Catppuccin for Typst

Soothing pastel theme for Typst

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TimeTravelPenguin

Abstract

The **catppuccin** package provides colourful Catppuccin asthetics for Typst documents. It provides four soothing pastel themes that is easy on the eyes. This manual provides a detailed documentation of the package.

THIS MANUAL IS CURRENTLY A WORK IN PROGRESS.

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1. Overview

1.1. About

This document provides a detailed documentation of the **catppuccin** package for Typst. Inspired by the LATEX Catppuccin package, this package hopes to make writing in Typst more pleasurable and easy to use.

As someone who has done a lot of LaTeX, I found myself spending a lot of time writing in dark themes (usually by inverting the document colors). Eventually I found the Catppuccin package for LaTeX, and I incorperated it into my custom preable to allow me to enable, disable, or configure the enabled theme. When I finished, I would submit my work with the theme disabled, without explicitly removing code!

I have plans for the future of this package, such as added styling and perhaps integration with other packages (if that ever becomes easier to do without making a new package).

1.2. Basic Usage

Using this package is simple. See Listing 1 for an example of how to use the package.

```
#import "catppuccin.typ": catppuccin, themes

#show: catppuccin.with(
   flavor: themes.mocha,
   code_block: true,
   code_syntax: true,
)

// The rest of your document
   Listing 1: Example usage of the Catppuccin package
```

You can disable the theme by commenting out or deleting the show block. Just note that if you are manually accessing palettes via the <code>get-palette(flavor)</code> function, you will need to manually account for those changes. It is planned to make this easier in the future be it though a redesign or simple helper functions.

2. Modules

2.1. Catppuccin

- catppuccin()
- get_palette()

Variables:

themes

2.1.1. catppuccin

Configure your document to use a Catppuccin flavor.

Example:

```
#import "@preview/catppuccin": catppuccin, themes
#show: catppuccin.with(themes.mocha, code_block: true, code_syntax: true)
```

This should be used at the top of your document.

Parameters

```
catppuccin(
  theme: string,
  code_block: boolean,
  code_syntax: boolean,
  body: content
) -> content
```

```
theme string
```

The flavor to set.

```
code_block boolean
```

Whether to styalise code blocks.

Default: true

```
code_syntax boolean
```

Whether to use Catppuccin syntax highlighting in code blocks.

Default: true

```
body content
```

The content to apply the flavor to.

2.1.2. get_palette

Get the color palette for the given theme. The returned dictionary has keys as defined in Flavor Schemas 3.1..

Example

```
#let items = themes.values().map(theme => [
  #let palette = get_palette(theme)
  #let rainbow = (
    "red", "yellow", "green",
    "blue", "mauve",
  ).map(c => palette.colors.at(c).rgb)
  #let fills = (
    gradient.linear(..rainbow),
    gradient.radial(..rainbow),
    gradient.conic(..rainbow),
  #stack(
   dir: ttb,
    spacing: 4pt,
    text(palette.name + ":"),
    stack(
     dir: ltr,
      spacing: 3mm,
      ..fills.map(fill => square(fill: fill))
#grid(columns: 1, gutter: lem, ..items)
```



Parameters

get palette(theme: string) -> dictionary

theme string

The theme to get the palette for. The dict themes can be used to simplify this.

2.1.3. themes dictionary

The available flavors for Catppuccin. Given simply by the dictionary

```
#let themes = (
   latte: "latte",
   frappe: "frappe",
   macchiato: "macchiato",
   mocha: "mocha",
)
```

These names are used to set the theme of the document. To access the accented names, you can use get palette() and access the name key.

3. Flavors

The Catppuccin package comes with four flavors: **Latte**, **Frappe**, **Macchiato**, and **Mocha**. Each flavor has its own unique color palette that is easy on the eyes. You can choose a flavor by setting the flavor parameter in the catppuccin.with function.

In this package, we refer to the dictionary related to each flavor with the type alias flavor.

3.1. Flavor Schema

Here we describe the schema for the flavor dictionary. Use get-palette() function to

- name string The name of the flavor (e.g. Frappé)
- emoji string The emoji associated with the flavor.
- **order** <u>integer</u> The order of the flavor in the Catppuccin lineup.
- dark boolean Whether the flavor is a dark theme.
- **light** boolean Whether the flavor is a light theme.
- **colors** dictionary A dictionary of colors used in the flavor. Keys are the color names as a string and values are dictionaries with the following keys:
 - ▶ name string The name of the color.
 - **order** integer The order of the color in the palette.
 - ▶ hex string The hex value of the color.
 - ► rgb string The RGB value of the color.
 - accent boolean Whether the color is an accent color.

Variables:

- latte
- frappe
- macchiato
- mocha

3.1.1. latte flavor

The Latte color palette.

Example

```
#let theme = themes.latte
#let palette = get_palette(theme) Selected theme: Latte
Selected theme: #palette.name #palette.emoji
```

3.1.2. frappe flavor

The Frappé color palette.

Example

```
#let theme = themes.frappe
#let palette = get_palette(theme) Selected theme: Frappé
Selected theme: #palette.name #palette.emoji
```

3.1.3. macchiato flavor

The Macchiato color palette.

Example

#let theme = themes.macchiato
#let palette = get_palette(theme)
Selected theme: #palette.name #palette.emoji

Selected theme: Macchiato

3.1.4. mocha flavor

The Mocha color palette.

Example

#let theme = themes.mocha
#let palette = get_palette(theme)
Selected theme: #palette.name #palette.emoji

Selected theme: Mocha

3.2. Tidy Styles

3.3. Version