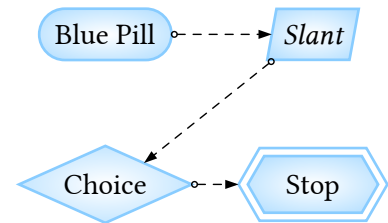
```
#fletcher.diagram(
  debug: true, // show a coordinate grid
  spacing: (5pt, 4em), // small column gaps, large row spacing
  node((0,0), $f$),
  node((1,0), $f$, stroke: 1pt),
  node((2,0), $f$, stroke: blue, shape: rect),
  node((3,0), $f$, stroke: 1pt, radius: 6mm, extrude: (0, 3)),
  {
    let b = blue.lighten(70%)
    node((0,1), `xyz`, fill: b, )
    let dash = (paint: blue, dash: "dashed")
    node((1,1), `xyz`, stroke: dash, inset: 1em)
    node((2,1), `xyz`, fill: b, stroke: blue, extrude: (0, -2))
    node((3,1), `xyz`, fill: b, height: 5em, corner-radius: 5pt)
  }
)
```



## Node shapes

By default, nodes are circular or rectangular depending on the aspect ratio of their label. The shape option accepts `rect`, `circle`, various shapes provided in the `fletcher.shapes` submodule, or a function.

```
#import fletcher.shapes: pill, parallelogram, diamond, hexagon
#let theme = rgb("8cf")
#fletcher.diagram(
  node-fill: gradient.radial(white, theme, radius: 100%),
  node-stroke: theme,
  (
    node((0,0), [Blue Pill], shape: pill),
    node((1,0), [_Slant_], shape: parallelogram.with(angle: 20deg)),
    node((0,1), [Choice], shape: diamond),
    node((1,1), [Stop], shape: hexagon, extrude: (-3, 0), inset: 10pt),
  ).intersperse(edge("o--|>")).join()
)
```



Custom `CeTZ` shapes are possible by passing a callback to `shape`, but it is up to the user implement outline extrusion; see the `shape` option of `node()` for details.

## Edges

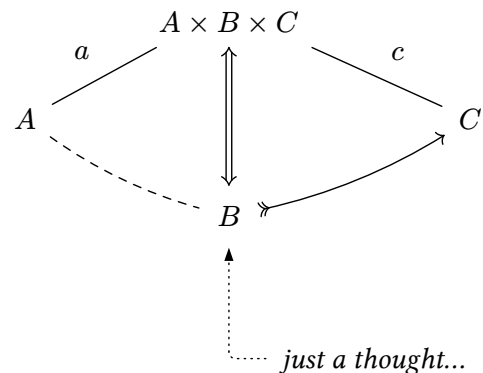
`edge(from, to, label, marks, ..options)`

Edges connect two coordinates. If there is a node at an endpoint, the edge attaches to the nodes' bounding shape (after applying the node's outset). 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, "<-<<")
  edge(a, abc, $a$)
  edge(b, abc, "<=>")
  edge(c, abc, $c$)

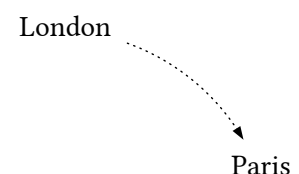
  node((.6,3), [_just a thought..._])
  edge(b, "..|>", corner: right)
})
```



## Implicit coordinates

To specify the start and end points of an edge, you may provide both explicitly (like `edge(from, to)`); leave `from` implicit (like `edge(to)`); or leave both implicit. When `from` is implicit, it becomes the coordinate of the last node, and `to` becomes the next node.

```
#fletcher.diagram(
  node((0,0), [London]),
  edge("..|>", bend: 20deg),
  node((1,1), [Paris]),
)
```



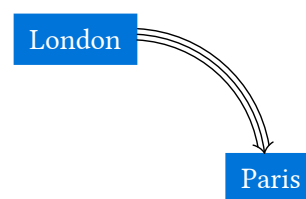
Implicit coordinates can be handy for diagrams in math-mode:

```
#fletcher.diagram($ L edge("->", bend: #30deg) & P $)
```



However, don't forget you can also use variables in code-mode, which is more flexible and explicit:

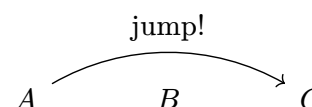
```
#fletcher.diagram(node-fill: blue, {
  let (dep, arv) = ((0,0), (1,1))
  node(dep, text(white)[London])
  node(arv, text(white)[Paris])
  edge(dep, arv, "==>", bend: 40deg)
})
```



## Relative coordinates

You may specify an edge's direction instead of its end coordinate. This can be done with `edge((x, y), (rel: (Δx, Δy)))`, or with string of *directions* for short, e.g., "u" for up or "br" for bottom right. Any combination of **top/up/north**, **bottomp/down/south**, **left/west**, and **right/east** are allowed. Together with implicit coordinates, this allows you to do things like:

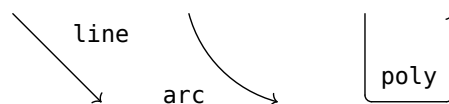
```
#fletcher.diagram($ A edge("rr", ->, #[jump!], bend: #30deg) & B & C $)
```



## Edge types

Currently, there are three different kinds of edges: "line", "arc", and "poly". All edges have at least two vertices, but "poly" edges can have more. An edge's kind defaults to "arc" if a bend is specified, and to "poly" if more than two vertices are given.

```
#fletcher.diagram(
  edge((0,0), (1,1), "->", `line`),
  edge((2,0), (3,1), "->", bend: -30deg, `arc`),
  edge((4,0), (4,1), (5,1), (5,0), "->", `poly`),
)
```



Instead of positional arguments, an array of coordinates may be also be passed the the edge option vertices. All vertices except the first can be relative (see above), so that the "poly" edge above could also be written in these ways:

```
edge((0,2), (rel: (1,0)), (rel: (1,1)), (rel: (1,0)), "->", `poly`)
edge((0,2), "r", "rd", "r", "->", `poly`) // using relative coordinate names
edge((0,2), "r,rd,r", "->", `poly`) // shorthand
```

Only the first and last vertices of an edge snap to node outlines.

## 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.

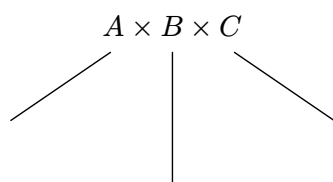


Figure 1: With defocus

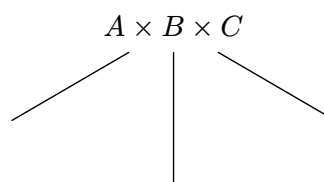
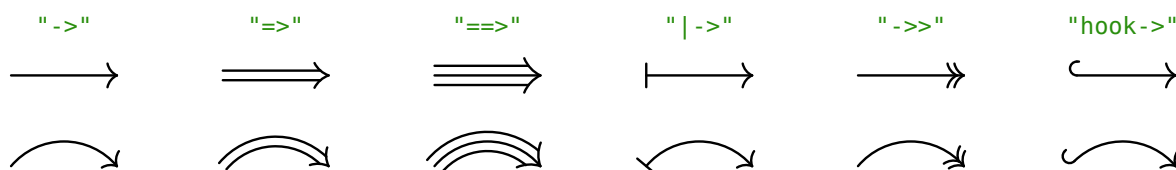


Figure 2: Without defocus

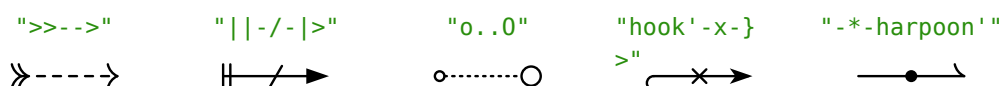
See the node-defocus argument of `diagram()` for details.

## Marks and arrows

Edges can be arrows. Marks can be specified by shorthands like `edge(a, b, "->")` or with the `marks` option of `edge()`. Some mathematical arrow heads are supported, matching  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\Rrightarrow$ ,  $\mapsto$ ,  $\twoheadrightarrow$ , and  $\hookrightarrow$ .



A few other marks are supported, and can be placed anywhere along the edge.



All the mark shorthands are defined in `fletcher.MARK_ALIASES` and `fletcher.MARK_DEFAULTS`:

`>`, `<`, `|`, `/`, `\`, `x`, `X`, `o`, `O`, `*`, `@`, `>>`, `<<`, `|>`, `<|`, `| |`, `>`, `<`, `{`, `>>>`, `<<<`, `| | |`, `bar`, `head`, `hook`, `hook'`, `hooks`, `solid`, `cross`, `circle`, `harpoon`, `harpoon'`, `doublehead`, `triplehead`

## Adjusting marks

While shorthands exist for specifying marks and stroke styles, finer control is possible.

```
#fletcher.diagram(
  edge-stroke: 1.5pt,
  spacing: 3cm,
  edge((0,0), (-0.1,-1), bend: -10deg, marks: (
    (kind: ">>", size: 6, delta: 70deg, sharpness: 45deg),
    (kind: "bar", size: 1, pos: 0.5),
    (kind: "head", rev: true),
    (kind: "solid", rev: true, stealth: 0.1, paint: red.mix(purple)),
  ), stroke: green.darken(50%))
)
```



Shorthands like `"<->"` expand into specific `edge()` options. For example, `edge(a, b, "|=>")` is equivalent to `edge(a, b, marks: ("bar", "doublehead"), extrude: (-2, 2))`. Mark names such as `"bar"` or `"doublehead"` are themselves shorthands for dictionaries defining the marks' parameters. These can be retrieved from the mark name as follows:

```
#fletcher.interpret-mark("doublehead")
// In this particular example:
// - `kind` selects the type of arrow head
// - `size` controls the radius of the arc
// - `sharpness` is (half) the angle of the tip
// - `delta` is the angle spanned by the arcs
// - `tail` is approximately the distance from the cap's tip to
//   the end of its arms. This is used to calculate a "tail hang"
//   correction to the arrowhead's bearing for tightly curved edges.
// Distances are multiples of the stroke thickness.
(
  size: 10.56,
  sharpness: 19.4deg,
  delta: 43.5deg,
  outer-len: 5.5,
  kind: "head",
)
```

Finally, the fully expanded version of a mark shorthand can be obtained with `interpret-marks-arg()`:

```
#fletcher.interpret-marks-arg("|=>")
// `edge(..args, marks: "|=>")` is equivalent to
// `edge(..args, ..fletcher.interpret-marks-arg("|=>"))`
(
  marks: (
    (
      size: 4.9,
      angle: 0deg,
      pos: 0,
      rev: true,
    )
  )
)
```

```

    kind: "bar",
  ),
  (
    size: 10.56,
    sharpness: 19.4deg,
    delta: 43.5deg,
    outer-len: 5.5,
    pos: 1,
    rev: false,
    kind: "head",
  ),
),
extrude: (-2, 2),
)

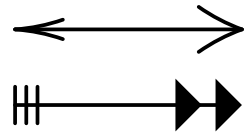
```

You can customise the basic marks somewhat by adjusting these parameters. For example:

```

#let my-head = (kind: "head", sharpness: 4deg, size: 50, delta: 15deg)
#let my-bar = (kind: "bar", extrude: (0, -3, -6))
#let my-solid = (kind: "solid", sharpness: 45deg)
#fletcher.diagram(
  edge-stroke: 1.4pt,
  spacing: (3cm, 1cm),
  edge((0,0), (1,0), marks: (my-head, my-head + (sharpness: 20deg))),
  edge((0,1), (1,1), marks: (my-bar, my-solid + (pos: 0.8), my-solid)),
)

```



The particular marks and parameters are hard-wired and will likely change as this package is updated (so they are not documented). However, you are encouraged to use the functions [interpret-marks-arg\(\)](#) and [interpret-mark\(\)](#) to discover the parameters for finer control.

## Hanging tail correction

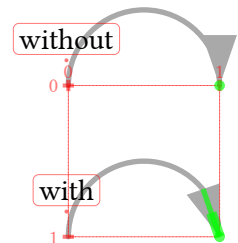
All marks accept an `outer-len` parameter, the effect of which can be seen below:

```

#fletcher.diagram(
  edge-stroke: 2pt,
  spacing: 2cm,
  debug: 4,

  edge((0,0), (1,0), stroke: gray, bend: 90deg, label-pos: 0.1, label: [without],
    marks: (none, (kind: "solid", outer-len: 0))),
  edge((0,1), (1,1), stroke: gray, bend: 90deg, label-pos: 0.1, label: [with],
    marks: (none, (kind: "solid"))), // use default hang
)

```



The tail length (specified in multiples of the stroke thickness) is the distance that the arrow head visually extends backwards over the stroke. This is visualised by the green line shown above. The mark is rotated so that the ends of the line both lie on the arc.



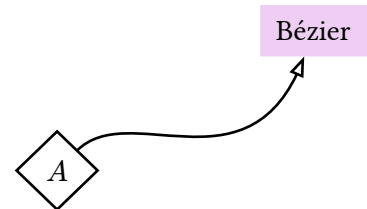
## CeTZ integration

Fletcher's drawing capabilities are deliberately restricted to a few simple building blocks. However, an escape hatch is provided with the `render` argument of `diagram()` so you can intercept diagram data and draw things using [CeTZ](#) directly.

### Bézier edges

Here is an example of how you might hack together a Bézier edge using the same functions that Fletcher uses internally to anchor edges to nodes:

```
#fletcher.diagram(  
  node((0,1), $A$, stroke: 1pt, shape: fletcher.shapes.diamond),  
  node((2,0), [Bézier], fill: purple.lighten(80%)),  
  
  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, debug: options.debug)  
  
      // retrieve node data by coordinates  
      let n1 = fletcher.find-node-at(nodes, (0,1))  
      let n2 = fletcher.find-node-at(nodes, (2,0))  
  
      let out-angle = 45deg  
      let in-angle = -110deg  
  
      fletcher.get-node-anchor(n1, out-angle, p1 => {  
        fletcher.get-node-anchor(n2, in-angle, p2 => {  
          // make some control points  
          let c1 = (to: p1, rel: (out-angle, 10mm))  
          let c2 = (to: p2, rel: (in-angle, 20mm))  
          cetz.draw.bezier(  
            p1, p2, c1, c2,  
            mark: (end: ">") // cetz-style mark  
          )  
        })  
      })  
    })  
  })  
}
```



## Node groups

Here is another example of how you could automatically draw “node groups” around selected nodes. First, we find all nodes of a certain fill, obtain their final coordinates, and then draw a rectangle around their bounding box.

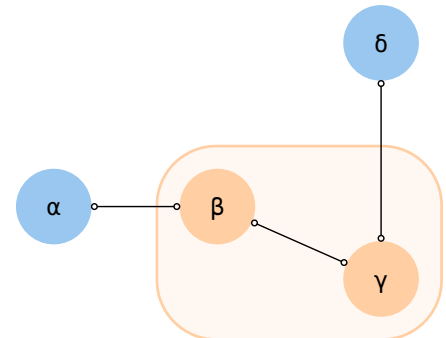
```
#let in-group = orange.lighten(60%)
#let out-group = blue.lighten(60%)

// draw a blob around nodes
#let enclose-nodes(nodes, clearance: 8mm) = {
  let points = nodes.map(node => node.final-pos)
  let (center, size) = fletcher.bounding-rect(points)

  cetz.draw.content(
    center,
    rect(
      width: size.at(0) + 2*clearance,
      height: size.at(1) + 2*clearance,
      radius: clearance,
      stroke: in-group,
      fill: in-group.lighten(85%),
    )
  )
}

#fletcher.diagram(
  node((-1,0), `α`, fill: out-group, radius: 5mm),
  edge("o-o"),
  node((0, 0), `β`, fill: in-group, radius: 5mm),
  edge("o-o"),
  node((1,.5), `γ`, fill: in-group, radius: 5mm),
  edge("o-o"),
  node((1,-1), `δ`, fill: out-group, radius: 5mm),

  render: (grid, nodes, edges, options) => {
    // find nodes by color
    let group = nodes.filter(node => node.fill == in-group)
    cetz.canvas({
      enclose-nodes(group) // draw a node group in the background
      fletcher.draw-diagram(grid, nodes, edges, debug: options.debug)
    })
  }
)
```



## Main functions

---

### diagram()

Draw an arrow diagram.

#### Parameters

```
diagram(  
  ..args: array,  
  debug: bool 1 2 3,  
  axes: pair of directions,  
  spacing: length pair of lengths,  
  cell-size: length pair of lengths,  
  edge-stroke: stroke,  
  node-stroke: stroke none,  
  edge-corner-radius: length none,  
  node-corner-radius: length none,  
  node-inset: length pair of lengths,  
  node-outset: length pair of lengths,  
  node-fill: paint,  
  node-defocus: number,  
  label-sep: length,  
  mark-scale: length,  
  crossing-fill: paint,  
  crossing-thickness: number,  
  render: function  
)
```

**..args** array

Content to draw in the diagram, including nodes and edges.

The results of `node()` and `edge()` can be *joined*, meaning you can specify them as separate arguments, or in a block:

```
#fletcher.diagram(  
  // one object per argument  
  node((0, 0), $A$),  
  node((1, 0), $B$),  
  {  
    // multiple objects in a block  
    // can use scripting, loops, etc  
    node((2, 0), $C$)  
    node((3, 0), $D$)  
  },  
  for x in range(4) { node((x, 1) [#x]) },  
)
```

Nodes and edges can also be specified in math-mode.

```
#fletcher.diagram($  
  A & B \ // two nodes at (0,0) and (1,0)  
  C edge(->) & D \ // an edge from (0,1) to (1,1)  
  node(sqrt(pi), stroke: #1pt) // a node with options  
$)
```

**debug**    `bool` or `1` or `2` or `3`

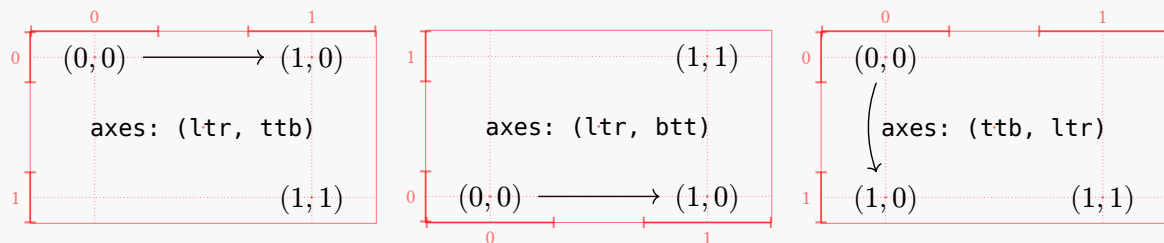
Level of detail for drawing debug information. Level `1` or `true` shows a coordinate grid; higher levels show bounding boxes and anchors, etc.

Default: `false`

**axes**    pair of directions

The orientation of the diagram's axes.

This defines the elastic coordinate system used by nodes and edges. To make the  $y$  coordinate increase up the page, use `(ltr, ttb)`. For the matrix convention (row, column), use `(ttb, ltr)`.



Default: `(ltr, ttb)`

**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. A single length `d` is short for `(d, d)`.

Default: `0pt`

**edge-stroke**    `stroke`

Default value of the `stroke` option for `edge()`. By default, this is chosen to match the thickness of mathematical arrows such as  $A \rightarrow B$  in the current font size.

The default stroke is folded with the stroke specified for the edge. For example, if `edge-stroke` is `1pt` and the edge option `stroke` is `red`, then the resulting stroke is `1pt + red`.

Default: `0.048em`

**node-stroke**    stroke or none

Default value of the stroke option for `node()`.

The default stroke is folded with the stroke specified for the node. For example, if `node-stroke` is **1pt** and the node option `stroke` is red, then the resulting stroke is **1pt + red**.

Default: none

**edge-corner-radius**    length or none

Default value of the corner-radius option for `edge()`.

Default: **2.5pt**

**node-corner-radius**    length or none

Default value of the corner-radius option for `node()`.

Default: none

**node-inset**    length or pair of lengths

Default value of the inset option for `edge()`.

Default: **6pt**

**node-outset**    length or pair of lengths

Default value of the outset option for `edge()`.

Default: **0pt**

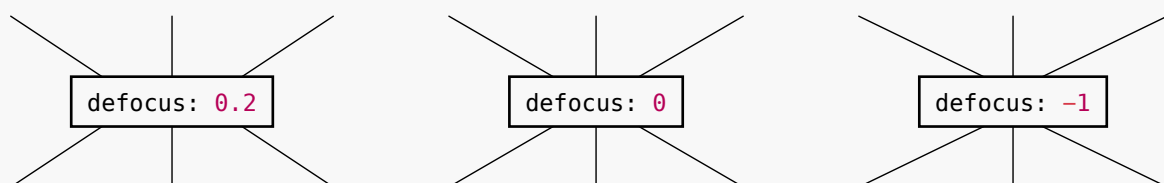
**node-fill**    paint

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**   length

Default value of label-sep option for `edge()`.

Default: `0.2em`

**mark-scale**   length

Default value of mark-scale option for `edge()`.

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: `5`

**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, debug: options.debug))  
}`

---

**edge()**

Draw a connecting line or arc in an arrow diagram.

## Parameters

```
edge(  
    ..args: any,  
    vertices: array,  
    extrude: array,  
    shift: length,  
    label: content,  
    label-side: left right center,  
    label-pos: number,  
    label-sep: number,  
    label-anchor: anchor,  
    label-fill: bool paint,  
    stroke: stroke,  
    dash: dash type,  
    decorations: none string function,  
    kind: string,  
    bend: angle,  
    corner: none left right,  
    corner-radius: length none,  
    marks: pair of strings,  
    mark-scale: percent,  
    crossing: bool,  
    crossing-thickness: number,  
    crossing-fill: paint  
)
```

**..args** any

Positional arguments may specify the edge's:

- start and end nodes
- any additional vertices
- label
- marks

The start and end nodes must come first, and are optional:

```
edge(from, to, ..) // explicit start and end nodes  
edge(to, ..) // start node chosen automatically based on last node specified  
edge(..) // both nodes chosen automatically depending on adjacent nodes  
edge(from, v1, v2, ..vs, to, ..) // a multi-segmented edge
```

All coordinates except the start point can be relative (a dictionary of the form `(rel: (Δx, Δy))`) or a string containing the characters `{l, r, u, d, t, b, n, e, s, w}`).

Some named arguments, including marks, label, and vertices can be also be specified as positional arguments. For example, the following are equivalent:

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

Additionally, some common options are given flags that may be given as string positional arguments. These are "dashed", "dotted", "double", "triple", "crossing", "wave", "zigzag", and "coil".

**vertices**    array

Any coordinates for the edge in addition to the start and end coordinates.

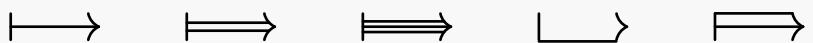
These can also be positional arguments, e.g., `edge(A, D, vertices: (B, C))` is the same as `edge(A, B, C, D)`. If the number of vertices is non-zero, the edge kind defaults to "poly".

Default: ()

**extrude**    array

Draw a separate stroke for each extrusion offset to obtain a multi-stroke effect. Offsets may be numbers (specifying multiples of the stroke's thickness) or lengths.

(0,)    (-1.5, 1.5)    (-2, 0, 2)    (-0.5em,)    (0, 5pt)




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,)

**shift**    length

Amount to shift the edge sideways by, perpendicular to its direction.

3pt  
A  B  
-3pt

Default: 0pt

**label**    content

Content for the edge label. See the `label-pos` and `label-side` options to control the position (and `label-sep` and `label-anchor` for finer control).

Default: none

**label-side**    left or right or center

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

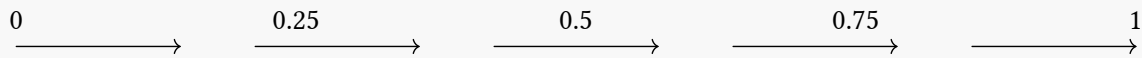
- roughly above the connector, in the case of straight lines; or
- on the outside of the curve, in the case of arcs.

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 (automatically set to "bottom" in this case):



With label-anchor: "center":



Set debug to 2 or higher to see label anchors and outlines as seen here.

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

**label-fill**    bool or paint

The background fill for the label. If true, defaults to the value of crossing-fill. If false or none, no fill is used. If auto, then defaults to true if the label is covering the edge (label-side: center).

Default: auto

**stroke**    stroke

Stroke style of the edge. Arrows scale with the stroke thickness.

Default: auto

**dash**    dash type

The stroke's dash style. This is also set by some mark styles. For example, setting marks: "<.>" applies dash: "dotted".

Default: none

**decorations**    none or string or function

Apply a [CeTZ](#) path decoration to the stroke. Preset options are "wave", "zigzag", and "coil" (which may also be passed as convenience positional arguments), but a decoration function may also be specified.

```
diagram(
$
  A edge("wave") &
  B edge("zigzag") &
  C edge("coil") & D \
  alpha && omega
$,
edge((0,1), (3,1), "<->", decorations:
  cetz.decorations.wave
  .with(amplitude: .4)
)
)
```

A ~~~~~ B ~~~~~ C ~~~~~ D

$\alpha \leftarrow \text{~~~~~} \rightarrow \omega$

Default: none

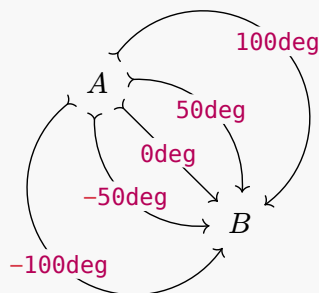
**kind**    string

The kind of the edge, one of "line", "arc", or "poly". This is chosen automatically based on the presence of other options (bend implies "arc", corner or additional vertices implies "poly").

Default: auto

**bend**    angle

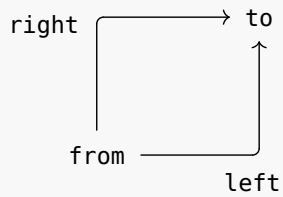
Edge curvature. If 0deg, the connector is a straight line; positive angles bend clockwise.



Default: 0deg

**corner** `none` or `left` or `right`

Whether to create a right-angled corner, turning `left` or `right`. (Bending right means the corner sticks out to the left, and vice versa.)



Default: `none`

**corner-radius** `length` or `none`

Radius of rounded corners for edges with multiple segments. Note that `none` is distinct from `0pt`.



This length specifies the corner radius for right-angled bends. The actual radius is smaller for acute angles and larger for obtuse angles to balance things visually. (Trust me, it looks naff otherwise!)

If `auto`, defaults to the `diagram()` option `edge-corner-radius`.

Default: `auto`

**marks** pair of strings

The marks (arrowheads) to draw along an edge's stroke. This may be:

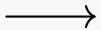
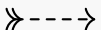


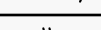
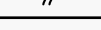
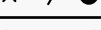
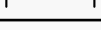
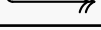
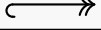
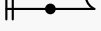

- A shorthand string such as `"->"` or `"hook' - /->"`. Specifically, shorthand strings are of the form  $M_1LM_2$  or  $M_1LM_2LM_3$ , where

$$M_i \in \{>, <, >>, <<, >>>, <<<, |>, <|, |, ||, |||, /, \backslash, x, X, o, O, *, @, \}, <\} \cup N$$

is a mark symbol and  $L \in \{-, --, \dots, =, ==\}$  is the line style. The mark symbol can also be a name,  $M_i \in N = \{\text{hook}, \text{hook}', \text{harpoon}, \text{harpoon}', \text{head}, \text{circle}, \dots\}$  where a trailing ' means to reflect the mark across the stroke.

- An array of marks, where each mark is specified by name or by a dictionary of parameters.

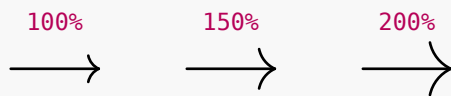
Shorthands are expanded into other arguments. For example, `edge(p1, p2, "=>")` is short for `edge(p1, p2, marks: (none, "head"), "double")`, or more precisely, `edge(p1, p2, ..fletcher.interpret-marks-arg("=>"))`.

Arrow	marks
	<code>"-&gt;"</code>
	<code>"&gt;&gt;--&gt;"</code>
	<code>"&lt;=&gt;"</code>
	<code>"==&gt;"</code>
	<code>"-&gt;&gt;-"</code>
	<code>"x-/-@"</code>
	<code>" . .  "</code>
	<code>"hook-&gt;&gt;"</code>
	<code>"hook' -&gt;&gt;"</code>
	<code>"  -*'-harpoon'"</code>
	<code>("X", (kind: "head", size: 15, sharpness: 40deg))</code>
	<code>((kind: "circle", pos: 0.5, fill: true),)</code>

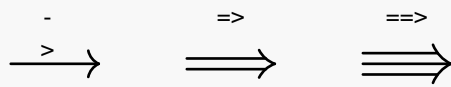
Default: ()

### **mark-scale**    percent

Scale factor for marks or arrowheads.



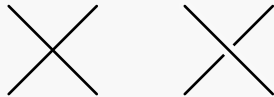
Note that the default arrowheads scale automatically with double and triple strokes:



Default: 100%

### **crossing**    bool

If **true**, draws a backdrop of color `crossing-fill` to give the illusion of lines crossing each other.



You can also pass "**crossing**" as a positional argument as a shorthand for `crossing: true`.

Default: **false**

### **crossing-thickness**    number

Thickness of the “crossing” background stroke, if `crossing: true`, in multiples of the normal stroke’s thickness. Defaults to the `crossing-thickness` option of `diagram()`.



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 `diagram()`.



Default: **auto**

## node()

Draw a labelled node in an diagram which can connect to edges.

### Parameters

```
node(  
  ..args,  
  pos: point,  
  label: content,  
  inset: length auto,  
  outset: length auto,  
  stroke: stroke,  
  fill: paint,  
  width,  
  height,  
  radius,  
  corner-radius,  
  shape: rect circle function auto,  
  extrude: array,  
  defocus: number  
)
```

**pos** point

Dimensionless “elastic coordinates” (x, y) of the node.

See the [diagram\(\)](#) options to control the physical scale of elastic coordinates.

Default: **auto**

**label** content

Content to display inside the node.

Default: **auto**

**inset** length or auto

Padding between the node’s content and its bounding box or bounding circle.

Default: **auto**

**outset** length or auto

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

This does not affect node layout, only how closely edges connect to the node.

Default: **auto**

**stroke** stroke

Stroke style for the node outline. Defaults to the node-stroke option of [diagram\(\)](#).

Default: **auto**

**fill** paint

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

Default: **auto**

**shape** rect or circle or function or **auto**

Shape to draw for the node. If **auto**, one of rect or circle is chosen depending on the aspect ratio of the node's label.

Some other shape functions are provided in the `fletcher.shapes` submodule, including `diamond`, `pill`, `parallelogram`, `hexagon`, and `house`.

Custom shapes should be specified as a function `(node, extrude) => (..)` returning `cetz` objects.

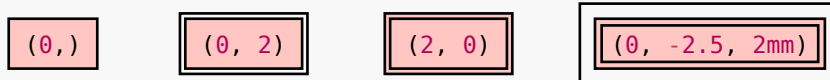
- The node argument is a dictionary containing the node's attributes, including its dimensions (`node.size`), and other options (such as `node.corner-radius`).
- The extrude argument is a length which the shape outline should be extruded outwards by. This serves two functions: to support automatic edge anchoring with a non-zero node outset, and to create multi-stroke effects using the `extrude` node option.

Default: **auto**

**extrude** array

Draw strokes around the node at the given offsets to obtain a multi-stroke effect. Offsets may be numbers (specifying multiples of the stroke's thickness) or lengths.

The node's fill is drawn within the boundary defined by the first offset in the array.



See also the `extrude` option of `edge()`.

Default: **(0,)**

**defocus** number

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

Default: **auto**

## Behind the scenes

---

### `interpret-edge-args()`

Interpret the positional arguments given to an `edge()`.

Tries to intelligently distinguish the `from`, `to`, `marks`, and `label` arguments based on the argument types.

Generally, the following combinations are allowed:

```
edge(..<coords>, ..<marklabel>, ..<options>)  
<coords> = () or (to) or (from, to) or (from, ..vertices, to)  
<marklabel> = (marks, label) or (label, marks) or (marks) or (label) or ()  
<options> = any number of options specified as strings
```

#### Parameters

```
interpret-edge-args(  
    args,  
    options  
)
```

---

### `interpret-mark()`

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

Ensures all required parameters except `rev` and `pos` are present.

#### Parameters

```
interpret-mark(  
    mark,  
    defaults  
)
```

---

### `interpret-marks-arg()`

Parse and interpret the `marks` argument provided to `edge()`. Returns a dictionary of processed `edge()` arguments.

#### Parameters

```
interpret-marks-arg(arg: string array) -> dictionary
```



**arg** `string` or `array`

Can be a string, (e.g. "`->`", "`<=>`"), etc, or an array of marks. A mark can be a string (e.g., "`>`" or "`head`", "`x`" or "`cross`") or a dictionary containing the keys:

- `kind` (required) the mark name, e.g. "`solid`" or "`bar`"
- `pos` the position along the edge to place the mark, from 0 to 1
- `rev` whether to reverse the direction
- parameters specific to the kind of mark, e.g., size or sharpness

---

### `round-arrow-cap-offset()`

Calculate cap offset of round-style arrow cap,  $r \left( \sin \theta - \sqrt{1 - \left( \cos \theta - \frac{|y|}{r} \right)^2} \right)$ .

#### 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.




---

### is-space()

Return true if a content element is a space or sequence of spaces

### Parameters

```
is-space(el)
```

---

### lerp-at()

Linearly interpolate an array with linear extrapolation at bounds

If the index `t` is fractional, adjacent values are linearly interpolated, and if the index is out of array bounds, the value is linearly extrapolated from the nearest two points. (This is kind of funky, but it's the padding style I wanted for coordinates going off-grid.)

### Parameters

```
lerp-at(
  a,
  t
)
```

---

### `compute-final-coordinates()`

Convert elastic diagram coordinates in nodes and edges to canvas coordinates

Nodes have a `pos` (elastic coordinates) and `final-pos` (canvas coordinates), and edges have `from`, `to`, and `vertices` (all canvas coordinates).

#### Parameters

```
compute-final-coordinates(  
  nodes,  
  edges,  
  grid,  
  options  
)
```

---

### `compute-grid()`

Determine the number, sizes and relative positions of rows and columns in the diagram's coordinate grid.

Rows and columns are sized to fit nodes. Coordinates are not required to start at the origin,  $(0,0)$ .

#### Parameters

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

---

### `compute-node-sizes()`

Resolve the sizes of nodes.

Widths and heights that are `auto` are determined by measuring the size of the node's label.

#### Parameters

```
compute-node-sizes(  
  nodes,  
  styles  
)
```

---

### `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 (center: (x, y), size: (width, height)). The coordinates x and y may be floats.

---

### defocus-adjustment()

Return the anchor point for an edge connecting to a node with the “defocus” adjustment.

Basically, for very long/wide nodes, don’t make edges coming in from all angles go to the exact node center, but “spread them out” a bit.

See <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/irt0mvixky>.

### Parameters

```
defocus-adjustment(  
    node,  
    θ  
)
```

---

### draw-edge-arc()

Draw a bent edge.

### Parameters

```
draw-edge-arc(  
    edge: dictionary,  
    debug: int  
)
```

**edge**     dictionary

The edge object, a dictionary, containing:

- vertices: an array of two points, the arc's start and end points.
- bend: The angle of the arc.
- extrude: An array of extrusion lengths to apply a multi-stroke effect with.
- stroke: The stroke style.
- marks: An array of marks to draw along the edge.
- label: Content for label.
- label-side, label-pos, label-sep, and label-anchor.

**debug**     int

Level of debug details to draw.

Default: 0

---

## draw-edge-line()

Draw a straight edge.

### Parameters

```
draw-edge-line(  
  edge: dictionary ,  
  debug: int  
)
```

**edge**     dictionary

The edge object, a dictionary, containing:

- vertices: an array of two points, the line's start and end points.
- extrude: An array of extrusion lengths to apply a multi-stroke effect with.
- stroke: The stroke style.
- marks: An array of marks to draw along the edge.
- label: Content for label.
- label-side, label-pos, label-sep, and label-anchor.

**debug**     int

Level of debug details to draw.

Default: 0

## draw-edge-polyline()

Draw a multi-segment edge

### Parameters

```
draw-edge-polyline(  
  edge: dictionary,  
  debug: int  
)
```

**edge**    dictionary

The edge object, a dictionary, containing:

- vertices: an array of at least two points to draw segments between.
- corner-radius: Radius of curvature between segments.
- extrude: An array of extrusion lengths to apply a multi-stroke effect with.
- stroke: The stroke style.
- marks: An array of marks to draw along the edge.
- label: Content for label.
- label-side, label-pos, label-sep, and label-anchor.

**debug**    int

Level of debug details to draw.

Default: 0

---

## find-farthest-intersection()

Of all the intersection points within a set of [CeTZ](#) objects, find the one which is farthest from a target point and pass it to a callback.

If no intersection points are found, use the target point itself.

### Parameters

```
find-farthest-intersection(  
  objects: cetz array or none,  
  target: point,  
  callback  
)
```

**objects**    cetz array or none

Objects to search within for intersections. If none, callback is immediately called with target.

**target**    point

Target point to sort intersections by proximity with, and to use as a fallback if no intersections are found.