Normal `#raw()` works as expected:

```
/*
 * Example taken from
 * https://typst.app/docs/tutorial/formatting/
 */
#show "ArtosFlow": name => box[
#box(image(
"logo.svg",
height: 0.7em,
))
#name
]

// Long line that breaks
This report is embedded in the ArtosFlow project. ArtosFlow is a project of the
Artos Institute.

// Very long line without linebreak
This_report_is_embedded_in_the_ArtosFlow_project._ArtosFlow_is_a_project_of_the_Artos_Institute.

// End example
```

Using `#sourcecode()` will add line numbers and a frame. Very long lines will be clipped.

```
1  /*
2   * Example taken from
3   * https://typst.app/docs/tutorial/formatting/
4   */
5  #show "ArtosFlow": name => box[
6      #box(image(
7          "logo.svg",
8          height: 0.7em,
9      ))
10     #name
11 ]
12
13 // Long line that breaks
14 This report is embedded in the ArtosFlow project. ArtosFlow is a project of
   the Artos Institute.
15
16 // Very long line without linebreak
17 This_report_is_embedded_in_the_ArtosFlow_project._ArtosFlow_is_a_project_of_the_Artos_Institu
18
19 // End example
```

Sourcecode can be loaded from a file and passed to `#sourcefile()`. Any CODELST sourcecode can be wrapped inside `#figure()` as expected.

CODELST blocks line numbers can be formatted via a `#show()` rules like:

```
show <line-number>: (n) => { ... }
```

To the right in Listing 1 you can see the `typst.toml` file of this package with some *fancy line numbers*.

```toml
[package]
name = "codelst"
version = "0.0.4"
entrypoint = "codelst.typ"
authors = ["Jonas Neugebauer"]
license = "MIT"
description = "A typst package to render sourcecode"
repository = "https://github.com/jneug/typst-codelst"
exclude = ["example.typ", "example.pdf", "manual.pdf", "manual.typ", "tbump.toml"]
```

Listing 1: typst.toml

Since packages can't `#read()` files from outside their own directory, you can alias `#sourcefile()` for a more convenient command:

```
let srcfile( filename, ..args ) = sourcefile(read(filename), file:filename, ..args)
```

Formatting is controlled through options. To use a default style, create an alias for your command:

```
let code = sourcecode.with(
numbers-style: (lno) => text(black, lno),
frame: none
)
```

`#sourcecode()` accepts a number of arguments to affect the output like *highlighting lines*, *restrict the line range* or *place labels* in specific lines to reference them later.

```
    #"hello world!" \
    #"\"hello\n  world\"!" \
    #"1 2 3".split() \
    #"1,2;3".split(regex("[,;]")) \
    #(regex("\d+") in "ten euros") \
    #(regex("\d+") in "10 euros")
```

To reference a line use `#lineref()`:

- See line 11 for an example of the `split()` function.

Long code breaks to new pages and line numbers should (for the most part) still stay aligned. To have listings in figures break, you need to allow it via a `#show()` rule:

```
#show figure.where(kind: raw): set block(breakable: true)
```

Listing 2: *Code of this example file.*

````
#import "./codelst.typ": sourcecode, sourcefile, lineref, code-frame

#let codelst = text(fill: rgb(254,48,147), smallcaps("codelst"))
#let cmd( name ) = text(fill: rgb(99, 170, 234), raw(block:false, sym.hash + name.text + sym.paren.l + sym.paren.r))

#let code-block = block.with(
    stroke: 1pt,
    inset: 0.65em,
    radius: 4pt
)

#let code-example = ```typ
/*
 * Example taken from
 * https://typst.app/docs/tutorial/formatting/
 */
#show "ArtosFlow": name => box[
    #box(image(
        "logo.svg",
        height: 0.7em,
    ))
    #name
]

// Long line that breaks
This report is embedded in the ArtosFlow project. ArtosFlow is a project of the Artos Institute.

// Very long line without linebreak
This_report_is_embedded_in_the_ArtosFlow_project._ArtosFlow_is_a_project_of_the_Artos_Institut

// End example
```



Normal #cmd[raw] works as expected:

#code-block(code-example)

Using #cmd[sourcecode] will add line numbers and a frame. Very long lines will be clipped.

#code-block(sourcecode(code-example))

Sourcecode can be loaded from a file and passed to #cmd[sourcefile]. Any #codelst sourcecode can be wrapped inside #cmd[figure] as expected.

#codelst blocks line numbers can be formatted via a #cmd[show] rules like:

```typc
show <line-number>: (n) => { ... }
```

#code-block[
````
````

```
    #let filename = "typst.toml"
    #let number-format(n) = text(fill: blue, emph(n))

    #show figure.where(kind: raw): (fig) => grid(
        columns: (1fr, 2fr),
        gutter: .65em,
        [
            #set align(left)
            #set par(justify:true)
            To the right in @lst-sourcefile you can see the #raw(filename) file
of this package with some #number-format[fancy line numbers].
        ],
        fig
    )
    #show <line-number>: number-format

    #figure(
        caption: filename,
        sourcefile(
            numbers-side: right,
            file: filename,
            read(filename))
    )<lst-sourcefile>
]

Since packages can't #cmd[read] files from outside their own directory, you can
alias #cmd[sourcefile] for a more convenient command:

```typc
let srcfile( filename, ..args ) = sourcefile(read(filename),
file:filename, ..args)
```
#let srcfile(filename, ..args) = sourcefile(read(filename),
file:filename, ..args)

Formatting is controlled through options. To use a default style, create an
alias for your command:

```typc
let code = sourcecode.with(
    numbers-style: (lno) => text(black, lno),
    frame: none
)
```

#cmd[sourcecode] accepts a number of arguments to affect the output like
highlighting lines, _restrict the line range_ or _place labels_ in specific
lines to reference them later.
#code-block[
    #sourcecode(
        numbers-start: 9,
        highlighted: (14,),
        highlight-labels: true,
        highlight-color: rgb(250, 190, 144),
        gutter: 2em,
```

```
        label-regex: regex("<([a-z-]+)>"),
        frame: (code) => block(width:100%, fill: rgb(254, 249, 222), inset: 5pt, code)
    )[```typ
    #"hello world!" \
    #"\"hello\n  world\"!" \
    #"1 2 3".split() \ <split-example>
    #"1,2;3".split(regex("[,;]")) \
    #(regex("\d+") in "ten euros") \
    #(regex("\d+") in "10 euros")
    ```]
]

To reference a line use #cmd[lineref]:

- See #lineref(<split-example>) for an example of the `split()` function.

Long code breaks to new pages and line numbers should (for the most part) still stay aligned. To have listings in figures break, you need to allow it via a #cmd[show] rule:

```typ
#show figure.where(kind: raw): set block(breakable: true)
```

#[
    #show figure.where(kind: raw): set block(breakable: true)

    #show figure.where(kind: raw): (fig) => [
        #v(1em)
        #set align(center)
        #strong([#fig.supplement #fig.counter.display()]): #emph(fig.caption)
        #fig.body
    ]

    #figure(
        srcfile("example.typ", highlighted: range(121, 136), numbers-step: 5, numbers-first: 5),
        caption: "Code of this example file."
)
]

#pagebreak()
== More examples

And last but not least, some weird examples of stuff you can do with this package (example code taken from #link("https://github.com/rust-lang/rust-by-example/blob/master/src/fn.md", raw("rust-lang/rust-by-example"))):

#sourcecode(frame:none, numbering:none)[
    ```rust
// Unlike C/C++, there's no restriction on the order of function definitions
fn main() {
    // We can use this function here, and define it somewhere later
    fizzbuzz_to(100);
}
```

```
]

#sourcecode(
    numbering: "I",
    numbers-style: (lno) => align(right, [#text(eastern, emph(lno)) |]),
    gutter: 1em,
  tab-indent: 8,
  gobble: 1,
  showlines: true,
)[
    ```rust


        // Function that returns a boolean value
        fn is_divisible_by(lhs: u32, rhs: u32) -> bool {
                // Corner case, early return
                if rhs == 0 {
                        return false;
                }

                // This is an expression, the `return` keyword is not necessary
here
                lhs % rhs == 0
        }


    ```
]

#block(width:100%)[
  #sourcecode(
    frame: block.with(width: 75%, fill:rgb("#b7d4cf"), inset:5mm)
)[```rust
  // Functions that "don't" return a value, actually return the unit type `()`
  fn fizzbuzz(n: u32) -> () {
      if is_divisible_by(n, 15) {
          println!("fizzbuzz");
      } else if is_divisible_by(n, 3) {
          println!("fizz");
      } else if is_divisible_by(n, 5) {
          println!("buzz");
      } else {
          println!("{}", n);
      }
  }
```]
  #place(top+right, block(width:23%)[
    #set par(justify:true)
    #lorem(40)
  ])
]

#sourcecode(
    numbering: "(1)",
```
```

```
        numbers-side: right,
        numbers-style: (lno) => text(1.5em, rgb(143, 254, 9), [#sym.arrow.l #lno]),

        frame: (code) => {
            set text(luma(245))
            code-frame(
                fill: luma(24),
                stroke: 4pt + rgb(143, 254, 9),
                radius: 0pt,
                inset: .65em,
                code
            )
        })[```rust
    // When a function returns `()`, the return type can be omitted from the
    // signature
    fn fizzbuzz_to(n: u32) {
        for n in 1..=n {
            fizzbuzz(n);
        }
    }
    ```]
```
```

More examples

And last but not least, some weird examples of stuff you can do with this package (example code taken from `rust-lang/rust-by-example`):

```
// Unlike C/C++, there's no restriction on the order of function definitions
fn main() {
    // We can use this function here, and define it somewhere later
    fizzbuzz_to(100);
}
```

```
I|
II|
III|          // Function that returns a boolean value
IV|           fn is_divisible_by(lhs: u32, rhs: u32) -> bool {
V|                            // Corner case, early return
VI|                           if rhs == 0 {
VII|                                      return false;
VIII|                         }
IX|
X|                            // This is an expression, the `return` keyword is not
     necessary here
XI|                           lhs % rhs == 0
XII|          }
XIII|
XIV|
```

```
1  // Functions that "don't" return a value, actually
   return the unit type `()`
2  fn fizzbuzz(n: u32) -> () {
3      if is_divisible_by(n, 15) {
4          println!("fizzbuzz");
5      } else if is_divisible_by(n, 3) {
6          println!("fizz");
7      } else if is_divisible_by(n, 5) {
8          println!("buzz");
9      } else {
10         println!("{}", n);
11     }
12 }
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri tamen permagna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere.

```
// When a function returns `()`, the return type can be omitted from the  ← (1)
// signature                                                               ← (2)
fn fizzbuzz_to(n: u32) {                                                   ← (3)
    for n in 1..=n {                                                       ← (4)
        fizzbuzz(n);                                                       ← (5)
    }                                                                      ← (6)
}                                                                          ← (7)
```