

Crudo

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<https://github.com/SillyFreak/typst-crudo>

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ABSTRACT

Crudo lets you take slices from raw blocks and more: slice, filter, transform and join the lines of raw blocks.

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I INTRODUCTION

raw elements feel similar to arrays and strings in a lot of ways: they feel like lists of lines; it's common to want to extract specific lines, join multiple ones together, etc. As values, though, raw elements don't behave this way.

While a package can't add methods such as `raw.slice()` to an element, we can at least provide functions to help with common tasks. The module reference describes these utility functions:

- `r2l()` and `l2r()` are the building blocks the others build on: *raw-to-lines* and *lines-to-raw* conversions.
- `transform()` is one layer above and allows arbitrarily transforming an array of strings.
- `map()`, `filter()` and `slice()` are analogous to their array counterparts.
- `lines()` is similar to `slice()` but allows more advanced line selections in a single step.
- `join()` combines multiple raw elements and is convenient e.g. to add preambles to code snippets.

All functions that accept raw elements as parameters alternatively accept simple strings. In these cases, a string code behaves like `raw(code)`, i.e. it's not a block element and has no `lang` set on it. This is mostly useful with `join()`, which takes multiple raw elements, but the other functions don't disallow this usage.

II MODULE REFERENCE

II.a crudo

- `r2l()`
- `l2r()`
- `transform()`
- `map()`
- `filter()`
- `slice()`
- `lines()`
- `join()`

```
r2l(raw-block: content str) -> array
```

raw-to-lines: extract lines and properties from a raw element.

<pre>1 crudo.r2l(``txt 2 first line 3 second line 4 ``)</pre>	<pre>(("first line", "second line"), (block: true, lang: "txt"),)</pre>
---	---

Note that even though you will usually want to use this on raw *blocks*, this is not a necessity:

<pre>1 crudo.r2l(2 raw("first line\nsecond line") 3)</pre>	<pre>(("first line", "second line"), (:))</pre>
--	---

For flexibility, regular strings are also supported. Strings don't have a language and aren't blocks:

```
1 crudo.r2l("first line\nsecond line")
```

```
typc
```

```
(( "first line", "second line"), (:))
```

Parameters:

`raw-block (content or str)` – a single raw element or (multi line) string

```
l2r(lines: array, ..properties: arguments) -> content
```

lines-to-raw: convert lines into a raw element. Properties for the created element can be passed as parameters.

```
1 crudo.l2r(
2   ("first line", "second line")
3 )
```

```
typc
```

```
first line
second line
```

Note that even though you will usually want to construct raw *blocks*, this is not assumed. To create blocks, pass the appropriate parameter:

```
1 crudo.l2r(
2   ("first line", "second line"),
3   block: true,
4 )
```

```
typc
```

```
1 first line
2 second line
```

Parameters:

`lines (array)` – an array of strings

`..properties (arguments)` – properties for constructing the new raw element

```
transform(raw-block: content str, mapper: function) -> content
```

Transforms all lines of a raw element and creates a new one with the lines. All properties of the element (e.g. block and lang) are preserved.

```
1 crudo.transform(
2   ``typc
3   let foo() = {
4     // some comment
5     ... do something ...
6   }
7   ```,
8   lines => lines.filter(l => {
9     // only preserve non-comment lines
10    not l.starts-with(regex("\s*/"))
11  })
12 )
```

```
typc
```

```
1 let foo() = {
2   ... do something ...
3 }
```

```
typc
```

Parameters:

`raw-block (content or str)` – a single raw element or (multi line) string

`mapper (function)` – a function that takes an array of strings and returns a new one

```
map(raw-block: content str, mapper: function) -> content
```

Maps individual lines of a raw element and creates a new one with the lines. All properties of the element (e.g. block and lang) are preserved.

<pre>1 crudo.map(typc 2 ``typc 3 let foo() = { 4 // some comment 5 ... do something ... 6 } 7 `` , 8 l => l.trim() 9)</pre>	<pre>1 let foo() = { typc 2 // some comment 3 ... do something ... 4 }</pre>
--	---

Parameters:

`raw-block (content or str)` – a single raw element or (multi line) string

`mapper (function)` – a function that takes a string and returns a new one

```
filter(raw-block: content str, test: function) -> content
```

Filters lines of a raw element and creates a new one with the lines. All properties of the element (e.g. block and lang) are preserved.

<pre>1 crudo.filter(typc 2 ``typc 3 let foo() = { 4 // some comment 5 ... do something ... 6 } 7 `` , 8 l => not l.starts-with(regex("\s*//")) 9)</pre>	<pre>1 let foo() = { typc 2 ... do something ... 3 }</pre>
--	---

Parameters:

`raw-block (content or str)` – a single raw element or (multi line) string

`test (function)` – a function that takes a string and returns a new one

```
slice(raw-block: content str, ..args: arguments) -> content
```

Slices lines of a raw element and creates a new one with the lines. All properties of the element (e.g. block and lang) are preserved.

<pre>1 crudo.slice(2 ``typc 3 let foo() = { 4 // some comment 5 ... do something ... 6 } 7 `` , 8 1, 3, 9)</pre>	<pre>1 // some comment 2 ... do something ...</pre>
--	---

Parameters:

`raw-block (content or str)` – a single raw element or (multi line) string

`..args (arguments)` – the same arguments as accepted by `array.slice()`

```
lines(raw-block: content str , ..line-numbers: arguments , zero-based: boolean ) -> content
```

Extracts lines of a raw element similar to how e.g. printers select page ranges. All properties of the element (e.g. block and lang) are preserved.

This function is comparable to `slice()` but doesn't have the the option to specify the *number* of selected lines via count. On the other hand, multiple ranges of pages can be selected, and indices are one-based by default, which may be more natural for line numbers.

Lines are selected by any number of parameters. Each parameter can take either of three forms:

- a single number: that line is included in the output
- an array of numbers: these lines are included in the output (a major usecase being `range()` – but beware that `range()` uses an exclusive end index)
- a string containing numbers (e.g. "1") and inclusive ranges (e.g. "2-3") separated by commas. Range limits may be omitted (e.g. "-2", "2-"), meaning the range starts/ends at the first/last line. Whitespace is allowed.

All three kinds of parameters can be mixed, and lines can be selected any number of times and in any order.

<pre>1 crudo.lines(2 ``typc 3 let foo() = { 4 // some comment 5 ... do something ... 6 // another comment 7 } 8 `` , 9 "-2,4-,1", "2-3", range(3, 5), 5, 10)</pre>	<pre>1 let foo() = { 2 // some comment 3 // another comment 4 } 5 let foo() = { 6 // some comment 7 ... do something ... 8 ... do something ... 9 // another comment 10 }</pre>
--	---

Parameters:

`raw-block (content or str)` – a single raw element or (multi line) string

`..line-numbers (arguments)` – any number of line number specifiers, as described above

`zero-based (boolean = false)` – whether the supplied numbers are one-based line numbers or zero-based indices

```
join(..raw-blocks: arguments, main: int auto) -> content
```

Joins lines of multiple raw elements and creates a new one with the lines. All properties of the main element (e.g. block and lang) are preserved.

<pre>1 crudo.join(typc 2 ``java 3 let foo() = { 4 // some comment 5 ... do something ... 6 } 7 `` , 8 ``typc 9 let bar() = { 10 // some comment 11 ... do something ... 12 } 13 `` , 14 main: -1, 15)</pre>	<pre>1 let foo() = {typc 2 // some comment 3 ... do something ... 4 } 5 let bar() = { 6 // some comment 7 ... do something ... 8 }</pre>
--	---

String parameters are allowed; the main parameter defaults to the first raw block:

<pre>1 crudo.join(typc 2 "// these strings don't", 3 "// determine the properties", 4 ``typ 5 // this raw block does: 6 // still Typst! 7 `` , 8)</pre>	<pre>1 // these strings don'ttyp 2 // determine the properties 3 // this raw block does: 4 // still Typst!</pre>
---	---

Parameters:

`..raw-blocks (arguments)` – any number of single raw elements or (multi line) strings

`main (int or auto = auto)` – the index of the raw element of which properties should be preserved.

Negative indices count from the back. `auto` chooses the first positional argument that is a raw element and not a string, if any.