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# 1. Canvas

## 1.1. canvas

```
canvas(  
    length: length,  
    x: number vector,  
    y: number vector,  
    z: number vector,  
    baseline: none number coordinate,  
    debug: bool,  
    background: none color,  
    stroke: none stroke,  
    padding: none number array dictionary,  
    body none array element  
) -> content
```

Sets up a canvas for drawing on.

### 1.1.1. Parameters

- **length** length

Used to specify what 1 coordinate unit is. Note that ratios are no longer supported! You can wrap the canvas into a layout(`ly => canvas(length: ly.width * <ratio>, ...)`).

- **baseline** none number coordinate

Specifies the coordinate to use as the baseline. Setting this the canvas behaves like a box element instead of a block.

- **body** none array element

A code block in which functions from the draw module have been called.

- **background** none color

A color to be used for the background of the canvas.

- **stroke** none stroke

Stroke style to apply to the canvas top-level element (box or block)

- **padding** none number array dictionary

How much padding to add to the canvas. none applies no padding. A number applies padding to all sides equally. A dictionary applies padding following Typst's pad function: <https://typst.app/docs/reference/layout/pad/>. An array follows CSS like padding: (y, x), (top, x, bottom) or (top, right, bottom, left).

- **x** number vector

Sets up the x vector of the coordinate system to (x, 0, 0) or to the given vector.

- **y** number vector

Sets up the y vector of the coordinate system to (0, y, 0) or to the given vector.

- **z** number vector

Sets up the z vector of the coordinate system to (0, 0, z) or to the given vector.

- **debug** bool

Shows the bounding boxes of each element when true.

## 2. Shapes

### 2.1. circle

```
circle(  
  ..points-style coordinate style,  
  name: none str,  
  anchor: none str  
)
```

Draws a circle or ellipse.

	// Draw a circle with center (0, 0) circle((0, 0))
	// Draw an ellipse circle((2, 0), radius: (1, 0.5))
	let (a, b) = ((2, 1), (1, 1))  // Draw a circle with its center at (2, 1), going // through point (1, 1) circle(a, b)  // Show both points set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: 1pt, fill: white)) content(a, [A]); content(b, [B])

#### 2.1.0.0.1. Styling

Root: `circle`

#### 2.1.0.0.2. Anchors

Supports border and path anchors. The "center" anchor is the default.

#### 2.1.1. Parameters

- `..points-style` coordinate `style`

The position to place the circle on. If given two coordinates, the distance between them is used as radius. If given a single coordinate, the radius can be set via the `radius` (style) argument.

- `name` none str
- `anchor` none str
- `radius` number array

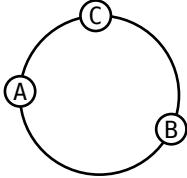
A number that defines the size of the circle's radius. Can also be set to a tuple of two numbers to define the radii of an ellipse, the first number is the x radius and the second is the y radius.

## 2.2. circle-through

```
circle-through(  
  a coordinate,  
  b coordinate,  
  c coordinate,  
  name: none str,  
  anchor: none str,
```

```
..style style  
)
```

Draws a circle through three coordinates.



```
let (a, b, c) = ((0, 0), (2, -0.5), (1, 1))  
  
// Draw a circle through 3 points  
circle-through(a, b, c, name: "c")  
  
// Show the points  
set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: 1pt, fill: white))  
content(a, [A]); content(b, [B]); content(c, [C])
```

#### 2.2.0.0.1. Styling

**Root:** circle

circle-through has the same styling as circle except for radius as the circle's radius is calculated by the given coordinates.

#### 2.2.0.0.2. Anchors

Supports the same anchors as circle as well as:

- a Coordinate a
- b Coordinate b
- c Coordinate c

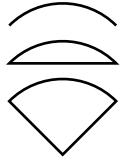
#### 2.2.1. Parameters

- **a coordinate**  
Coordinate a.
- **b coordinate**  
Coordinate b.
- **c coordinate**  
Coordinate c.
- **name none str**
- **anchor none str**
- **..style style**

### 2.3. arc

```
arc(  
  position coordinate,  
  start: auto angle,  
  stop: auto angle,  
  delta: auto angle,  
  name: none str,  
  anchor: none str,  
  ..style style  
)
```

Draws a circular segment.



```
arc((0,0), start: 45deg, stop: 135deg)
arc((0,-0.5), start: 45deg, delta: 90deg, mode: "CLOSE")
arc((0,-1), stop: 135deg, delta: 90deg, mode: "PIE")
```

Note that two of the three angle arguments (`start`, `stop` and `delta`) must be set. The current position () gets updated to the arc's end coordinate (anchor `arc-end`).

### 2.3.0.1. Styling

**Root:** `arc`

### 2.3.0.2. Anchors

Supports border and path anchors.

**arc-start** The position at which the arc's curve starts, this is the default.

**arc-end** The position of the arc's curve end.

**arc-center** The midpoint of the arc's curve.

**center** The center of the arc, this position changes depending on if the arc is closed or not.

**chord-center** Center of chord of the arc drawn between the start and end point.

**origin** The origin of the arc's circle.

### 2.3.1. Parameters

- **position** `coordinate`

Position to place the arc at.

- **start** `auto` `angle`

The angle at which the arc should start. Remember that `0deg` points directly towards the right and `90deg` points up.

- **stop** `auto` `angle`

The angle at which the arc should stop.

- **delta** `auto` `angle`

The change in angle away start or stop.

- **name** `none` `str`

- **anchor** `none` `str`

- **..style** `style`

- **radius** `number` `array`

The radius of the arc. An elliptical arc can be created by passing a tuple of numbers where the first element is the x radius and the second element is the y radius.

- **mode** `str`

The options are: "OPEN" no additional lines are drawn so just the arc is shown; "CLOSE" a line is drawn from the start to the end of the arc creating a circular segment; "PIE" lines are drawn from the start and end of the arc to the origin creating a circular sector.

- **update-position** `bool`

Update the current canvas position to the arc's end point (anchor "`arc-end`"). This overrides the default of `true`, that allows chaining of (`arc`) elements.

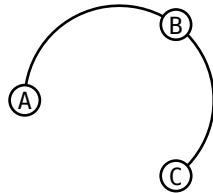
## 2.4. arc-through

```
arc-through(
  a coordinate,
```

```
b coordinate,
c coordinate,
name: none str,
..style style
)
```

Draws an arc that passes through three points a, b and c.

Note that all three points must not lie on a straight line, otherwise the function fails.



```
let (a, b, c) = ((0, 1), (2, 2), (2, 0))

// Draw an arc through 3 points
arc-through(a, b, c)

// Show the points
set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: 1pt, fill: white))
content(a, [A]); content(b, [B]); content(c, [C])
```

#### 2.4.0.0.1. Styling

**Root:** arc

Uses the same styling as arc.

#### 2.4.0.0.2. Anchors

For anchors see arc.

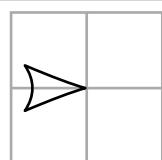
### 2.4.1. Parameters

- **a** coordinate  
Start position of the arc
- **b** coordinate  
Position the arc passes through
- **c** coordinate  
End position of the arc
- **name** none str
- **..style** style

## 2.5. mark

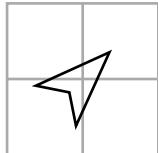
```
mark(
  from coordinate,
  to coordinate angle,
  ..style str style
)
```

Draws a single mark pointing towards a target coordinate.



```
// Show a grid
grid((-1, -1), (1, 1), stroke: gray)

// Draw a mark with its tip at (0, 0) pointing to (1, 0)
mark((0, 0), (1, 0), symbol: ">", scale: 4)
```



```
// Show a grid
grid((-1, -1), (1, 1), stroke: gray)

// Draw a mark with its center at (0, 0) pointing to (1, 1)
mark((0, 0), (1, 1), symbol: ">>", anchor: "center", scale: 5)
```

Note: To place a mark centered at the first coordinate (`from`) use the marks `anchor: "center"` style.

### 2.5.0.1. Styling

**Root:** `mark`

You can directly use the styling from mark styling.

### 2.5.1. Parameters

- `from` coordinate

The position to place the mark.

- `to` coordinate `angle`

The position or angle the mark should point towards.

- `..style str style`

If the third positional argument is of type string, it is treated as mark name (e.g. ">") and overrules style keys such as `mark.symbol` or `mark.end`

## 2.6. line

```
line(
  ..pts-style coordinate style,
  close: bool,
  name: none str
)
```

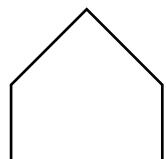
Draws a line, more than two points can be given to create a line-strip.



```
// Draw a line between two points
line((0, 0), (1.5, 1))
```

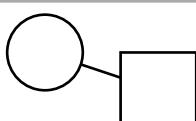


```
// Draw a line between more than two points
line((0, 0), (1, 0.5), (2, -0.5), (3, 0))
```



```
// Draw a polygon using `close: true`
line((0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2,0), close: true)
```

If the first or last coordinates are given as the name of an element, that has a "default" anchor, the intersection of that element's border and a line from the first or last two coordinates given is used as coordinate. This is useful to span a line between the borders of two elements.



```
circle((1,2), radius: .5, name: "a")
rect((2,1), (rel: (1,1)), name: "b")
line("a", "b")
```

### 2.6.0.1. Styling

**Root:** line

Supports mark styling.

### 2.6.0.2. Anchors

Supports path anchors.

**centroid** The centroid anchor is calculated for *closed non self-intersecting* polygons if all vertices share the same z value.

## 2.6.1. Parameters

- `..pts-style` coordinate style

Positional two or more coordinates to draw lines between. Accepts style key-value pairs.

- `close` bool

If true, the line-strip gets closed to form a polygon

- `name` none str

## 2.7. polygon

```
polygon(  
    origin coordinate,  
    sides int,  
    angle: angle,  
    name: none str,  
    anchor: ,  
    ..style  
)
```

Draws a regular polygon.



```
set-style(polygon: (radius: 0.65))  
  
polygon((0, 0), 3, angle: 90deg)  
polygon((1.5, 0), 5)  
polygon((3, 0), 7)
```

### 2.7.0.1. Styling

**Root:** polygon

## 2.7.1. Parameters

- `origin` coordinate

Coordinate to draw the polygon at

- `sides` int

Number of sides of the polygon ( $\geq 3$ )

- `angle` angle

Angle angle to rotate the polygon around its origin

- `name` none str

- `radius` number

Radius of the polygon

## 2.8. n-star

```
n-star(  
    origin coordinate,
```

```

    sides int,
    angle: angle,
    name: none str,
    anchor: ,
    ..style
)

```

Draws a n-pointed star.



```

set-style(n-star: (radius: 0.65))

n-star((0, 0), 5)

// An 8-pointed star, rotated
n-star((1.5, 0), 8, angle: 11.25deg)

// A 6-pointed star showing its inner hexagon
n-star((3, 0), 6, show-inner: true)

```

### 2.8.0.1. Styling

Root: nstar

### 2.8.1. Parameters

- **origin** coordinate

Coordinate to draw the star's center at.

- **sides** int

Number of points of the star ( $\geq 3$ ).

- **angle** angle

Angle to rotate the star around its origin.

- **name** none str

An optional name to identify the shape.

- **radius** number

The radius of the star's outer points.

- **inner-radius** number ratio

The radius (if of type ratio, relative to the outer radius) of the star's inner points of the star's inner points.

- **show-inner** bool

If true, also draws the inner polygon connecting the star's inner points.

- **fill** color gradient

The fill color for the star.

- **stroke** color thickness ...

The stroke for the star and the inner polygon.

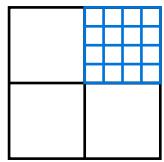
## 2.9. grid

```

grid(
  from coordinate,
  to coordinate,
  name: none str,
  ..style style
)

```

Draws a grid between two coordinates



```
// Draw a grid
grid((0,0), (2,2))

// Draw a smaller blue grid
grid((1,1), (2,2), stroke: blue, step: .25)
```

### 2.9.0.1. Styling

Root: grid

### 2.9.0.2. Anchors

Supports border anchors.

### 2.9.1. Parameters

- **from** coordinate

The top left of the grid

- **to** coordinate

The bottom right of the grid

- **name** none str

- **..style** style

- **step** number array dictionary

Distance between grid lines. A distance of 1 means to draw a grid line every 1 length units in x- and y-direction. If given a dictionary with x and y keys or a tuple, the step is set per axis.

- **shift** number array dictionary

Offset of the grid lines. Supports an array of the form (x, y) or a dictionary of the form (x: <number>, y: <number>).

- **help-lines** bool

If true, force the stroke style to gray + 0.2pt

## 2.10. content

```
content(
  ..args-style coordinate content style,
  angle: angle coordinate,
  anchor: none str,
  name: none str
)
```

Positions Typst content in the canvas. Note that the content itself is not transformed only its position is.

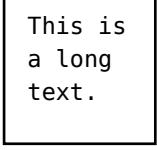
Hello World!

```
| content((0,0), [Hello World!])
```

To put text on a line you can let the function calculate the angle between its position and a second coordinate by passing it to angle:

Text on a line

```
line((0, 0), (3, 1), name: "line")
content(
  ("line.start", 50%, "line.end"),
  angle: "line.end",
  padding: .1,
  anchor: "south",
  [Text on a line]
)
```



```
// Place content in a rect between two coordinates
content(
  (0, 0),
  (2, 2),
  box(
    par(justify: false)[This is a long text.],
    stroke: 1pt,
    width: 100%,
    height: 100%,
    inset: 1em
  )
)
```

### 2.10.0.1. Styling

**Root:** content

### 2.10.0.2. Anchors

Supports border anchors, the default anchor is set to **center**.

**mid** Content center, from baseline to top bounds

**mid-east** Content center extended to the east

**mid-west** Content center extended to the west

**base** Horizontally centered baseline of the content

**base-east** Baseline height extended to the east

**base-west** Baseline height extended to the west

**text** Position at the content start on the baseline of the content

## 2.10.1. Parameters

- **.args-style** coordinate **content** style

When one coordinate is given as a positional argument, the content will be placed at that position.

When two coordinates are given as positional arguments, the content will be placed inside a rectangle between the two positions. All named arguments are styling and any additional positional arguments will panic.

- **angle** angle coordinate

Rotates the content by the given angle. A coordinate can be given to rotate the content by the angle between it and the first coordinate given in args. This effectively points the right hand side of the content towards the coordinate. This currently exists because Typst's rotate function does not change the width and height of content.

- **anchor** none str

- **name** none str

- **padding** number dictionary

Sets the spacing around content. Can be a single number to set padding on all sides or a dictionary to specify each side specifically. The dictionary follows Typst's pad function: <https://typst.app/docs/reference/layout/pad/>

- **frame** str none

Sets the frame style. Can be {{none}}, "rect" or "circle" and inherits the stroke and fill style.

- **auto-scale** bool

If true, apply current canvas scaling to the content. Defaults to false.

## 2.11. rect

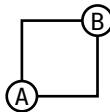
```
rect(
  a coordinate,
```

```

b coordinate,
name: none str,
anchor: none str,
..style style
)

```

Draws a rectangle between two coordinates.



```

// Draw a rect from A(0, 0) to B(1, 1)
rect((0, 0), (1, 1))

// Show the points
set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: 1pt, fill: white))
content((0, 0), [A]); content((1, 1), [B])

```



```

rect((0,0), (rel: (1,1)), radius: 0)
rect((2,0), (rel: (1,1)), radius: 25%)
rect((4,0), (rel: (1,1)), radius: (north: 50%))
rect((6,0), (rel: (1,1)), radius: (north-east: 50%))
rect((8,0), (rel: (1,1)), radius: (south-west: 0, rest: 50%))
rect((10,0), (rel: (1,1)), radius: (rest: (20%, 50%)))

```

## 2.11.0.1. Styling

**Root:** rect

## 2.11.0.2. Anchors

Supports border and path anchors. It's default is the "center" anchor.

## 2.11.1. Parameters

- **a** coordinate

Coordinate of the bottom left corner of the rectangle.

- **b** coordinate

Coordinate of the top right corner of the rectangle. You can draw a rectangle with a specified width and height by using relative coordinates for this parameter (rel: (width, height)).

- **name** **none** **str**

- **anchor** **none** **str**

- **..style** style

- **radius** number | ratio | dictionary

The rectangle's corner radius. If set to a single number, that radius is applied to all four corners of the rectangle. If passed a dictionary you can set the radii per corner. The following keys support either a **number**, **ratio** or an array of **number** or **ratio** for specifying a different x- and y-radius: north, east, south, west, north-west, north-east, south-west and south-east. To set a default value for remaining corners, the **rest** key can be used. Ratio values are relative to the rectangle's width and height.

## 2.12. bezier

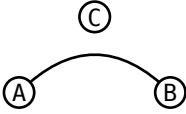
```

bezier(
  start coordinate,
  end coordinate,

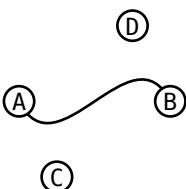
```

```
..ctrl-style coordinate style,  
name: none str  
)
```

Draws a quadratic or cubic bezier curve



```
let (a, b, c) = ((0, 0), (2, 0), (1, 1))  
bezier(a, b, c)  
  
set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: 1pt, fill: white))  
content(a, [A]); content(b, [B]); content(c, [C])
```



```
let (a, b, c, d) = ((0, 0), (2, 0), (.5, -1), (1.5, 1))  
bezier(a, b, c, d)  
  
set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: 1pt, fill: white))  
content(a, [A]); content(b, [B]); content(c, [C]); content(d, [D])
```

## 2.12.0.1. Styling

**Root** `bezier`

Supports marks.

## 2.12.0.2. Anchors

Supports path anchors.

**ctrl-n** nth control point where n is an integer starting at 0

## 2.12.1. Parameters

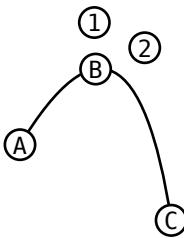
- **start** coordinate  
Start position
- **end** coordinate  
End position (last coordinate)
- **name** none str
- **..ctrl-style** coordinate style

The first two positional arguments are taken as cubic bezier control points, where the first is the start control point and the second is the end control point. One control point can be given for a quadratic bezier curve instead. Named arguments are for styling.

## 2.13. `bezier-through`

```
bezier-through(  
  start coordinate,  
  pass-through coordinate,  
  end coordinate,  
  name: none str,  
  ..style style  
)
```

Draws a cubic bezier curve through a set of three points. See Section 2.12 for style and anchor details.



```
let (a, b, c) = ((0, 0), (1, 1), (2, -1))
bezier-through(a, b, c, name: "curve")

// Show the computed control points: 1 and 2
set-style(content: (frame: "circle", padding: lpt, fill: white))
content(a, [A]); content(b, [B]); content(c, [C])
content("curve.ctrl-1", [2]); content("curve.ctrl-0", [1])
```

### 2.13.1. Parameters

- **start** coordinate

The position to start the curve.

- **pass-through** coordinate

The position to pass the curve through.

- **end** coordinate

The position to end the curve.

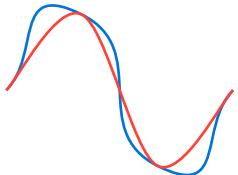
- **name** none str

- **..style** style

## 2.14. catmull

```
catmull(
  ..pts-style coordinate style,
  close: bool,
  name: none str
)
```

Draws a Catmull-Rom curve through a set of points.



```
catmull((0,0), (1,1), (2,-1), (3,0), tension: .4, stroke: blue)
catmull((0,0), (1,1), (2,-1), (3,0), tension: .5, stroke: red)
```

### 2.14.0.1. Styling

**Root:** catmull

Supports marks.

### 2.14.0.2. Anchors

Supports path anchors.

**pt-n** The nth given position (0 indexed so “pt-0” is equal to “start”)

### 2.14.1. Parameters

- **..pts-style** coordinate style

Positional arguments should be coordinates that the curve should pass through. Named arguments are for styling.

- **close** bool

Closes the curve with a straight line between the start and end of the curve.

- **name** none str

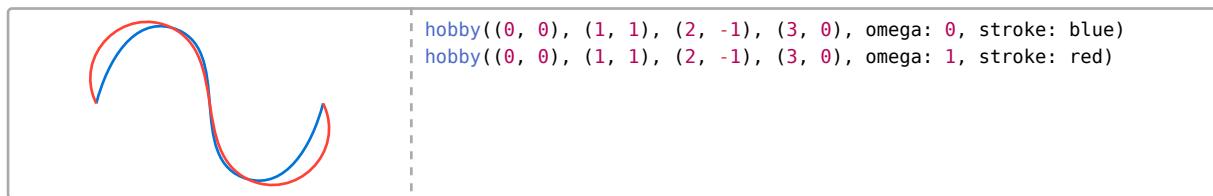
- **tension** float

How tight the curve should fit to the points. The higher the tension the less curvy the curve.

## 2.15. hobby

```
hobby(
    .pts-style coordinate style,
    ta: auto array,
    tb: auto array,
    close: bool,
    name: none str
)
```

Draws a Hobby curve through a set of points.



### 2.15.0.1. Styling

**Root** hobby

Supports marks.

### 2.15.0.2. Anchors

Supports path anchors.

**pt-n** The nth given position (0 indexed, so “pt-0” is equal to “start”)

### 2.15.1. Parameters

- **..pts-style** coordinate style

Positional arguments are the coordinates to use to draw the curve with, a minimum of two is required. Named arguments are for styling.

- **tb** auto array

Incoming tension at pts.at(n+1) from pts.at(n) to pts.at(n+1). The number given must be one less than the number of points.

- **ta** auto array

Outgoing tension at pts.at(n) from pts.at(n) to pts.at(n+1). The number given must be one less than the number of points.

- **close** bool

Closes the curve with a proper smooth curve between the start and end of the curve.

- **name** none str

- **omega** array

A tuple of floats that describe how curly the curve should be at each endpoint. When the curl is close to zero, the spline approaches a straight line near the endpoints. When the curl is close to one, it approaches a circular arc.

## 2.16. compound-path

```
compound-path(
    body elements,
```

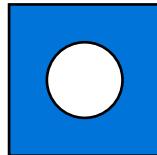
```

name: none str,
..style style
)

```

Create a new path with each element used as sub-paths. This can be used to create paths with holes.

Unlike `merge-path`, this function groups the shapes as sub-paths instead of concattenating them into a single continous path.



```

compound-path({
  rect((-1, -1), (1, 1))
  circle((0, 0), radius: .5)
}, fill: blue, fill-rule: "even-odd")

```

### 2.16.0.1. Anchors

**centroid** Centroid of the *closed and non self-intersecting* shape. Only exists if `close` is true. Supports path anchors and shapes where all vertices share the same z-value.

### 2.16.1. Parameters

- **body** elements  
Elements with paths to be merged together.
- **name** none str
- **..style** style

## 2.17. merge-path

```

merge-path(
  body elements,
  join: bool,
  ignore-marks: bool,
  ignore-hidden: bool,
  close: bool,
  name: none str,
  ..style style
)

```

Merges two or more paths by concattenating their elements. Anchors and visual styling, such as `stroke` and `fill`, are not preserved. When an element's path does not start at the same position the previous element's path ended, a straight line is drawn between them so that the final path is continuous. You must then pay attention to the direction in which element paths are drawn.



```

merge-path(fill: white, {
  line((0, 0), (1, 0))
  bezier((0, 0), (0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1))
})

```

Elements hidden via `[hide](..grouping/hide)` are ignored.

### 2.17.0.1. Anchors

**centroid** Centroid of the *closed and non self-intersecting* shape. Only exists if `close` is true. Supports path anchors and shapes where all vertices share the same z-value.

### 2.17.1. Parameters

- **body** elements

Elements with paths to be merged together.

- **join** bool

Connect all sup-paths with a straight line

- **close** bool

Close the path with a straight line from the start of the path to its end.

- **ignore-marks** bool

If true, remove marks from input elements

- **ignore-hidden** bool

If true, ignore all hidden elements

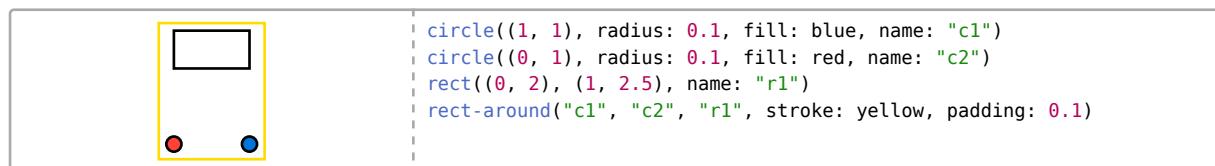
- **name** none str

- **...style** style

## 2.18. rect-around

```
rect-around(  
    ...pts-style coordinates style  
)
```

Draws an axis aligned bounding box around all given points/elements. Everything else (styling, anchors) is similar to the rect shape.



### 2.18.0.1. Styling

The padding attribute can be used to control spacing. Other attributes are forwarded to the rect shape.

### 2.18.0.2. Anchors

The same as for the rect shape.

### 2.18.1. Parameters

- **...pts-style** coordinates style

Positional two or more coordinates/elements to calculate bounding box of. Accepts style key-value pairs.

## 3. Styling

### 3.1. set-style

```
set-style(  
    ...style style  
)
```

Set current style

### 3.1.1. Parameters

- **...style style**

Style key-value pairs

## 3.2. fill

```
fill(  
  fill paint  
)
```

Set current fill style

Shorthand for `set-style(fill: <fill>)`

### 3.2.1. Parameters

- **fill paint**

Fill style

## 3.3. stroke

```
stroke(  
  stroke stroke  
)
```

Set current stroke style

Shorthand for `set-style(stroke: <fill>)`

### 3.3.1. Parameters

- **stroke stroke**

Stroke style

## 3.4. register-mark

```
register-mark(  
  symbol str,  
  body function,  
  mnemonic: none str  
)
```

Register a custom mark to the canvas

The mark should contain both anchors called **tip** and **base** that are used to determine the marks orientation. If unset both default to  $(0, 0)$ . An anchor named **center** is used as center of the mark, if present. Otherwise the mid between **tip** and **base** is used.



```
register-mark(":", style => {  
  circle((0,0), radius: .5, fill: yellow)  
  arc((0,0), start: 180deg + 30deg, delta: 180deg - 60deg, anchor:  
  "origin", radius: .3)  
  circle((-0.15, 0.15), radius: .1, fill: white)  
  circle((-0.10, 0.10), radius: .025, fill: black)  
  circle(( 0.15, 0.15), radius: .1, fill: white)  
  circle(( 0.20, 0.10), radius: .025, fill: black)  
  
  anchor("tip", ( 0.5, 0))  
  anchor("base", (-0.5, 0))  
})  
  
line((0,0), (3,0), mark: (end: ":"))
```

### 3.4.1. Parameters

- **symbol** str  
Mark name
- **mnemonic** none str  
Mark short name
- **body** function  
Mark drawing callback, receiving the mark style as argument and returning elements. Format `(styles) => elements`.

## 4. Grouping

### 4.1. hide

```
hide(  
  body element,  
  bounds: bool  
)
```

Hides an element.

Hidden elements are not drawn to the canvas, are ignored when calculating bounding boxes and discarded by [merge-path](./shapes/merge-path). All other behaviours remain the same as a non-hidden element.



### 4.1.1. Parameters

- **body** element  
One or more elements to hide
- **bounds** bool  
If true, respect the bounding box of the hidden elements for resizing the canvas

### 4.2. floating

```
floating(  
  body element  
)
```

Places an element without affecting bounding boxes.

Floating elements are drawn to the canvas but are ignored when calculating bounding boxes. All other behaviours remain the same.



```

| set-style(stroke: red)
| rect("g.north-west", "g.south-east")

```

#### 4.2.1. Parameters

- **body** element

One or more elements to place

### 4.3. intersections

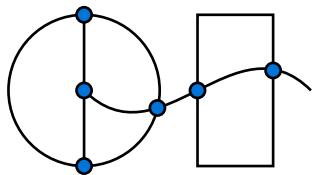
```

intersections(
  name str,
  ..elements elements str,
  samples: int,
  sort: none function,
  ignore-marks: bool
)

```

Calculates the intersections between multiple paths and creates one anchor per intersection point.

All resulting anchors will be named numerically, starting at 0. i.e., a call `intersections("a", ...)` will generate the anchors "a.0", "a.1", "a.2" to "a.n", depending of the number of intersections.

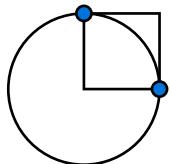


```

intersections("i", {
  circle((0, 0))
  bezier((0,0), (3,0), (1,-1), (2,1))
  line((0,-1), (0,1))
  rect((1.5,-1),(2.5,1))
})
for-each-anchor("i", (name) => {
  circle("i." + name, radius: .1, fill: blue)
})

```

You can also use named elements:



```

circle((0,0), name: "a")
rect((0,0), (1,1), name: "b")
intersections("i", "a", "b")
for-each-anchor("i", (name) => {
  circle("i." + name, radius: .1, fill: blue)
})

```

You can calculate intersections with hidden elements by using `[hide]("./hide)`.

CeTZ provides the following sorting functions:

- `sorting.points-by-distance(points, reference: (0, 0, 0))`
- `sorting.points-by-angle(points, reference: (0, 0, 0))`

#### 4.3.1. Parameters

- **name** str

Name to prepend to the generated anchors. (Not to be confused with other name arguments that allow the use of anchor coordinates.)

- **..elements** elements str

Elements and/or element names to calculate intersections with. Elements referred to by name are (unlike elements passed) not drawn by the `intersections` function!

- **samples** int

Number of samples to use for non-linear path segments. A higher sample count can give more precise results but worse performance.

- **sort** none function

A function of the form (context, array<vector>) -> array<vector> that gets called with the list of intersection points.

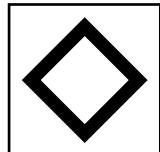
- **ignore-marks** bool

If true, ignore mark shapes.

## 4.4. group

```
group(  
    body elements function,  
    name: none str,  
    anchor: none str,  
    ..style style  
)
```

Groups one or more elements together. This element acts as a scope, all state changes such as transformations and styling only affect the elements in the group. Elements after the group are not affected by the changes inside the group.



```
// Create group  
group({  
    stroke(5pt)  
    scale(.5); rotate(45deg)  
    rect((-1,-1),(1,1))  
})  
rect((-1,-1),(1,1))
```

### 4.4.0.1. Styling

**Root:** group

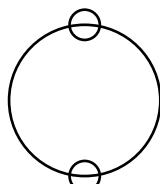
### 4.4.0.2. Anchors

Supports border and path anchors of the axis aligned bounding box of all the child elements of the group.

You can add custom named anchors to the group by using the [anchor](./anchor) element while in the scope of said group, see [anchor](./anchor) for more details.

The default anchor is "center" but this can be overridden by using [anchor](./anchor) to place a new anchor called "default".

When using named elements within a group, you can access the element's anchors outside of the group by using the implicit anchor coordinate. e.g. "a.b.north"



```
group(name: "a", {  
    circle(), name: "b")  
}  
circle("a.b.south", radius: 0.2)  
circle((name: "a", anchor: "b.north"), radius: 0.2)
```

#### 4.4.1. Parameters

- **body** elements function

Elements to group together. A least one is required. A function that accepts ctx and returns elements is also accepted.

- **anchor** none str

Anchor to position the group and it's children relative to. For translation the difference between the groups "default" anchor and the passed anchor is used.

- **name** none str

- **..style** style

- **padding** none number array dictionary

How much padding to add around the group's bounding box. none applies no padding. A number applies padding to all sides equally. A dictionary applies padding following Typst's pad function: <https://typst.app/docs/reference/layout/pad/>. An array follows CSS like padding: (y, x), (top, x, bottom) or (top, right, bottom, left).

#### 4.5. scope

```
scope(  
    body elements function  
)
```

This element acts as a scope, all state changes such as transformations and styling only affect the elements in the group. Elements after the scope are not affected by the changes inside the scope. In contrast to group, the scope element does not create a named element itself and "leaks" body element to the outside.

#### 4.5.1. Parameters

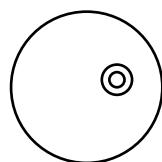
- **body** elements function

Elements to group together. A least one is required. A function that accepts ctx and returns elements is also accepted.

#### 4.6. anchor

```
anchor(  
    name str,  
    position coordinate  
)
```

Creates a new anchor for the current group. The new anchor will be accessible from inside the group by using just the anchor's name as a coordinate.



```
// Inside a group  
group(name: "g", {  
    circle((0,0))  
    anchor("x", (.4, .1))  
    circle("x", radius: .2)  
})  
circle("g.x", radius: .1)
```

O

```
// At the root scope  
anchor("x", (1, 1))  
// ...  
circle("x", radius: .1)
```

#### 4.6.1. Parameters

- **name** str  
The name of the anchor
- **position** coordinate  
The position of the anchor

### 4.7. copy-anchors

```
copy-anchors(  
    element str,  
    filter: auto array  
)
```

Copies multiple anchors from one element into the current group. Panics when used outside of a group. Copied anchors will be accessible in the same way anchors created by the anchor element are.

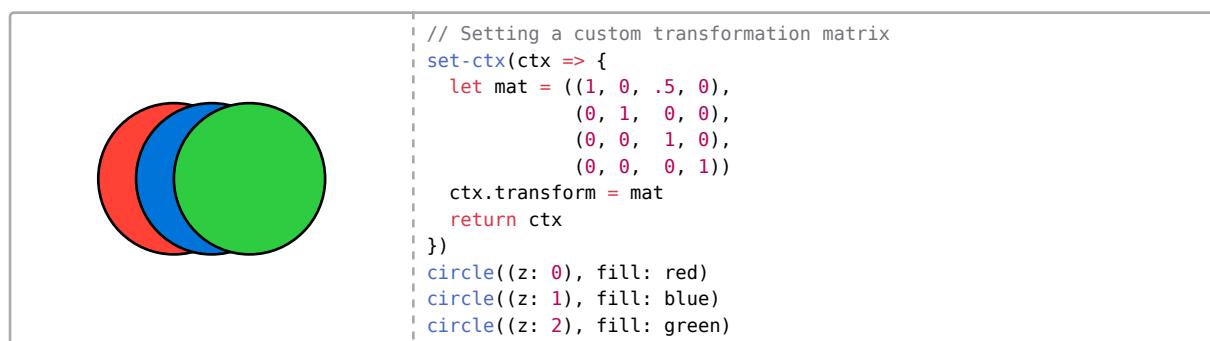
#### 4.7.1. Parameters

- **element** str  
The name of the element to copy anchors from.
- **filter** auto array  
When set to auto all anchors will be copied to the group. An array of anchor names can instead be given so only the anchors that are in the element and the list will be copied over.

### 4.8. set-ctx

```
set-ctx(  
    callback function  
)
```

An advanced element that allows you to modify the current canvas {{context}}. Note: The transformation matrix (`transform`) is rounded after calling the `callback` function and therefore might be not exactly the matrix specified. This is due to rounding errors and should not cause any problems.



You can store shared context data under a key in the `ctx.shared-data` dictionary. The `ctx.shared-data` dictionary is not scoped by group or scope elements and can be used for canvas global state.

#### 4.8.1. Parameters

- **callback** function  
A function that accepts the context dictionary and only returns a new one.

## 4.9. get-ctx

```
get-ctx(  
  callback function  
)
```

An advanced element that allows you to read the current {{context}} through a callback and return {{element}}s based on it.

```
(  
  (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0),  
  (0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0),  
  (0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0),  
  (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0),  
)  
  
// Print the transformation matrix  
get-ctx(ctx => {  
  content(() , [#repr(ctx.transform)])  
})
```

### 4.9.1. Parameters

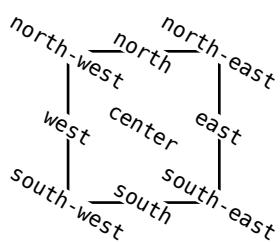
- **callback function**

A function that accepts the {{context}} and can return elements.

## 4.10. for-each-anchor

```
for-each-anchor(  
  name str,  
  callback function,  
  exclude: array  
)
```

Iterates through all named anchors of an element and calls a callback for each one.



```
// Label nodes anchors  
rect((0, 0), (2,2), name: "my-rect")  
for-each-anchor("my-rect", exclude: ("start", "mid", "end"), (name)  
=> {  
  content(() , box(inset: 1pt, fill: white, text(8pt, [#name])),  
  angle: -30deg)  
})
```

### 4.10.1. Parameters

- **name str**

The name of the element with the anchors to loop through.

- **callback function**

A function that takes the anchor name and can return elements.

- **exclude array**

An array of anchor names to not include in the loop.

## 4.11. on-layer

```
on-layer(  
  layer float int,  
  body elements function  
)
```

Places elements on a specific layer.

A layer determines the position of an element in the draw queue. A lower layer is drawn before a higher layer.

Layers can be used to draw behind or in front of other elements, even if the other elements were created before or after. An example would be drawing a background behind a text, but using the text's calculated bounding box for positioning the background.



```
// Draw something behind text
set-style(stroke: none)
content((0, 0), [This is an example.], name: "text")
on-layer(-1, {
  circle("text.north-east", radius: .3, fill: red)
  circle("text.south", radius: .4, fill: green)
  circle("text.north-west", radius: .2, fill: blue)
})
```

#### 4.11.1. Parameters

- **layer** float int

The layer to place the elements on. Elements placed without `on-layer` are always placed on layer 0.

- **body** elements function

Elements to draw on the layer specified. A function that accepts `ctx` and returns elements is also accepted.

## 5. Transformations

### 5.1. set-transform

```
set-transform(
  mat none matrix
)
```

Sets the transformation matrix.

#### 5.1.1. Parameters

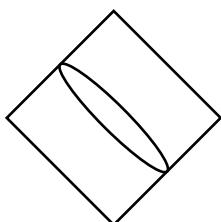
- **mat** none matrix

The 4x4 transformation matrix to set. If `none` is passed, the transformation matrix is set to the identity matrix (`matrix.ident()`).

### 5.2. rotate

```
rotate(
  ..angles angle,
  origin: none coordinate
)
```

Rotates the transformation matrix on the z-axis by a given angle or other axes when specified.



```
// Rotate on z-axis
rotate(z: 45deg)
rect((-1,-1), (1,1))
// Rotate on y-axis
rotate(y: 80deg)
circle((0,0))
```

### 5.2.1. Parameters

- **..angles** angle

A single angle as a positional argument to rotate on the z-axis by. Named arguments of x, y or z can be given to rotate on their respective axis. You can give named arguments of yaw, pitch or roll, too.

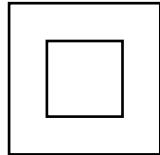
- **origin** none coordinate

Origin to rotate around, or (0, 0, 0) if set to none.

## 5.3. translate

```
translate(  
    ..args vector float length,  
    pre: bool  
)
```

Translates the transformation matrix by the given vector or dictionary.



```
// Outer rect  
rect((0, 0), (2, 2))  
// Inner rect  
translate(x: .5, y: .5)  
rect((0, 0), (1, 1))
```

### 5.3.1. Parameters

- **..args** vector float length

A single vector or any combination of the named arguments x, y and z to translate by. A translation matrix with the given offsets gets multiplied with the current transformation depending on the value of pre.

- **pre** bool

Specify matrix multiplication order - false: World = World \* Translate - true: World = Translate \* World

## 5.4. scale

```
scale(  
    ..args float ratio,  
    origin: none coordinate  
)
```

Scales the transformation matrix by the given factor(s).



```
// Scale the y-axis  
scale(y: 50%)  
circle((0,0))
```

Note that content like text does not scale automatically. See auto-scale styling of content for that.

### 5.4.1. Parameters

- **..args** float ratio

A single value to scale the transformation matrix by or per axis scaling factors. Accepts a single float or ratio value or any combination of the named arguments x, y and z to set per axis scaling factors. A ratio of 100% is the same as the value 1.

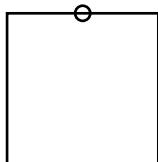
- **origin** none coordinate

Origin to rotate around, or (0, 0, 0) if set to none.

## 5.5. set-origin

```
set-origin(
  origin coordinate
)
```

Sets the given position as the new origin (0, 0, 0)



```
// Outer rect
rect((0,0), (2,2), name: "r")
// Move origin to top edge
set-origin("r.north")
circle((0, 0), radius: .1)
```

### 5.5.1. Parameters

- **origin** coordinate

Coordinate to set as new origin (0,0,0)

## 5.6. move-to

```
move-to(
  pt coordinate
)
```

Sets the previous coordinate.

The previous coordinate can be used via () (empty coordinate). It is also used as base for relative coordinates if not specified otherwise.



```
circle(), radius: .25)
move-to((1,0))
circle(), radius: .15)
```

### 5.6.1. Parameters

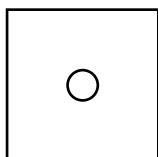
- **pt** coordinate

The coordinate to move to.

## 5.7. set-viewport

```
set-viewport(
  from coordinate,
  to coordinate,
  bounds: vector
)
```

Span viewport between two coordinates and set-up scaling and translation



```
rect((0,0), (2,2))
set-viewport((0,0), (2,2), bounds: (10, 10))
circle((5,5))
```

### 5.7.1. Parameters

- **from coordinate**  
Bottom left corner coordinate
- **to coordinate**  
Top right corner coordinate
- **bounds vector**  
Viewport bounds vector that describes the inner width, height and depth of the viewport

## 6. Projection

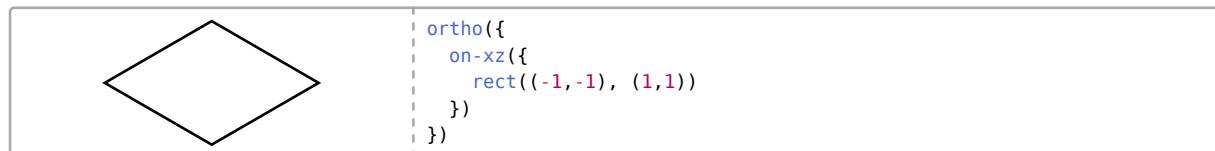
### 6.1. ortho

```
ortho(  
    x: angle,  
    y: angle,  
    z: angle,  
    sorted: bool,  
    cull-face: none str,  
    reset-transform: bool,  
    body element,  
    name:  
)
```

Set-up an orthographic projection environment.

This is a transformation matrix that rotates elements around the x, the y and the z axis by the parameters given.

By default an isometric projection ( $x \approx 35.264^\circ$ ,  $y = 45^\circ$ ) is set.



### 6.1.1. Parameters

- **x angle**  
X-axis rotation angle
- **y angle**  
Y-axis rotation angle
- **z angle**  
Z-axis rotation angle
- **sorted bool**  
Sort drawables by maximum distance (front to back)
- **cull-face none str**  
Enable back-face culling if set to "cw" for clockwise or "ccw" for counter-clockwise. Polygons of the specified order will not get drawn.
- **reset-transform bool**  
Ignore the current transformation matrix

- **body** element

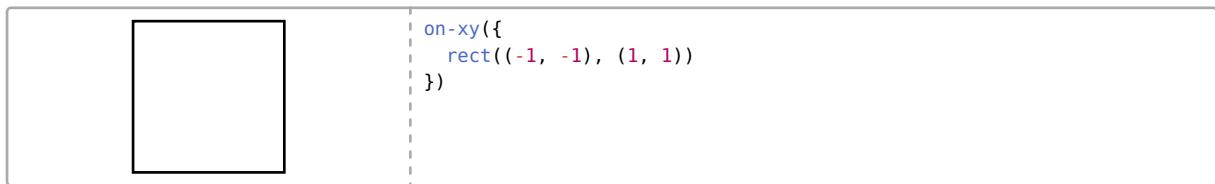
Elements to draw

## 6.2. on-xy

```
on-xy(
  z: number,
  body element
)
```

Draw elements on the xy-plane with optional z offset.

All vertices of all elements will be changed in the following way:  $(x \ y \ z_{\text{argument}})$ , where  $z_{\text{argument}}$  is the z-value given as argument.



### 6.2.1. Parameters

- **z** number

Z offset for all coordinates

- **body** element

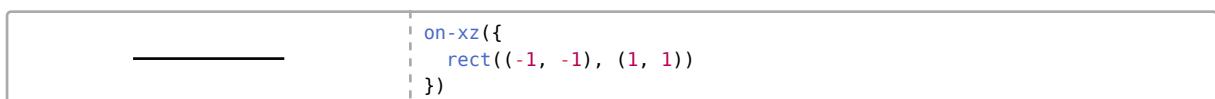
Elements to draw

## 6.3. on-xz

```
on-xz(
  y: number,
  body element
)
```

Draw elements on the xz-plane with optional y offset.

All vertices of all elements will be changed in the following way:  $(x \ y_{\text{argument}} \ y)$ , where  $y_{\text{argument}}$  is the y-value given as argument.



### 6.3.1. Parameters

- **y** number

Y offset for all coordinates

- **body** element

Elements to draw

## 6.4. on-yz

```
on-yz(
  x: number,
  body element
)
```

Draw elements on the yz-plane with optional x offset.

All vertices of all elements will be changed in the following way: ( $x_{\text{argument}} \ y \ x$ ), where  $x_{\text{argument}}$  is the x-value given as argument.

```
on-yz({
  rect((-1, -1), (1, 1))
})
```

#### 6.4.1. Parameters

- **x** number  
X offset for all coordinates
- **body** element  
Elements to draw

## 7. Utility

### 7.1. assert-version

```
assert-version(
  min version,
  max: none version,
  hint: string
)
```

Assert that the cetz version of the canvas matches the given version (range).

#### 7.1.1. Parameters

- **min** version  
Minimum version (current  $\geq$  min)
- **max** none version  
First unsupported version (current  $<$  max)
- **hint** string  
Name of the function/module this assert is called from

### 7.2. register-coordinate-resolver

```
register-coordinate-resolver(
  resolver function
)
```

Push a custom coordinate resolve function to the list of coordinate resolvers. This resolver is scoped to the current context scope!

A coordinate resolver must be a function of the format `(context, coordinate) => coordinate`. And must *always* return a valid coordinate or panic, in case of an error.

If multiple resolvers are registered, coordinates get passed through all resolvers in reverse registering order. All coordinates get paased to cetz' default coordinate resolvers.



```
register-coordinate-resolver((ctx, c) => {
  if type(c) == dictionary and "log" in c {
    c = c.log.map(n => calc.log(n, base: 10))
  }
  return c
})
```

```

        })
      circle((log: (10, 1e-6)), radius: .25)
      circle((log: (100, 1e-6)), radius: .25)
      circle((log: (1000, 1e-6)), radius: .25)

```

### 7.2.1. Parameters

- **resolver** function

The resolver function, taking a context and a single coordinate and returning a single coordinate

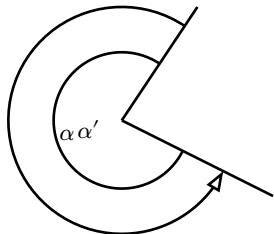
## 8. Libraries

### 8.1. Angle

#### 8.1.1. angle

```
angle(
  origin coordinate,
  a coordinate,
  b coordinate,
  direction: string,
  label: none content function,
  name: none str,
  ..style style
)
```

Draw an angle counter-clock-wise between a and b through origin origin



```

line((0,0), (1,1.5), name: "a")
line((0,0), (2,-1), name: "b")

// Draw an angle between the two lines
cetz.angle.angle("a.start", "a.end", "b.end", label: $ alpha $,
  mark: (end: ">"), radius: 1.5)
cetz.angle.angle("a.start", "b.end", "a.end", label: $ alpha' $,
  radius: 50%, direction: "cw")

```

#### 8.1.1.0.1. Styling

**Root:** angle

#### 8.1.1.0.2. Anchors

**a** Point a  
**b** Point b  
**origin** Origin  
**label** Label center  
**start** Arc start  
**end** Arc end

#### 8.1.1.1. Parameters

- **origin** coordinate  
Angle origin
- **a** coordinate

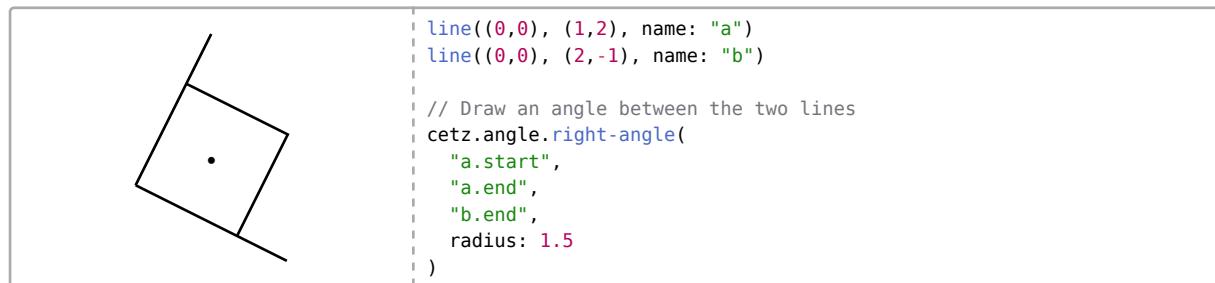
Coordinate of side a, containing an angle between origin and b.

- **b coordinate**  
Coordinate of side b, containing an angle between origin and a.
- **direction string**  
Direction of the angle. Accepts “ccw” (counter-clockwise), “cw” (clockwise), “near” (inner angle), “far” (outer angle), the first one being the default.
- **label none content function**  
Draw a label at the angles “label” anchor. If label is a function, it gets the angle value passed as argument. The function must be of the format `angle => content`.
- **name none str**  
Element name, used for querying anchors.
- **..style style**  
Style key-value pairs.
- **radius number**  
The radius of the angles arc. If of type `ratio`, it is relative to the smaller distance of either origin to a or origin to b.
- **label-radius number ratio**  
The radius of the angles label origin. If of type `ratio`, it is relative to `radius`.

### 8.1.2. right-angle

```
right-angle(
  origin coordinate,
  a coordinate,
  b coordinate,
  label: none content,
  name: none str,
  ..styl
)
```

Draw a right angle between a and b through origin origin



#### 8.1.2.0.1. Styling

Styling is the same as the `angle` function.

#### 8.1.2.0.2. Anchors

Anchors are the same as the `angle` function

#### 8.1.2.1. Parameters

- **origin coordinate**  
Angle origin
- **a coordinate**  
Coordinate of side a, containing an angle between origin and b.

- **b coordinate**  
Coordinate of side b, containing an angle between origin and a.
- **label none content**  
Draw a label at the angles “label” anchor.
- **name none str**  
Element name, used for querying anchors.
- **..style style**  
Style key-value pairs.

## 8.2. Tree

### 8.2.1. tree

```
tree(
  root array,
  draw-node: auto function,
  draw-edge: none auto function,
  direction: str,
  grow: float,
  spread: float,
  name: none str,
  node-layer: int,
  edge-layer: int,
  measure-content: ,
  anchor: none string
)
```

Lays out and renders tree nodes.

For each node, the `tree` function creates an anchor of the format "[<child-index>-]<child-index>" (the root is "0", its first child "0-0", second "0-1" and so on) that can be used to query a nodes position on the canvas.



#### 8.2.1.1. Parameters

- **root array**  
A nested array of content that describes the structure the tree should take. Example: `([root], [child 1], ([child 2], [grandchild 1]))`
- **draw-node auto function**  
The function to call to draw a node. The function will be passed the node to draw (a dictionary with a `content` key) and is expected to return elements (`((node, parent-node) => elements)`). The node must be drawn at the  $(0,0)$  coordinate. If `auto` is given, just the node's value will be drawn as content.

- **draw-edge** `none` `auto` `function`

The function to call draw an edge between two nodes. The function will be passed the name of the starting node, the name of the ending node, the start node, the end node, and is expected to return elements ((source-name, target-name, parent-node, child-node) => elements). If auto is given, a straight line will be drawn between nodes.

- **direction** `str`

A string describing the direction the tree should grow in ("up", "down", "left", "right")

- **grow** `float`

Depth grow factor

- **spread** `float`

Sibling spread factor

- **name** `none` `str`

The tree element's name

- **node-layer** `int`

Layer to draw nodes on

- **edge-layer** `int`

Layer to draw edges on

- **anchor** `none` `string`

Name of the anchor to align the tree to. Use the root node anchor ("0") to align the tree to the root nodes position.

## 8.3. Decorations

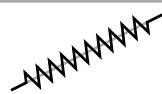
### 8.3.1. Path Decorations

#### 8.3.1.1. zigzag

```
zigzag(  
    target drawable,  
    name: none string,  
    close: auto bool,  
    ..style style  
)
```

Draw a zig-zag or saw-tooth wave along a path.

The number of teeths can be controlled via the segments or segment-length style key, and the width via amplitude.



```
line((0,0), (2,1), stroke: gray)  
cetz.decorations.zigzag(line((0,0), (2,1)), amplitude: .25, start:  
10%, stop: 90%)
```

#### 8.3.1.1.0.1. Styling

Root: zigzag

#### 8.3.1.1. Parameters

- **target** `drawable`

Target path

- **close** `auto` `bool`

Close the path

- **name** `none` `string`  
Element name
- **..style** `style`  
Style
- **factor** `ratio`  
Triangle mid between its start and end. Setting this to 0% leads to a falling sawtooth shape, while 100% results in a raising sawtooth.

### 8.3.1.2. coil

```
coil(
  target drawable,
  close: auto bool,
  name: none string,
  ..style style
)
```

Draw a stretched coil/loop spring along a path

The number of windings can be controlled via the `segments` or `segment-length` style key, and the width via `amplitude`.



```
line((0,0), (2,1), stroke: gray)
cetz.decorations.coil(line((0,0), (2,1)), amplitude: .25, start:
10%, stop: 90%)
```

#### 8.3.1.2.0.1. Styling

Root: `coil`

#### 8.3.1.2.1. Parameters

- **target** `drawable`  
Target path
- **close** `auto` `bool`  
Close the path
- **name** `none` `string`  
Element name
- **..style** `style`  
Style
- **factor** `ratio`  
Factor of how much the coil overextends its length to form a curl.

### 8.3.1.3. wave

```
wave(
  target drawable,
  close: auto bool,
  name: none string,
  ..style style
)
```

Draw a wave along a path using a catmull-rom curve

The number of phases can be controlled via the segments or segment-length style key, and the width via amplitude.



```
line((0,0), (2,1), stroke: gray)
cetz.decorations.wave(line((0,0), (2,1)), amplitude: .25, start:
10%, stop: 90%)
```

### 8.3.1.3.0.1. Styling

**Root:** wave

- tension (float) = 0.5 Catmull-Rom curve tension, see [Catmull](/api/draw-functions/shapes/catmull)

### 8.3.1.3.1. Parameters

- **target** drawable  
Target path
- **close** auto bool  
Close the path
- **name** none string  
Element name
- **..style** style  
Style

### 8.3.1.4. square

```
square(
  target drawable,
  close: auto bool,
  name: none string,
  ..style style
)
```

Draw a square-wave along a path using a line-strip

The number of phases can be controlled via the segments or segment-length style key, and the width via amplitude.



```
line((0,0), (2,1), stroke: gray)
cetz.decorations.square(line((0,0), (2,1)), amplitude: .25, start:
10%, stop: 90%)
```

### 8.3.1.4.0.1. Styling

**Root:** square

- factor (ratio) = 50% Square-Wave midpoint

### 8.3.1.4.1. Parameters

- **target** drawable  
Target path
- **close** auto bool  
Close the path
- **name** none string  
Element name

- **..style** `style`

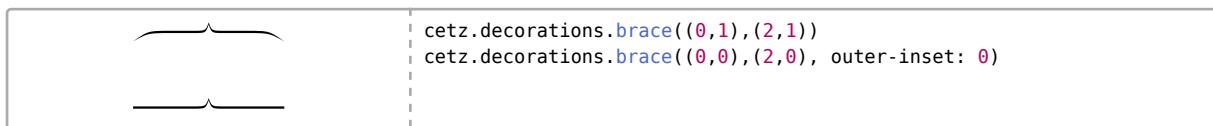
Style

### 8.3.2. Braces

#### 8.3.2.1. brace

```
brace(
  start coordinate,
  end coordinate,
  ..style style,
  name: string none
)
```

Draw a curly brace between two points.



##### 8.3.2.1.0.1. Styling

**Root:** brace

Use the `fill` style for tapered braces and set `stroke` to none.

##### 8.3.2.1.0.2. Anchors

**start** Where the brace starts, same as the `start` parameter.

**end** Where the brace end, same as the `end` parameter.

**spike** Point of the spike, halfway between `start` and `end` and shifted by `amplitude` towards the pointing direction.

**content** Point to place content/text at, in front of the spike.

**center** Center of the enclosing rectangle.

##### 8.3.2.1.1. Parameters

- **start** coordinate

Start point

- **end** coordinate

End point

- **name** string `none`

Element name used for querying anchors

- **..style** `style`

Style key-value pairs

- **amplitude** number

Sets the height of the brace, from its baseline to its middle tip.

- **thickness** number `ratio`

Thickness of tapered braces (if ratio, relative to half the amplitude).

- **pointiness** `ratio`

Thickness of the mid-spice

- **taper** bool

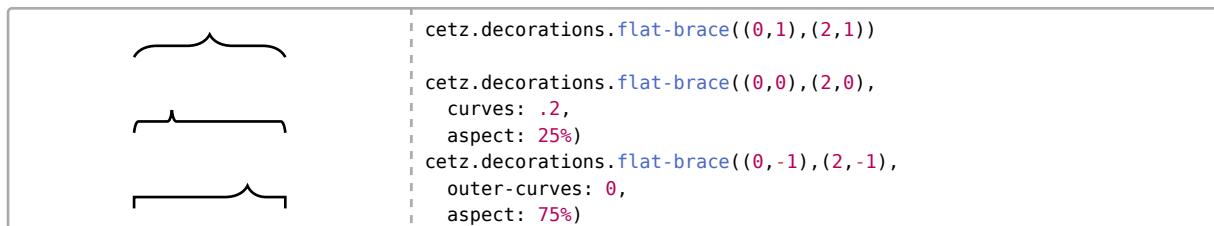
Draw a tapered brace

- **outer-inset** `number` `ratio`  
Inset of the outer curve points
- **outer-curvyness** `ratio`  
Curvyness of the outer curves
- **inner-outset** `number` `ratio`  
Inset of the inner tip curve points
- **inner-curvyness** `ratio`  
Curvyness of the inner tip curves
- **outer-thickness** `number`  
Thickness of the outer tips
- **content-offset** `number`  
Offset of the "content" anchor from the spike of the brace.
- **flip** `bool`  
Mirror the brace along the line between start and end.

### 8.3.2.2. flat-brace

```
flat-brace(
    start coordinate,
    end coordinate,
    flip: bool,
    debug: bool,
    name: str none,
    ...style style
)
```

Draw a flat curly brace between two points.



This mimics the braces from TikZ's [deformations.pathreplacing library]([https://github.com/pgf-tikz/pgf/blob/6e5fd71581ab04351a89553a259b57988bc28140/tex/generic/pgf/libraries/deformations/pgf\\_librarydecorations.pathreplacing.code.tex#L136-L185](https://github.com/pgf-tikz/pgf/blob/6e5fd71581ab04351a89553a259b57988bc28140/tex/generic/pgf/libraries/deformations/pgf_librarydecorations.pathreplacing.code.tex#L136-L185)). In contrast to the `brace` function, these braces use straight line segments, resulting in better looks for long braces with a small amplitude.

#### 8.3.2.2.0.1. Styling

**Root:** `flat-brace`

- `aspect (ratio) = 50%` Determines the fraction of the total length where the spike will be placed.

#### 8.3.2.2.0.2. Anchors

**start** Where the brace starts, same as the `start` parameter.

**end** Where the brace end, same as the `end` parameter.

**spike** Point of the spike's top.

**content** Point to place content/text at, in front of the spike.

**center** Center of the enclosing rectangle.

### 8.3.2.2.1. Parameters

- **start** coordinate  
Start point
- **end** coordinate  
End point
- **flip** bool  
Flip the brace around
- **name** str none  
Element name for querying anchors
- **debug** bool
- **..style** style  
Style key-value pairs
- **amplitude** number  
Determines how much the brace rises above the base line.
- **curves** number auto array  
Curviness factor of the brace, a factor of 0 means no curves.
- **outer-curves** number auto array  
Curviness factor of the outer curves of the brace. A factor of 0 means no curves.

## 8.4. Palette

### 8.4.1. new

```
new(  
    base: style,  
    colors: none array,  
    dash: none array  
) → function
```

Create a new palette based on a base style



```
let p = cetz.palette.new(colors: (red, blue, green))  
for i in range(0, p("len")) {  
    set-style(..p(i))  
    circle((0,0), radius: .5)  
    set-origin((1.1, 0))  
}
```

The functions returned by this function have the following named arguments:

You can use a palette for stroking via: `red.with(stroke: true)`.

### 8.4.1.1. Parameters

- **fill** bool  
If true, the returned fill color is one of the colors from the colors list, otherwise the base styles fill is used.
- **stroke** bool  
If true, the returned stroke color is one of the colors from the colors list, otherwise the base styles stroke color is used.
- **base** style  
Style dictionary to use as base style for the styles generated per color

- **colors** `none` `array`  
List of colors the returned palette should return styles with.
- **dash** `none` `array`  
List of stroke dash patterns the returned palette should return styles with.

## 8.5. Internals

### 8.5.1. Coordinate

#### 8.5.1.1. resolve-system

```
resolve-system(
  ctx,
  c coordinate
) → str
```

Figures out what system a coordinate belongs to and returns the corresponding string.

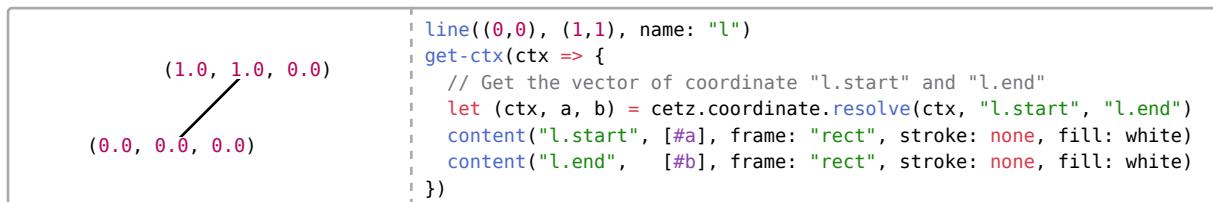
#### 8.5.1.1.1. Parameters

- **c** `coordinate`  
The coordinate to find the system of.

#### 8.5.1.2. resolve

```
resolve(
  ctx context,
  ..coordinates coordinate,
  update: bool
) → array
```

Resolve a list of coordinates to absolute vectors. Returns an array of the new context</Type> then the resolved coordinate vectors.



#### 8.5.1.2.1. Parameters

- **ctx** `context`  
Canvas context object
- **..coordinates** `coordinate`  
List of coordinates
- **update** `bool`  
Update the context's last position

## 8.5.2. Styles

### 8.5.2.1. resolve

```
resolve(
  dict style,
  root: none str array,
```

```
merge: style,  
base: none style  
) → style
```

You can use this to combine the style in ctx, the style given by a user for a single element and an element's default style.

base is first merged onto dict without overwriting existing values, and if root is given it is merged onto that key of dict. merge is then merged onto dict but does overwrite existing entries, if root is given it is merged onto that key of dict. Then entries in dict that are {{auto}} inherit values from their nearest ancestor and entries of type {{dictionary}} are merged with their closest ancestor.

```
#let dict = (  
  stroke: "black",  
  fill: none,  
  mark: (stroke: auto, fill: "blue"),  
  line: (stroke: auto, mark: auto, fill: "red")  
)  
#cetz.styles.resolve(dict, merge: (mark: (stroke: "yellow")), root: "line")
```

The following is a more detailed explanation of how the algorithm works to use as a reference if needed. It should be updated whenever changes are made. Remember that dictionaries are recursively merged, if an entry is any other type it is simply updated. (dict + dict = merged dict, value + dict = dict, dict + value = value) First if base is given, it will be merged without overwriting values onto dict. If root is given it will be merged onto that key of dict. Each level of dict is then processed with these steps. If root is given the level with that key will be the first, otherwise the whole of dict is processed.

1. Values on the corresponding level of merge are inserted into the level if the key does not exist on the level or if they are not both dictionaries. If they are both dictionaries their values will be inserted in the same stage at a lower level.
2. If an entry is auto or a dictionary, the tree is travelled back up until an entry with the same key is found. If the current entry is auto the value of the ancestor's entry is copied. Or if the current entry and ancestor entry is a dictionary, they are merged with the current entry overwriting any values in its ancestors.
3. Each entry that is a dictionary is then resolved from step 1.

```

(
  scale: 1,
  length: 5.67pt,
  width: 4.25pt,
  inset: 1.42pt,
  sep: 2.83pt,
  pos: none,
  offset: 0,
  start: none,
  end: none,
  symbol: none,
  xy-up: (0, 0, 1),
  z-up: (0, 1, 0),
  stroke: 1pt + luma(0%),
  fill: none,
  slant: none,
  harpoon: false,
  flip: false,
  reverse: false,
  position-samples: 20,
  shorten-to: auto,
  transform-shape: false,
  anchor: "tip",
)

```

get-ctx(ctx => {  
 // Get the current "mark" style  
 content((0,0), [#cetz.styles.resolve(ctx.style, root: "mark")])  
})

#### 8.5.2.1.1. Parameters

- **dict** style

Current context style from ctx.style.

- **merge** style

Style values overwriting the current style. I.e. inline styles passed with an element: line(..., stroke: red).

- **root** none str array

Style root element name or list of nested roots (( "my-package", "my-element")).

- **base** none style

Style values to merge into dict without overwriting it.

#### 8.5.2.2. merge

```
merge(  
  bottom,  
  top  
)
```

Merge two style dictionaries by using cetz' style folding logic.

- bottom (dictionary) Base style dictionary.
- top (dictionary) New style dictionary to merge on top of bottom.

#### 8.5.3. Process

##### 8.5.3.1. element

```
element(  
  ctx ctx,  
  element-func function  
)
```

Processes an element's function to get its drawables and bounds. Returns a {{dictionary}} with the key-values: ctx The modified context object, bounds The {{aabb}} of the element's drawables, drawables An {{array}} of the element's {{drawable}}s.

### 8.5.3.1.1. Parameters

- **ctx** `ctx`

The current context object.

- **element-func** `function`

A function that when passed `{{ctx}}`, it should return an element dictionary.

### 8.5.3.2. many

```
many(  
    ctx ctx,  
    body array  
) → dictionary
```

Runs the `element` function for a list of element functions and aggregates the results.

### 8.5.3.2.1. Parameters

- **ctx** `ctx`

The current context object.

- **body** `array`

The array of element functions to process.

## 8.5.4. Complex

### 8.5.4.1. re

```
re(  
    V complex  
) → float
```

Returns the real part of a complex number.

### 8.5.4.1.1. Parameters

- **V** `complex`

A complex number.

### 8.5.4.2. im

```
im(  
    V complex  
) → float
```

Returns the imaginary part of a complex number.

### 8.5.4.2.1. Parameters

- **V** `complex`

A complex number.

### 8.5.4.3. mul

```
mul(  
    V complex,  
    W complex  
)
```

Multiplies two complex numbers together and returns the result  $VW$ .

#### 8.5.4.3.1. Parameters

- **V complex**

The complex number on the left hand side.

- **W complex**

The complex number on the right hand side.

#### 8.5.4.4. conj

```
conj(  
    V complex  
) → complex
```

Calculates the conjugate of a complex number.

#### 8.5.4.4.1. Parameters

- **V complex**

A complex number.

#### 8.5.4.5. dot

```
dot(  
    V complex,  
    W complex  
) → float
```

Calculates the dot product of two complex numbers in  $R^2 Vc \cdot W$ .

#### 8.5.4.5.1. Parameters

- **V complex**

The complex number on the left hand side.

- **W complex**

The complex number on the right hand side.

#### 8.5.4.6. normsq

```
normsq(  
    V complex  
) → float
```

Calculates the squared normal of a complex number.

#### 8.5.4.6.1. Parameters

- **V complex**

The complex number.

#### 8.5.4.7. norm

```
norm(  
    V complex  
) → float
```

Calculates the normal of a complex number

#### 8.5.4.7.1. Parameters

- **V complex**

The complex number.

#### 8.5.4.8. scale

```
scale(  
    V complex,  
    t float  
) → complex
```

Multiplies a complex number by a scale factor.

##### 8.5.4.8.1. Parameters

- **V complex**  
The complex number to scale.
- **t float**  
The scale factor.

#### 8.5.4.9. unit

```
unit(  
    V complex  
) → vector
```

Returns a unit vector in the direction of a complex number.

##### 8.5.4.9.1. Parameters

- **V complex**  
The complex number.

#### 8.5.4.10. inv

```
inv(  
    V complex  
) → complex
```

Inverts a complex number.

##### 8.5.4.10.1. Parameters

- **V complex**  
The complex number

#### 8.5.4.11. div

```
div(  
    V complex,  
    W complex  
) → complex
```

Divides two complex numbers.

##### 8.5.4.11.1. Parameters

- **V complex**  
The complex number of the numerator.
- **W complex**  
The complex number of the denominator.

#### **8.5.4.12. add**

```
add(  
    V complex,  
    W complex  
) → complex
```

Adds two complex numbers together.

##### **8.5.4.12.1. Parameters**

- **V complex**  
The complex number on the left hand side.
- **W complex**  
The complex number on the right hand side.

#### **8.5.4.13. sub**

```
sub(  
    V complex,  
    W complex  
) → complex
```

Subtracts two complex numbers together.

##### **8.5.4.13.1. Parameters**

- **V complex**  
The complex number on the left hand side.
- **W complex**  
The complex number on the right hand side.

#### **8.5.4.14. arg**

```
arg(  
    V complex  
)
```

Calculates the argument of a complex number.

##### **8.5.4.14.1. Parameters**

- **V complex**  
The complex number.

#### **8.5.4.15. ang**

```
ang(  
    V complex,  
    W complex  
)
```

Get the signed angle of two complex numbers from V to W.

##### **8.5.4.15.1. Parameters**

- **V complex**  
A complex number.
- **W complex**  
A complex number.

## 8.5.5. Vector

### 8.5.5.1. as-mat

```
as-mat(  
  v vector,  
  mode: str  
) → matrix
```

Converts a vector to a row or column matrix.

#### 8.5.5.1.1. Parameters

- **v** vector  
The vector to convert.
- **mode** str  
The type of matrix to convert into. Must be one of "row" or "column".

### 8.5.5.2. as-vec

```
as-vec(  
  v vector,  
  init: vector  
) → vector
```

Ensures a vector has an exact number of components. This is done by passing another vector **init** that has the required dimension. If the original vector does not have enough dimensions, the values from **init** will be inserted. It is recommended to use a zero vector for **init**.

#### 8.5.5.2.1. Parameters

- **v** vector  
The vector to ensure.
- **init** vector  
The vector to check the dimension against.

### 8.5.5.3. len

```
len(  
  v vector  
) → float
```

Return length/magnitude of a vector.

#### 8.5.5.3.1. Parameters

- **v** vector  
The vector to find the magnitude of.

### 8.5.5.4. add

```
add(  
  v1 vector,  
  v2 vector  
) → vector
```

Adds two vectors of the same dimension

#### 8.5.5.4.1. Parameters

- **v1** vector

The vector on the left hand side.

- **v2** vector

The vector on the right hand side.

#### 8.5.5.5. sub

```
sub(  
    v1 vector,  
    v2 vector  
) → vector
```

Subtracts two vectors of the same dimension

#### 8.5.5.5.1. Parameters

- **v1** vector

The vector on the left hand side.

- **v2** vector

The vector on the right hand side.

#### 8.5.5.6. dist

```
dist(  
    a vector,  
    b vector  
) → float
```

Calculates the distance between two vectors by subtracting the length of vector a from vector b.

#### 8.5.5.6.1. Parameters

- **a** vector

Vector a

- **b** vector

Vector b

#### 8.5.5.7. scale

```
scale(  
    v vector,  
    x float  
) → vector
```

Multiplys a vector with scalar x

#### 8.5.5.7.1. Parameters

- **v** vector

The vector to scale.

- **x** float

The scale factor.

#### 8.5.5.8. div

```
div(  
    v vector,
```

```
x float  
)
```

Divides a vector by scalar x

#### 8.5.5.8.1. Parameters

- **v** `vector`

The vector to be divided.

- **x** `float`

The inverse scale factor.

#### 8.5.5.9. neg

```
neg(  
    v vector  
) → vector
```

Negates each value in a vector

#### 8.5.5.9.1. Parameters

- **v** `vector`

The vector to negate.

#### 8.5.5.10. norm

```
norm(  
    v vector  
) → vector
```

Normalizes a vector (divide by its length)

#### 8.5.5.10.1. Parameters

- **v** `vector`

The vector to normalize.

#### 8.5.5.11. element-product

```
element-product(  
    a vector,  
    b vector  
)
```

Multiply two vectors component-wise

#### 8.5.5.11.1. Parameters

- **a** `vector`

First vector.

- **b** `vector`

Second vector.

#### 8.5.5.12. dot

```
dot(  
    v1 vector,  
    v2 vector  
) → float
```

Calculates the dot product between two vectors.

#### 8.5.5.12.1. Parameters

- **v1** `vector`

The vector on the left hand side.

- **v2** `vector`

The vector on the right hand side.

#### 8.5.5.13. cross

```
cross(  
    v1 vector,  
    v2 vector  
) → vector
```

Calculates the cross product of two vectors with a dimension of three.

#### 8.5.5.13.1. Parameters

- **v1** `vector`

The vector on the left hand side.

- **v2** `vector`

The vector on the right hand side.

#### 8.5.5.14. angle2

```
angle2(  
    a vector,  
    b vector  
) → angle
```

Calculates the angle between two vectors and the x-axis in 2d space

#### 8.5.5.14.1. Parameters

- **a** `vector`

The vector to measure the angle from.

- **b** `vector`

The vector to measure the angle to.

#### 8.5.5.15. angle

```
angle(  
    v1 vector,  
    c vector,  
    v2 vector  
)
```

Calculates the angle between three vectors

#### 8.5.5.15.1. Parameters

- **v1** `vector`

The vector to measure the angle from.

- **c** `vector`

The vector to measure the angle at.

- **v2** `vector`

The vector to measure the angle to.

#### 8.5.5.16. `lerp`

```
lerp(  
    v1 vector,  
    v2 vector,  
    t float  
)
```

Linear interpolation between two vectors.

##### 8.5.5.16.1. Parameters

- **v1** `vector`

The vector to interpolate from.

- **v2** `vector`

The vector to interpolate to.

- **t** `float`

The factor to interpolate by. A value of 0 is v1 and a value of 1 is v2.

#### 8.5.5.17. `rotate-z`

```
rotate-z(  
    v vector,  
    angle angle  
) → vector
```

Rotates a vector of dimension 2 or 3 around the z-axis by an angle.

##### 8.5.5.17.1. Parameters

- **v** `vector`

The vector to rotate.

- **angle** `angle`

The angle to rotate by.

#### 8.5.6. `Matrix`

##### 8.5.6.1. `ident`

```
ident(  
    size int  
) → matrix
```

Create a (square) identity matrix with dimensions `size × size`

##### 8.5.6.1.1. Parameters

- **size** `int`

Size of the matrix

##### 8.5.6.2. `diag`

```
diag(  
    ..diag float  
) → matrix
```

Create a square matrix with the diagonal set to the given values

#### 8.5.6.2.1. Parameters

- `..diag` float

Diagonal values

#### 8.5.6.3. dim

```
dim(  
    m matrix  
) → array
```

Returns the dimension of the given matrix as (m, n)

#### 8.5.6.3.1. Parameters

- `m` matrix

The matrix

#### 8.5.6.4. column

```
column(  
    mat matrix,  
    n int  
) → vector
```

Returns the nth column of a matrix as a {{vector}}

#### 8.5.6.4.1. Parameters

- `mat` matrix

Input matrix

- `n` int

The column's index

#### 8.5.6.5. set-column

```
set-column(  
    mat matrix,  
    n int,  
    vec vector  
) → matrix
```

Replaces the nth column of a matrix with the given vector.

#### 8.5.6.5.1. Parameters

- `mat` matrix

Input matrix.

- `n` int

The index of the column to replace

- `vec` vector

The column data to insert.

#### 8.5.6.6. round

```
round(  
    mat matrix,
```

```
precision: int  
) → matrix
```

Returns each value in the matrix to a precision.

#### 8.5.6.6.1. Parameters

- **mat** matrix  
Input matrix
- **precision** int  
Rounding precision (digits)

#### 8.5.6.7. transform-translate

```
transform-translate(  
    x float,  
    y float,  
    z float  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  translation matrix

#### 8.5.6.7.1. Parameters

- **x** float  
The translation in the  $x$  direction.
- **y** float  
The translation in the  $y$  direction.
- **z** float  
The translation in the  $x$  direction.

#### 8.5.6.8. transform-shear-x

```
transform-shear-x(  
    factor float  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  x-shear matrix

#### 8.5.6.8.1. Parameters

- **factor** float  
The shear in the  $x$  direction.

#### 8.5.6.9. transform-shear-z

```
transform-shear-z(  
    factor float  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  z-shear matrix

#### 8.5.6.9.1. Parameters

- **factor** float  
The shear in the  $z$  direction.

### 8.5.6.10. transform-scale

```
transform-scale(  
    f float array dictionary  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  scale matrix

#### 8.5.6.10.1. Parameters

- **f** float array dictionary

The scale factor(s) of the matrix. An {{array}} of at least 3 {{float}}s sets the x, y and z scale factors. A {{dictionary}} sets the scale in the direction of the corresponding x, y and z keys. A single {{float}} sets the scale for all directions.

### 8.5.6.11. transform-rotate-dir

```
transform-rotate-dir(  
    dir vector,  
    up vector  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  rotation xyz matrix for a direction and up vector

#### 8.5.6.11.1. Parameters

- **dir** vector  
idk
- **up** vector  
idk

### 8.5.6.12. transform-rotate-x

```
transform-rotate-x(  
    angle angle  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  *x* rotation matrix

#### 8.5.6.12.1. Parameters

- **angle** angle  
The angle to rotate around the *x* axis

### 8.5.6.13. transform-rotate-y

```
transform-rotate-y(  
    angle angle  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  *y* rotation matrix

#### 8.5.6.13.1. Parameters

- **angle** angle  
The angle to rotate around the *y* axis

#### 8.5.6.14. transform-rotate-z

```
transform-rotate-z(  
    angle angle  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$   $z$  rotation matrix

##### 8.5.6.14.1. Parameters

- **a** `angle`

The angle to rotate around the  $z$  axis

#### 8.5.6.15. transform-rotate-xz

```
transform-rotate-xz(  
    x angle,  
    z angle  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$   $xz$  rotation matrix

##### 8.5.6.15.1. Parameters

- **x** `angle`

The angle to rotate around the  $x$  axis

- **z** `angle`

The angle to rotate around the  $z$  axis

#### 8.5.6.16. transform-rotate-ypr

```
transform-rotate-ypr(  
    a angle,  
    b angle,  
    c angle  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  rotation matrix - yaw-pitch-roll

##### 8.5.6.16.1. Parameters

- **a** `angle`

Yaw

- **b** `angle`

Pitch

- **c** `angle`

Roll

#### 8.5.6.17. transform-rotate-xyz

```
transform-rotate-xyz(  
    x angle,  
    y angle,  
    z angle  
) → matrix
```

Returns a  $4 \times 4$  rotation matrix - euler angles

Calculates the product of the three rotation matrices  $R = R_z(z)R_y(y)R_x(x)$

#### 8.5.6.17.1. Parameters

- **x angle**  
Rotation about x
- **y angle**  
Rotation about y
- **z angle**  
Rotation about z

#### 8.5.6.18. mul-mat

```
mul-mat(  
    ..matrices matrix  
) → matrix
```

Multiplies matrices on top of each other.

#### 8.5.6.18.1. Parameters

- **..matrices matrix**  
The matrices to multiply from left to right.

#### 8.5.6.19. mul4x4-vec3

```
mul4x4-vec3(  
    mat matrix,  
    vec vector,  
    w: float  
) → vector
```

Multiplies a  $4 \times 4$  matrix with a vector of size 3 or 4. The resulting is three dimensional

#### 8.5.6.19.1. Parameters

- **mat matrix**  
The matrix to multiply
- **vec vector**  
The vector to multiply
- **w float**  
The default value for the fourth element of the vector if it is three dimensional.

#### 8.5.6.20. mul-vec

```
mul-vec(  
    mat matrix,  
    vec vector  
) → vector
```

Multiplies an  $m \times n$  matrix with an  $m$ th dimensional vector where  $m \leq 4$ . Prefer the use of `mul4x4-vec3` when possible as it does not use loops.

#### 8.5.6.20.1. Parameters

- **mat matrix**  
The matrix to multiply
- **vec vector**  
The vector to multiply

### 8.5.6.21. inverse

```
inverse(  
    matrix matrix  
) → matrix
```

Calculates the inverse matrix of any size.

#### 8.5.6.21.1. Parameters

- **matrix** matrix

The matrix to inverse.

### 8.5.6.22. swap-cols

```
swap-cols(  
    mat matrix,  
    a int,  
    b int  
) → matrix
```

Swaps the a-th column with the b-th column.

#### 8.5.6.22.1. Parameters

- **mat** matrix

Matrix

- **a** int

The index of column a.

- **b** int

The index of column b.

### 8.5.6.23. translate

```
translate(  
    mat matrix,  
    vec vector  
)
```

Translates a matrix by a vector.

#### 8.5.6.23.1. Parameters

- **mat** matrix

The matrix to translate

- **vec** vector

The vector to translate by.

## 8.5.7. Drawable

### 8.5.7.1. apply-transform

```
apply-transform(  
    transform matrix,  
    drawables drawable  
) → drawable
```

Applies a transform to drawables. If a single drawable is given it will be returned in a single element array</Type>.

#### 8.5.7.1.1. Parameters

- **transform** `matrix`  
The transformation matrix.
- **drawables** `drawable array`  
The drawables to transform.

#### 8.5.7.2. apply-tags

```
apply-tags(  
    drawables drawable array,  
    ..tags str  
) → drawable or array
```

Adds tags to one or more drawables.

#### 8.5.7.2.1. Parameters

- **drawables** `drawable array`  
A single drawable or an array of `drawable`.
- **..tags** `str`  
The list of tags to add to the drawable

#### 8.5.7.2.2. Result

- `drawable`  
A single drawable
- `array`  
An array of `drawable`

#### 8.5.7.3. filter-tagged

```
filter-tagged(  
    drawables drawable array,  
    ..tags str  
) → drawable or array
```

Filter out all drawables that have one of the given tags assigned.

#### 8.5.7.3.1. Parameters

- **drawables** `drawable array`  
A single drawable or an array of `drawables`.
- **..tags** `str`  
The list of tags to use as a filter.

#### 8.5.7.3.2. Result

- `drawable`  
A single drawable
- `array`  
An array of `drawable`

#### 8.5.7.4. path

```
path(  
    fill: color none,
```

```
stroke: stroke,
fill-rule: str,
tags: ,
path
) → drawable
```

Creates a path drawable from path segments.

#### 8.5.7.4.1. Parameters

- **segments** array

The segments to create the path from.

- **close** bool

If true the path will be closed.

- **fill** color none

The color to fill the path with.

- **fill-rule** str

One of “even-odd” or “non-zero”.

- **stroke** stroke

The stroke of the path.

#### 8.5.7.5. line-strip

```
line-strip(
  points array,
  close: bool,
  fill: none fill,
  stroke: none stroke,
  fill-rule: str,
  tags:
) → drawable
```

Construct a line-strip from a list of points

#### 8.5.7.5.1. Parameters

- **points** array

Array of points

- **close** bool

- **fill** none fill

- **stroke** none stroke

- **fill-rule** str

#### 8.5.7.6. content

```
content(
  pos vector,
  width float,
  height float,
  border segment,
  body content
) → drawable
```

Creates a content drawable.

#### 8.5.7.6.1. Parameters

- **pos** `vector`  
The position of the drawable.
- **width** `float`  
The width of the drawable.
- **height** `float`  
The height of the drawable.
- **border** `segment`  
A segment to define the border of the drawable with.
- **body** `content`  
The content of the drawable.

#### 8.5.7.7. ellipse

```
ellipse(  
    x float,  
    y float,  
    z float,  
    rx float,  
    ry float,  
    fill: color none,  
    stroke: stroke  
) → drawable
```

Creates a path drawable in the shape of an ellipse.

#### 8.5.7.7.1. Parameters

- **x** `float`  
The  $x$  position of the ellipse.
- **y** `float`  
The  $y$  position of the ellipse.
- **z** `float`  
The  $z$  position of the ellipse.
- **rx** `float`  
The radius of the ellipse in the  $x$  axis.
- **ry** `float`  
The radius of the ellipse in the  $y$  axis.
- **fill** `color` `none`  
The color to fill the ellipse with.
- **stroke** `stroke`  
The stroke of the ellipse's path.

#### 8.5.7.8. arc

```
arc(  
    x float,  
    y float,  
    z float,  
    start angle,
```

```
    stop angle,
    rx float,
    ry float,
    mode: str,
    fill: color none,
    stroke: stroke
) → drawable
```

Creates a path drawable in the shape of an arc.

#### 8.5.7.8.1. Parameters

- **x** float

The *x* position of the start of the arc.

- **y** float

The *y* position of the start of the arc.

- **z** float

The *z* position of the start of the arc.

- **start** angle

The angle along an ellipse to start drawing the arc from.

- **stop** angle

The angle along an ellipse to stop drawing the arc at.

- **rx** float

The radius of the arc in the *x* axis.

- **ry** float

The radius of the arc in the *y* axis.

- **mode** str

How to draw the arc: "OPEN" leaves the path open, "CLOSED" closes the arc by drawing a straight line between the end of the arc and its start, "PIE" also closes the arc by drawing a line from its end to its origin then to its start.

- **fill** color none

The color to fill the arc with.

- **stroke** stroke

The stroke of the arc's path.

#### 8.5.8. Anchor

##### 8.5.8.1. border

```
border(
    center vector,
    x-dist number,
    y-dist number,
    drawables drawables,
    angle angle
) → none or vector
```

Calculates a border anchor at the given angle by testing for an intersection between a line and the given drawables. Returns none if no intersection is found for better error reporting.

#### 8.5.8.1.1. Parameters

- **center** `vector`

The position from which to start the test line.

- **x-dist** `number`

The furthest distance the test line should go in the x direction.

- **y-dist** `number`

The furthest distance the test line should go in the y direction.

- **drawables** `drawables`

Drawables to test for an intersection against. Ideally should be of type path but all others are ignored.

- **angle** `angle`

The angle to check for a border anchor at.

#### 8.5.8.2. setup

```
setup(  
    callback function auto,  
    anchor-names array,  
    default: str none,  
    transform: matrix none,  
    name: str none,  
    offset-anchor: str none,  
    border-anchors: bool,  
    path-anchors: bool,  
    radii: none array,  
    path: none drawable,  
    nested-anchors:  
) → array
```

Setup an anchor calculation and handling function for an element. Unifies anchor error checking and calculation of the offset transform.

A tuple of a transformation matrix and function will be returned. The transform is calculated by translating the given transform by the distance between the position of `offset-anchor` and `default`. It can then be used to correctly transform an element's drawables. If either are none the calculation won't happen but the transform will still be returned. The function can be used to get the transformed anchors of an element by passing it a string. An empty array can be passed to get the list of valid anchors.

#### 8.5.8.2.1. Parameters

- **callback** `function` `auto`

The function to call to get a named anchor's position. The anchor's name will be passed and it should return a vector`</Type>` (`str` => `vector`). If no named anchors exist on the element `auto` can be given instead of a function.

- **anchor-names** `array`

A list of valid anchor names. This list will be used to validate an anchor exists before `callback` is used.

- **default** `str` `none`

The name of the default anchor, if one exists.

- **transform** `matrix` `none`

The current transformation matrix to apply to an anchor's position before returning it. If `offset-anchor` and `default` is set, it will be first translated by the distance between them.

- **name** `str` `none`

The name of the element, this is only used in the error message in the event an anchor is invalid.

- **offset-anchor** `str` `none`

The name of an anchor to offset the transform by.

- **border-anchors** `bool`

If true, add border anchors.

- **path-anchors** `bool`

If true, add path anchors.

- **radii** `none` `array`

Radius tuple used for border anchor calculation.

- **path** `none` `drawable`

Path used for path and border anchor calculation.

## 8.5.9. Mark

### 8.5.9.1. check-mark

```
check-mark(  
    style style  
) → bool
```

Checks if a mark should be drawn according to the current style.

#### 8.5.9.1.1. Parameters

- **style** `style`

The current style.

### 8.5.9.2. process-style

```
process-style(  
    ctx context,  
    style style,  
    root str,  
    path-length float  
)
```

Processes the mark styling. TODO: remember what is actually going on here.

#### 8.5.9.2.1. Parameters

- **ctx** `context`

The context object.

- **style** `style`

The current style.

- **root** `str`

Where the mark is being placed, normally either "start" or "end". Allows different styling for marks in different directions.

- **path-length** `float`

The length of the path. This is used for relative offsets.

### 8.5.9.3. place-mark-on-path

```
place-mark-on-path(  
    ctx context,  
    styles style,  
    segments drawable,  
    is-end: bool  
) → dictionary
```

Places a mark on the given path. Returns a {{dictionary}} with the following keys:

—

#### 8.5.9.3.1. Parameters

- **drawables** drawable  
The mark drawables.
- **distance** float  
The length to shorten the path by.
- **pos** float  
The position of the mark, can be used to snap the end of the path to after shortening.
- **ctx** context  
The canvas context object.
- **styles** style  
A processed mark styling.
- **segments** drawable  
The path to place the mark on.
- **is-end** bool  
Start from the end of the path

#### 8.5.9.3.2. Result

```
dictionary
```

Dictionary with the following keys: pt, distance and drawable.

### 8.5.9.4. place-marks-along-path

```
place-marks-along-path(  
    ctx context,  
    style style,  
    transform matrix,  
    path drawable,  
    add-path: bool  
) → array
```

Places marks along a path. Returns them as an {{array}} of {{drawable}}.

#### 8.5.9.4.1. Parameters

- **ctx** context  
The context object.
- **style** style  
The current mark styling.

- **transform** `matrix`  
The current transformation matrix.
- **path** `drawable`  
The path to place the marks on.
- **add-path** `bool`  
When true the shortened path will returned as the first {{drawable}} in the {{array}}

## 8.5.10. Bezier

### 8.5.10.1. quadratic-point

```
quadratic-point(
    a vector,
    b vector,
    c vector,
    t float
) → vector
```

Get the point on quadratic bezier at position t.

#### 8.5.10.1.1. Parameters

- **a** `vector`  
Start point
- **b** `vector`  
End point
- **c** `vector`  
Control point
- **t** `float`  
Position on curve [0, 1]

### 8.5.10.2. quadratic-derivative

```
quadratic-derivative(
    a vector,
    b vector,
    c vector,
    t float
) → vector
```

Get the derivative ( $dx/dt$ ) of a quadratic bezier at position t.

#### 8.5.10.2.1. Parameters

- **a** `vector`  
Start point
- **b** `vector`  
End point
- **c** `vector`  
Control point
- **t** `float`  
Position on curve [0, 1]

### 8.5.10.3. cubic-point

```
cubic-point(  
    a vector,  
    b vector,  
    c1 vector,  
    c2 vector,  
    t float  
) → vector
```

Get the point on a cubic bezier curve at position t.

#### 8.5.10.3.1. Parameters

- **a** vector  
Start point
- **b** vector  
End point
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Control point 2
- **t** float  
Position on curve [0, 1]

### 8.5.10.4. cubic-derivative

```
cubic-derivative(  
    a vector,  
    b vector,  
    c1 vector,  
    c2 vector,  
    t float  
) → vector
```

Get the derivative ( $dx/dt$ ) of a cubic bezier at position t.

#### 8.5.10.4.1. Parameters

- **a** vector  
Start point
- **b** vector  
End point
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Control point 2
- **t** float  
Position on curve [0, 1]

### 8.5.10.5. to-abc

```
to-abc(  
    s vector,
```

```
e vector,  
B vector,  
t float,  
deg: int  
) → array
```

Get a bezier curve's ABC coordinates. Returns them as a respective array</Type> of vector</Type>s.

```
/A\  <- Control point of quadratic bezier  
 / | \  
 / | \  
/_.-B-._\ <- Point on curve  
, | ,  
/ | \  
s-----C-----e <- Point on line between s and e
```

#### 8.5.10.5.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **B** vector  
Point on curve
- **t** float  
Position on curve [0, 1]
- **deg** int  
Bezier degree (2 or 3)

#### 8.5.10.6. quadratic-through-3points

```
quadratic-through-3points(  
    s vector,  
    B vector,  
    e vector  
) → bezier
```

Compute the control points for a quadratic bezier through 3 points.

#### 8.5.10.6.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **B** vector  
A point which the curve passes through

#### 8.5.10.7. quadratic-to-cubic

```
quadratic-to-cubic(  
    s vector,  
    e vector,
```

```
c vector  
) → bezier
```

Convert a quadratic bezier to a cubic bezier.

#### 8.5.10.7.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **c** vector  
Control point

#### 8.5.10.8. cubic-through-3points

```
cubic-through-3points(  
    s vector,  
    B vector,  
    e vector  
) → bezier
```

Compute the control points for a cubic bezier through 3 points.

#### 8.5.10.8.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **B** vector  
A point which the curve passes through

#### 8.5.10.9. split

```
split(  
    s vector,  
    e vector,  
    c1 vector,  
    c2 vector,  
    t float  
) → array
```

Split a cubic bezier into two cubic beziers at the point **t**. Returns an array</Type> of two bezier</Type>. The first holds the original curve start **s**, and the second holds the original curve end **e**.

#### 8.5.10.9.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1

- **c2** `vector`  
Control point 2
- **t** `float`  
The point on the bezier to split, [0, 1]

#### 8.5.10.10. cubic-arclen

```
cubic-arclen(
    s vector,
    e vector,
    c1 vector,
    c2 vector,
    samples:
) → float
```

Get the approximate cubic curve length

#### 8.5.10.10.1. Parameters

- **s** `vector`  
Curve start
- **e** `vector`  
Curve end
- **c1** `vector`  
Control point 1
- **c2** `vector`  
Control point 2

#### 8.5.10.11. cubic-shorten-linear

```
cubic-shorten-linear(
    s vector,
    e vector,
    c1 vector,
    c2 vector,
    d float
) → bezier
```

Shorten the curve by offsetting s and c1 or e and c2 by distance d. If d is positive the curve gets shortened by moving s and c1 closer to e, if d is negative, e and c2 get moved closer to s.

#### 8.5.10.11.1. Parameters

- **s** `vector`  
Curve start
- **e** `vector`  
Curve end
- **c1** `vector`  
Control point 1
- **c2** `vector`  
Control point 2
- **d** `float`  
Distance to shorten by

#### 8.5.10.12. cubic-t-for-distance

```
cubic-t-for-distance(  
    s vector,  
    e vector,  
    c1 vector,  
    c2 vector,  
    d float,  
    samples:  
) → float
```

Approximate bezier interval t for a given distance d. If d is positive, the functions starts from the curve's start s, if d is negative, it starts form the curve's end e.

##### 8.5.10.12.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Control point 2
- **d** float  
The distance along the bezier to find t.

#### 8.5.10.13. cubic-shorten

```
cubic-shorten(  
    s vector,  
    e vector,  
    c1 vector,  
    c2 vector,  
    d float,  
    samples: int  
) → bezier
```

Shorten curve by distance d. This keeps the curvature of the curve by finding new values along the original curve. If d is positive the curve gets shortened by moving s closer to e, if d is negative, e is moved closer to s. The points s and e are moved along the curve, keeping the curve's curvature the same (the control points get recalculated).

##### 8.5.10.13.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Control point 2

- **d** float  
Distance to shorten by
- **samples** int  
Maximum of samples/steps to use

#### 8.5.10.14. cubic-extrema

```
cubic-extrema(
    s vector,
    e vector,
    c1 vector,
    c2 vector
) → array
```

Find cubic curve extrema by calculating the roots of the curve's first derivative. Returns an array</Type> of vector</Type> ordered by distance along the curve from the start to its end.

#### 8.5.10.14.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Control point 2

#### 8.5.10.15. cubic-aabb

```
cubic-aabb(
    s vector,
    e vector,
    c1 vector,
    c2 vector
) → array
```

Returns axis aligned bounding box coordinates (bottom-left, top-right) for a cubic bezier curve.

#### 8.5.10.15.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Curve start
- **e** vector  
Curve end
- **c1** vector  
Control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Control point 2

#### 8.5.10.16. catmull-to-cubic

```
catmull-to-cubic(
    points array,
```

```
k float,  
close: bool  
) → array
```

Returns an array of cubic bezier</Type> for a catmull curve through an array of points.

#### 8.5.10.16.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
Array of 2d points
- **k** float  
Strength between 0 and 1
- **close** bool

#### 8.5.10.17. line-cubic-intersections

```
line-cubic-intersections(  
    la vector,  
    lb vector,  
    s vector,  
    e vector,  
    c1 vector,  
    c2 vector,  
    ray: bool  
) → array
```

Calculate the intersection points between a 2D cubic-bezier and a straight line. Returns an array of vector</Type>

#### 8.5.10.17.1. Parameters

- **s** vector  
Bezier start point
- **e** vector  
Bezier end point
- **c1** vector  
Bezier control point 1
- **c2** vector  
Bezier control point 2
- **la** vector  
Line start point
- **lb** vector  
Line end point
- **ray** bool  
If set to true, ignore line length

### 8.5.11. AABB

#### 8.5.11.1. aabb

```
aabb(  
    pts array,
```

```
    init: aabb  
) → aabb
```

Compute an axis aligned bounding box (aabb) for a list of vectors</Type>.

#### 8.5.11.1.1. Parameters

- **pts** array  
List of vector</Type>s.
- **init** aabb  
Initial aabb

#### 8.5.11.2. mid

```
mid(  
    bounds aabb  
) → vector
```

Get the mid-point of an AABB as vector.

#### 8.5.11.2.1. Parameters

- **bounds** aabb  
The AABB to get the mid-point of.

#### 8.5.11.3. size

```
size(  
    bounds aabb  
) → vector
```

Get the size of an aabb as vector. This is a vector from the aabb's low to high.

#### 8.5.11.3.1. Parameters

- **bounds** aabb  
The aabb to get the size of.

#### 8.5.11.4. padded

```
padded(  
    bounds aabb,  
    padding none dictionary  
) → aabb
```

Pad AABB with padding from dictionary with keys top, left, right and bottom.

#### 8.5.11.4.1. Parameters

- **bounds** aabb  
The AABB to pad.
- **padding** none dictionary  
Padding values

### 8.5.12. Hobby

#### 8.5.12.1. hobby-to-cubic-open

```
hobby-to-cubic-open(  
    points array,
```

```

ta: auto array,
tb: auto array,
rho: auto function,
omega: auto array
) → array

```

Calculates a bezier spline for an open Hobby curve through a list of points. Returns an {{array}} of {{bezier}}s

#### 8.5.12.1.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
List of points
- **ta** auto array  
Outgoing tension per point
- **tb** auto array  
Incoming tension per point
- **rho** auto function  
The rho function of the form (float, float) => float
- **omega** auto array  
Tuple of the curl at the start end end of the curve (start, end) as floats

#### 8.5.12.2. hobby-to-cubic-closed

```

hobby-to-cubic-closed(
  points array,
  ta: auto array,
  tb: auto array,
  rho: auto array
) → array

```

Calculates a bezier spline for a closed Hobby curve through a list of points. Returns an {{array}} of {{bezier}}s.

#### 8.5.12.2.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
List of points
- **ta** auto array  
Outgoing tension per point
- **tb** auto array  
Incoming tension per point
- **rho** auto array  
The rho function of the form (float, b) => float

#### 8.5.12.3. hobby-to-cubic

```

hobby-to-cubic(
  points array,
  ta: auto array,
  tb: auto array,
  rho: auto array,
  omega: auto array,
)

```

```
    close: bool  
) → array
```

Calculates a bezier spline for a Hobby curve through a list of points. Returns an {{array}} of {{bezier}}s.

#### 8.5.12.3.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
List of points
- **ta** auto array  
Outgoing tension per point
- **tb** auto array  
Incoming tension per point
- **rho** auto function  
The rho function of the form (float, float) => float

- **omega** auto array  
Tuple of the curl at the start end end of the curve (start, end) as floats

- **close** bool  
Close the curve

### 8.5.13. Intersection

#### 8.5.13.1. hobby-to-cubic-open

```
hobby-to-cubic-open(  
    points array,  
    ta: auto array,  
    tb: auto array,  
    rho: auto function,  
    omega: auto array  
) → array
```

Calculates a bezier spline for an open Hobby curve through a list of points. Returns an {{array}} of {{bezier}}s

#### 8.5.13.1.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
List of points
- **ta** auto array  
Outgoing tension per point
- **tb** auto array  
Incoming tension per point
- **rho** auto function  
The rho function of the form (float, float) => float
- **omega** auto array  
Tuple of the curl at the start end end of the curve (start, end) as floats

#### 8.5.13.2. hobby-to-cubic-closed

```
hobby-to-cubic-closed(  
    points array,
```

```
    ta: auto array,  
    tb: auto array,  
    rho: auto array  
) → array
```

Calculates a bezier spline for a closed Hobby curve through a list of points. Returns an {{array}} of {{bezier}}s.

#### 8.5.13.2.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
List of points
- **ta** auto array  
Outgoing tension per point
- **tb** auto array  
Incoming tension per point
- **rho** auto array  
The rho function of the form (float, b) => float

#### 8.5.13.3. hobby-to-cubic

```
hobby-to-cubic(  
    points array,  
    ta: auto array,  
    tb: auto array,  
    rho: auto array,  
    omega: auto array,  
    close: bool  
) → array
```

Calculates a bezier spline for a Hobby curve through a list of points. Returns an {{array}} of {{bezier}}s.

#### 8.5.13.3.1. Parameters

- **points** array  
List of points
- **ta** auto array  
Outgoing tension per point
- **tb** auto array  
Incoming tension per point
- **rho** auto array  
The rho function of the form (float, float) => float
- **omega** auto array  
Tuple of the curl at the start end end of the curve (start, end) as floats
- **close** bool  
Close the curve

## 8.5.14. Path-Util

### 8.5.14.1. make-subpath

```
make-subpath(  
    origin vector,  
    segments array,  
    closed: bool  
) → subpath
```

Create a new subpath. A path is an array of subpaths.

#### 8.5.14.1.1. Parameters

- **origin** vector  
Origin
- **segments** array  
Segments
- **closed** bool  
Closed

### 8.5.14.2. first-subpath-closed

```
first-subpath-closed(  
    path  
) → boolean
```

Get if the first subpath is closed

### 8.5.14.3. first-subpath-start

```
first-subpath-start(  
    path  
) → vector
```

Get the start position of the first path

### 8.5.14.4. subpath-start

```
subpath-start(  
    subpath  
) → vector
```

Get the start point of a subpath

### 8.5.14.5. subpath-end

```
subpath-end(  
    subpath,  
    ignore-close-flag:  
) → vector
```

Get the end point of a subpath

### 8.5.14.6. last-subpath-end

```
last-subpath-end(  
    path  
) → vector
```

Get the end position of the last path

#### 8.5.14.7. bounds

```
bounds(  
    path array  
) → array
```

Calculates the bounding points for a list of path segments

##### 8.5.14.7.1. Parameters

- **path** array  
Path

#### 8.5.14.8. segment-lengths

```
segment-lengths(  
    path path,  
    samples: auto int  
) → array
```

Returns an array of arrays with the lengths of all path segments. One sub-array for each subpath and its segments.

##### 8.5.14.8.1. Parameters

- **path** path  
Input path
- **samples** auto int  
Number of samples to use for curves

##### 8.5.14.8.2. Result

array

Array of arrays of floats containing the segment lengths

#### 8.5.14.9. length

```
length(  
    segments path,  
    samples: auto int  
) → float
```

Returns the sum of all segment lengths of a path.

##### 8.5.14.9.1. Parameters

- **segments** path  
Path segments
- **samples** auto int  
Number of samples to take for curves

##### 8.5.14.9.2. Result

float

Length

#### 8.5.14.10. point-at

```
point-at(  
    path path,
```

```
distance ratio number,
reverse: bool,
samples: ,
ignore-subpaths: bool
) → none or dictionary
```

Get information about a point at a given distance on a path.

#### 8.5.14.10.1. Parameters

- **path** path  
The path
- **distance** ratio number  
Distance along the path
- **reverse** bool  
Travel from end to start
- **ignore-subpaths** bool  
If false consider the whole path, including sub-paths

#### 8.5.14.10.2. Result

- dictionary

Dictionary with the following keys: - point (vector) The point on the path - previous-point (vector) Point previous to point - direction (vector) Normalized direction vector - subpath-index (int) Index of the subpath - segment-index (int) Index of the segment None is returned, if the path is empty/of length zero.

#### 8.5.14.11. shorten-to

```
shorten-to(
  path Path,
  distance number ratio array,
  reverse: boolean,
  mode: 'CURVED' | 'LINEAR',
  samples: auto int,
  snap-to: none array
)
```

Shorten a path on one or both sides

#### 8.5.14.11.1. Parameters

- **path** Path  
Path
- **distance** number ratio array  
Distance to shorten the path by
- **reverse** boolean  
If true, start from the end
- **mode** 'CURVED' | 'LINEAR'  
Shortening mode for cubic segments
- **samples** auto int  
Samples to take for measuring cubic segments

- **snap-to** `none` `array`

Optional array of points to try to move the shortened segment to

#### 8.5.14.12. **normalize**

```
normalize(
    path path
) → path
```

Normalize a path:

- Add missing closing segments
- Remove zero-length line segments

#### 8.5.14.12.1. **Parameters**

- **path** `path`  
Input path

### 8.5.15. **Util**

#### 8.5.15.1. **float-eq**

```
float-eq(
    a float,
    b float,
    epsilon: float
) → bool
```

Compare two floating point numbers

#### 8.5.15.1.1. **Parameters**

- **a** `float`  
First number
- **b** `float`  
Second number
- **epsilon** `float`  
Maximum distance between both numbers

#### 8.5.15.2. **apply-transform**

```
apply-transform(
    transform matrix function,
    ..vecs vector
) → vector or array or dictionary
```

Multiplies vectors by a transformation matrix. If multiple vectors are given they are returned as an array, if only one vector is given only one will be returned, if a dictionary is given they will be returned in the dictionary with the same keys.

#### 8.5.15.2.1. **Parameters**

- **transform** `matrix` `function`  
The  $4 \times 4$  transformation matrix or a function that accepts and returns a vector.
- **..vecs** `vector`  
Vectors to get transformed. Only the positional part of the sink is used. A dictionary of vectors can also be passed and all will be transformed.

### 8.5.15.3. revert-transform

```
revert-transform(  
    transform matrix,  
    ..vecs  
) → vector
```

Reverts the transform of the given vector

#### 8.5.15.3.1. Parameters

- **transform** `matrix`  
Transformation matrix
- **vec** `vector`  
Vector to be transformed

### 8.5.15.4. line-pt

```
line-pt(  
    a vector,  
    b vector,  
    t float  
) → vector
```

Linearly interpolates between two points and returns its position

#### 8.5.15.4.1. Parameters

- **a** `vector`  
Start point
- **b** `vector`  
End point
- **t** `float`  
Position on the line [0, 1]

### 8.5.15.5. line-normal

```
line-normal(  
    a vector,  
    b vector  
) → vector
```

Get orthogonal vector to line

#### 8.5.15.5.1. Parameters

- **a** `vector`  
Start point
- **b** `vector`  
End point

### 8.5.15.6. circle-arcrlen

```
circle-arcrlen(  
    radius float,  
    angle: angle  
) → float
```

Calculates the arc-length of a circle or arc

#### 8.5.15.6.1. Parameters

- **radius** float  
Circle or arc radius
- **angle** angle  
The angle of the arc.

#### 8.5.15.7. ellipse-point

```
ellipse-point(  
    center vector,  
    radius float array,  
    angle  
) → vector
```

Get point on an ellipse for an angle

#### 8.5.15.7.1. Parameters

- **center** vector  
Center
- **radius** float array  
Radius or tuple of x/y radii
- **angled** angle  
Angle to get the point at

#### 8.5.15.8. calculate-circle-center-3pt

```
calculate-circle-center-3pt(  
    a vector,  
    b vector,  
    c vector  
) → vector
```

Calculates the center of a circle from 3 points. The z coordinate is taken from point a.

#### 8.5.15.8.1. Parameters

- **a** vector  
Point 1
- **b** vector  
Point 2
- **c** vector  
Point 3

#### 8.5.15.9. resolve-number

```
resolve-number(  
    ctx context,  
    num number  
) → float
```

Converts a {{number}} to “canvas units”

### 8.5.15.9.1. Parameters

- **ctx** context

The current context object.

- **num** number

The number to resolve.

### 8.5.15.10. map-dict

```
map-dict(  
    d,  
    fn  
) → dictionary
```

Call function `fn` for each key-value pair of `d` and return the transformed dictionary.

- `d` (dictionary) Input dictionary
- `fn` (function) Transformation function

### 8.5.15.11. resolve-radius

```
resolve-radius(  
    radius number array  
) → array
```

Ensures that a radius has an x and y component.

### 8.5.15.11.1. Parameters

- **radius** number array

### 8.5.15.12. min

```
min(  
    ..a  
) → float
```

Finds the minimum of a set of values while ignoring `none` values.

### 8.5.15.12.1. Parameters

- **a** float `none`

### 8.5.15.13. max

```
max(  
    ..a float none  
) → float
```

Finds the maximum of a set of values while ignoring `none` values.

### 8.5.15.13.1. Parameters

- `..a` float `none`

### 8.5.15.14. merge-dictionary

```
merge-dictionary(  
    a dictionary,  
    b dictionary,  
    overwrite: bool  
) → dictionary
```

Merges dictionary b onto dictionary a. If a key does not exist in a but does in b, it is inserted into a with b's value. If a key does exist in a and b, the value in b is only inserted into a if the `overwrite` argument is true. If a key does exist both in a and b and both values are of type {{dictionary}} they will be recursively merged with this same function.

#### 8.5.15.14.1. Parameters

- **a** `dictionary`

Dictionary a

- **b** `dictionary`

Dictionary b

- **overwrite** `bool`

Whether to override an entry in a that also exists in b with the value in b.

#### 8.5.15.15. measure

```
measure(  
    ctx context,  
    cnt content  
) → vector
```

Measures the size of some {{content}} in canvas coordinates.

#### 8.5.15.15.1. Parameters

- **ctx** `context`

The current context object.

- **cnt** `content`

The content to measure.

#### 8.5.15.16. as-padding-dict

```
as-padding-dict(  
    padding none number array dictionary  
) → dictionary
```

Get a padding/margin dictionary with keys (top, left, bottom, right) from a padding value.

Type of padding:

**none** All sides padded by 0

**number** All sides are padded by the same value

**array** CSS like padding: (y, x), (top, x, bottom) or (top, right, bottom, left)

**dictionary** Converts a Typst padding dictionary (top, left, bottom, right, x, y, rest) to a dictionary containing top, left, bottom and right.

#### 8.5.15.16.1. Parameters

- **padding** `none` `number` `array` `dictionary`

Padding specification

#### 8.5.15.17. as-corner-radius-dict

```
as-corner-radius-dict(  
    ctx context,  
    radii none number dictionary,  
    size none array  
) → dictionary
```

Creates a corner-radius dictionary with keys north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west with values of a two element {{array}} of the radius in the x and y direction. Returns none if all radii are zero or none.

#### 8.5.15.17.1. Parameters

- **ctx** context

The current canvas context object

- **radii** none number dictionary

The radius specification. A {{number}} will cause all corners to have the same radius. An {{array}} with two items will cause all corners to have the same rx and ry radius. A {{dictionary}} can be given where the key specifies the corner and the value specifies the radius. The value can be either {{number}} for a circle radius or {{array}} for an x and y radius. The keys north, south, east and west targets both corners in that cardinal direction e.g. south sets the south west and south east corners. The keys north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west targets the corresponding corner. The key rest targets all other corners that have not been target by other keys.

- **size** none array

Tuple of number used to clamp the corner radii

#### 8.5.15.18. sort-points-by-distance

```
sort-points-by-distance(  
    base vector,  
    pts array  
) → array
```

Sorts an array of vectors by distance to a common position.

#### 8.5.15.18.1. Parameters

- **base** vector

The position to measure the distance of the other vectors from.

- **pts** array

The array of vectors to sort.

#### 8.5.15.19. resolve-stroke

```
resolve-stroke(  
    stroke none stroke  
) → dictionary
```

Resolves a stroke into a usable dictionary with all fields that are missing or auto set to their Typst defaults.

#### 8.5.15.19.1. Parameters

- **stroke** none stroke

The stroke to resolve.

#### 8.5.15.20. assert-body

```
assert-body(  
    body  
)
```

Asserts whether a “body” has the correct type.