

## Zebraw

Zebraw is a lightweight and fast package for displaying code blocks with line numbers in typst, supporting code line highlighting. The term “**Zebraw**” is a combination of “**zebra**” and “**raw**”, for the highlighted lines will be displayed in the code block like a zebra lines.

### Example

To use, import zebraw package then follow with `#show zebraw.with()` .

```
1 #import "@preview/zebraw:0.3.0": *
2
3 #show: zebraw.with()
4
5 ```typ
6 hi
7 It's a raw block with line numbers.
8 ```
```

```
1 hi
2 It's a raw block with line numbers.
```

The line spacing can be adjusted by passing the inset parameter to the zebraw function. The default value is top: 3pt, bottom: 3pt, left: 3pt, right: 3pt. Notice that by using `#show` , the inset parameter will be applied to all code blocks except code blocks rendered by `#zebraw()` function.

```
1 #show: zebraw.with(
2   inset: (top: 6pt, bottom: 6pt)
3 )
4
5 ```typ
6 hi
7 It's a raw block with line numbers.
8 ```
```

```
1 hi
2 It's a raw block with line numbers.
```

For cases where code line highlighting is needed, you should use `#zebraw()` function with `highlight-lines` parameter to specify the line numbers that need to be highlighted, as shown below:

```
1 #zebraw(
2   highlight-lines: (1, 3),
3   ```typ
4   It's me,
5   hi!
6   I'm the problem it's me.
7   ``` ,
8 )
```

```
1 It's me,
2 hi!
3 I'm the problem it's me.
```

Customize the highlight color by passing the `highlight-color` parameter to the zebraw function:

```
1 #zebraw(
2   highlight-lines: (1,),
3   highlight-color: blue.lighten(90%),
4   ```typ
5   I'm so blue!
6   -- George III
7   ``` ,
8 )
```

```
1 I'm so blue!
2 -- George III
```

For more complex highlighting, you can also add comments to the highlighted lines by passing an array of line numbers and comments to the `highlight-lines` parameter:

```
1 #zebraw(  
2   highlight-lines: (  
3     (1, "auto indent!"),  
4     accept array of line number and comments  
5     (2, [Content available as  
6       *well*.]),  
7     comments can be both string and content  
8     3  
9   ),  
10  highlight-color:  
11  blue.lighten(90%),  
12  comment-font-args: (  
13    fill: blue,  
14    font: "IBM Plex Sans"  
15  ),  
16  comment-flag: "~~~~>",  
17  ``typ  
18  I'm so blue!  
19  -- George III  
20  I'm not.  
21  -- Alexander Hamilton  
22  ```,  
23  )
```

```
1 I'm so blue!  
~~~~> auto indent!  
2 -- George III  
~~~~> Content available as well.  
3 I'm not.  
4 -- Alexander Hamilton
```

You can also add a header or footer to the code block by passing the `header` / `footer` parameter to the `zebraw` function, as shown below:

```
1 #zebraw(  
2   lang: true,  
3   if lang is set to false, then there will be no  
4   language displayed on the end of header  
5   header: "this is the example of  
6   the header",  
7   ``typ  
8   I'm so blue!  
9   -- George III  
10  I'm not.  
11  -- Alexander Hamilton  
12  ```,  
13  footer: "this is the end of the  
14  code",  
15  )
```

```
this is the example of the header typst  
1 I'm so blue!  
2 -- George III  
3 I'm not.  
4 -- Alexander Hamilton  
this is the end of the code
```

To change the rendered results of both pure `typst` raw block and `zebraw` block, you can use the `zebraw-init` function to set the default values for `highlight-color`, `inset`, `comment-color`, `comment-flag`, `comment-font-args`, and `lang`:

```
1 #show: zebraw-init.with(  
2   highlight-color: rgb("#94e2d5").lighten(50%),  
3   inset: (top: 0.3em, right: 0.3em, bottom: 0.3em, left: 0.3em),  
4   comment-color: none,  
5   comment-flag: ">",  
6   comment-font-args: (size: 8pt),
```

```
7 lang: true,  
8 )
```

Without using `zebra-init`, you can still begin with just `zebra` function and use the default values. By using `zebra-init` without any parameters, the values will be reset to the default values.

## Real-world Example

Here is an example of using `zebra` to highlight lines in a Rust code block:

```
Calculate Fibonacci number using recursive function rust  
1 pub fn fibonacci_reccursive(n: i32) → u64 {  
2     if n < 0 {  
3         panic!("{}", n);  
         > to avoid negative numbers  
4     }  
5     match n {  
6         0 ⇒ panic!("zero is not a right argument to fibonacci_reccursive()!"),  
7         1 | 2 ⇒ 1,  
8         3 ⇒ 2,  
9         _ ⇒ fibonacci_reccursive(n - 1) + fibonacci_reccursive(n - 2),  
         > /*  
           50 ⇒ 12586269025,  
           */  
10    }  
11 }
```