

Contents

1 Overview	4	4.5 Transformation	29
2 Getting Started	4	set-transform	29
2.1 Usage	4	rotate	29
2.2 Examples	4	translate	29
3 Basics	4	scale	30
3.1 Custom Types	4	set-origin	30
3.2 The Canvas	4	move-to	31
3.3 Styling	5	set-viewport	31
4 API	5	4.6 Projection	31
4.1 Canvas	5	ortho	31
canvas	5	on-xy	32
4.2 Shapes	6	on-xz	33
circle	6	on-yz	33
circle-through	7	4.7 Utility	34
arc	8	assert-version	34
arc-through	9	register-coordinate-resolver	34
mark	10	4.8 Libraries	35
line	10	Angle	35
polygon	11	angle	35
n-star	12	right-angle	36
grid	13	Tree	37
content	13	tree	37
rect	15	Decorations	38
bezier	16	Path	38
bezier-through	17	Brace	40
catmull	17	Palette	43
hobby	18	new	43
compound-path	19	4.9 Internals	44
merge-path	19	Complex	44
rect-around	20	re	44
4.3 Styling	21	im	44
set-style	21	mul	44
fill	21	conj	44
stroke	21	dot	45
register-mark	21	normsq	45
4.4 Grouping	23	norm	45
hide	23	scale	45
floating	23	unit	46
intersections	23	inv	46
group	24	div	46
scope	26	add	46
anchor	26	sub	47
copy-anchors	26	arg	47
set-ctx	27	ang	47
get-ctx	27	Vector	47
for-each-anchor	28	as-mat	47
on-layer	28	as-vec	48

sub	48
dist	49
scale	49
div	49
neg	50
norm	50
element-product	50
dot	50
cross	51
angle2	51
angle	51
lerp	51
Matrix	52
ident	52
diag	52
dim	52
column	52
round	53
transform-translate	53
transform-shear-x	53
transform-shear-z	54
transform-scale	54
transform-rotate-dir	54
transform-rotate-x	54
transform-rotate-y	55
transform-rotate-z	55
transform-rotate-xz	55
transform-rotate-ypr	55
transform-rotate-xyz	56
mul-mat	56
mul4x4-vec3	56
mul-vec	57
inverse	57
Coordinate	57
resolve-system	57
resolve	57
Styles	58
resolve	58
merge	59
Process	59
element	59
many	60
Drawable	60
TAG	60
apply-transform	60
apply-tags	61
filter-tagged	61
path	61
line-strip	62
content	62
ellipse	63
arc	63
Anchor	64
border	64
setup	65
Mark	66
check-mark	66
process-style	66
place-mark-on-path	66
place-marks-along-path	67
Bezier	68
quadratic-point	68
quadratic-derivative	68
cubic-point	68
cubic-derivative	69
to-abc	69
quadratic-through-3points	70
quadratic-to-cubic	70
cubic-through-3points	71
split	71
cubic-arclen	72
cubic-shorten-linear	72
cubic-t-for-distance	72
cubic-shorten	73
cubic-extrema	74
cubic-aabb	74
catmull-to-cubic	74
line-cubic-intersections	75
AABB	75
aabb	75
mid	76
corner-points	76
size	76
padded	76
Hobby	77
hobby-to-cubic-open	77
hobby-to-cubic-closed	77
hobby-to-cubic	78
Intersection	78
line-line	78
line-cubic	79
line-path	80
path-path	80
Path Util	80
make-subpath	80
first-subpath-closed	81
first-subpath-start	81
subpath-start	81

subpath-end	81
last-subpath-end	81
bounds	81
segment-lengths	82
length	82
point-at	82
shorten-to	83
normalize	83
Util	84
float-epsilon	84
float-eq	84
apply-transform	84
revert-transform	85
line-pt	85
line-normal	85
circle-arcLen	85
ellipse-point	86
calculate-circle-center-3pt	86
resolve-number	86
map-dict	87
resolve-radius	87
min	87
max	87
merge-dictionary	87
measure	88
as-padding-dict	88
as-corner-radius-dict	88
sort-points-by-distance	89
resolve-stroke	89
assert-body	89

1 Overview

CeTZ, ein Typst Zeichenpaket, is a drawing package for Typst. Its API is similar to Processing but with relative coordinates and anchors from TikZ. You also won't have to worry about accidentally drawing over other content as the canvas will automatically resize. And remember: up is positive!

2 Getting Started

2.1 Usage

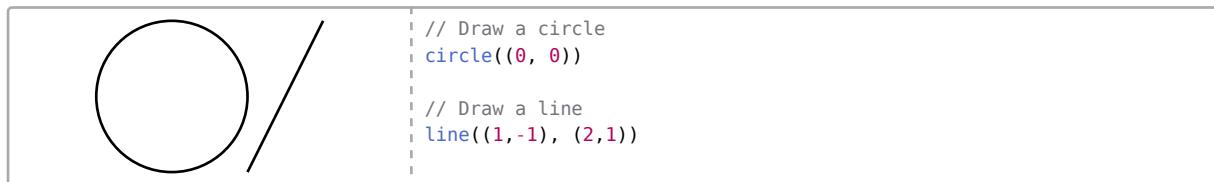
This is the minimal starting point in a .typ file:

```
#import "@preview/cetz:0.4.2"
#cetz.canvas({
    import cetz.draw: *
    ...
})
```

Note that draw functions are imported inside the scope of the canvas block. This is recommended as some draw functions override Typst's functions such as `line`.

2.2 Examples

From this point on only the code inside the canvas block will be shown in examples unless specified otherwise.



```
// Draw a circle
circle((0, 0))

// Draw a line
line((1,-1), (2,1))
```

3 Basics

The following chapters are about the basic and core concepts of CeTZ. They are recommended reading for basic usage.

3.1 Custom Types

Many CeTZ functions expect data in certain formats which we will call types. Note that these are actually made up of Typst primitives.

coordinate A position on the canvas specified by any coordinate system. See Coordinate Systems.

number Any of `float`, `int` or `length`

style Represents options passed to draw functions that affect how elements are drawn. They are normally taken in the form of named arguments to the draw functions or sometimes can be a dictionary for a single argument.

3.2 The Canvas

The `canvas` function is what handles all of the logic and processing in order to produce drawings. It's usually called with a code block `{ ... }` as argument. The content of the curly braces is the body of the canvas. Import all the draw functions you need at the top of the body:

```
#cetz.canvas({
    import cetz.draw: *
```

You can now call the draw functions within the body and they'll produce some graphics! Typst will evaluate the code block and pass the result to the canvas function for rendering.

The canvas does not have typical width and height parameters. Instead its size will grow and shrink to fit the drawn graphic.

By default 1 coordinate unit is 1 cm, this can be changed by setting the `length:` parameter.

3.3 Styling

You can style draw elements by passing the relevant named arguments to their draw functions. All elements that draw something have stroke and fill styling unless said otherwise.

`fill` `color` or `none` (default: `none`)

How to fill the drawn element.

`stroke` `none` or `auto` or `length` or `color` or `dictionary` or `stroke` (default: `black`)

How to stroke the border or the path of the draw element. See Typst's line documentation for more details.

4 API

4.1 Canvas

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.

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(lv => canvas(length: lv.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`

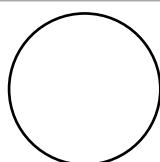
Shows the bounding boxes of each element when `true`.

4.2 Shapes

circle

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

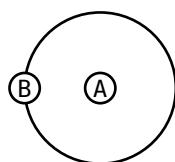
Draws a circle or ellipse.



```
// 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])
```

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.

Styling

Root: `circle`

Anchors

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

Parameters

- **..points-style** coordinate style

The position to place the circle on.

- **name** none str

- **anchor** none str

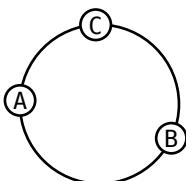
- **radius** number array

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.

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])
```

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.

Anchors

Supports the same anchors as circle as well as:

a Coordinate a

b Coordinate b

c Coordinate c

Parameters

- **a** coordinate

Coordinate a.

- **b** coordinate

Coordinate b.

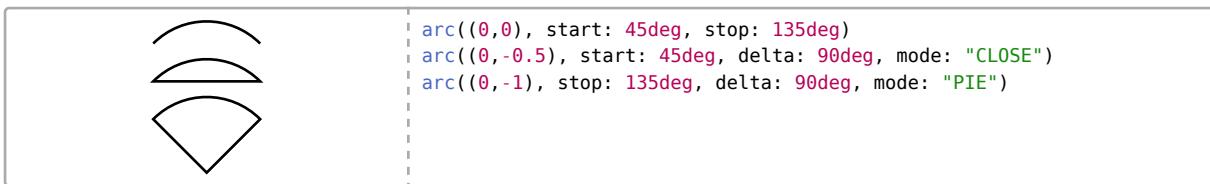
- **c** coordinate

Coordinate c.

- **name** `none str`
- **anchor** `none str`
- **..style** `style`

```
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.



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).

Styling

Root: `arc`

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.

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`

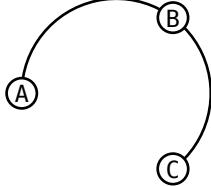
Update the current canvas position to the arc's end point (anchor "arc-end"). This overrides the default of `true`, that allows chaining of (arc) elements.

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])
```

Styling

Root: arc

Uses the same styling as `arc`.

Anchors

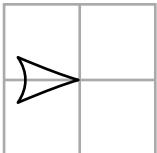
For anchors see `arc`.

Parameters

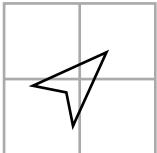
- `a coordinate`
Start position of the arc
- `b coordinate`
Position the arc passes through
- `c coordinate`
End position of the arc
- `name none str`
- `..style style`

```
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.

Styling

Root: `mark`

You can directly use the styling from mark styling.

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`

line

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

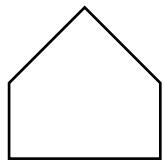
Draws a line, more than two points can be given to create a line-strip.



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

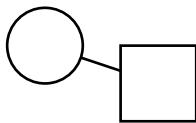


```
// Draw a line between more than two points  
line((0, 0), (1, 0.5), (2, -0.5), (3, 0))
```



```
// 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")
```

Styling

Root: line

Supports mark styling.

Anchors

Supports path anchors.

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

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

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)
```

Styling

Root: polygon

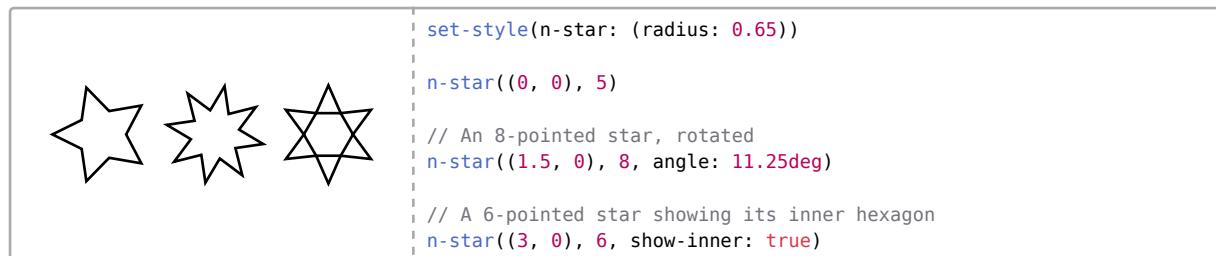
Parameters

- **origin** coordinate
Coordinate to draw the polygon at
- **sides** int
Number of sides of the polygon (≥ 3)
- **angle** angle
Angle angle to rotate the polygon around its origin
- **name** none str
- **radius** number
Radius of the polygon

n-star

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

Draws a n-pointed star.



Styling

Root: nstar

Parameters

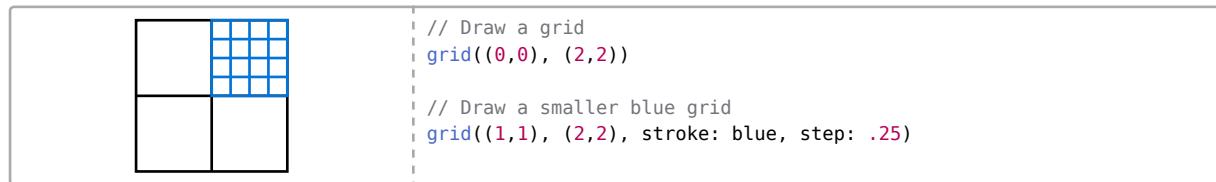
- **origin** coordinate
Coordinate to draw the star's center at.
- **sides** int
Number of points of the star (≥ 3).
- **angle** angle
Angle to rotate the star around its origin.
- **name** none str
An optional name to identify the shape.
- **radius** number
The radius of the star's outer points.
- **inner-radius** 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.

grid

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

Draws a grid between two coordinates



Styling

Root: `grid`

Anchors

Supports border anchors.

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

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!	<code>content((0,0), [Hello World!])</code>
--------------	---------------------------------------------

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`:

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

Styling

Root: `content`

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

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`.

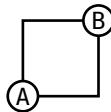
- **wrap** `function none`

A function to apply the content body to. Must return content. Example: `text.with(red)` to wrap every content element in a `text(red, <body>)` element.

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%)))
```

Styling

Root: rect

Ratio values are relative to the rectangle's width and height.

Anchors

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

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`

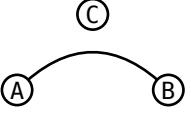
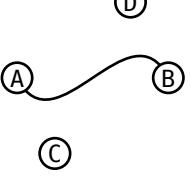
- **radius** `number ratio dictionary`

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.

bezier

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

Draws a quadratic or cubic bezier curve

	<pre>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])</pre>
	<pre>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])</pre>

Styling

Root bezier

Supports marks.

Anchors

Supports path anchors.

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

Parameters

- **start** `coordinate`

Start position

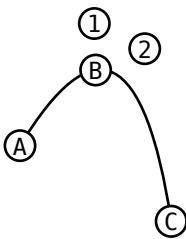
- **end** coordinate
End position (last coordinate)
- **name** none str
- **.ctrl-style** coordinate style

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.

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 `bezier` 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: 1pt, fill: white))
content(a, [A]); content(b, [B]); content(c, [C])
content("curve.ctrl-1", [2]); content("curve.ctrl-0", [1])
```

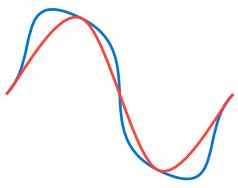
Parameters

- **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

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)
```

Styling

Root: catmull

Supports marks.

Anchors

Supports path anchors.

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

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

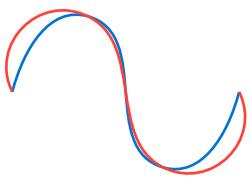
- **tension** float

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

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.



```
hobby((0, 0), (1, 1), (2, -1), (3, 0), omega: 0, stroke: blue)
hobby((0, 0), (1, 1), (2, -1), (3, 0), omega: 1, stroke: red)
```

Styling

Root hobby

Supports marks.

Anchors

Supports path anchors.

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

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

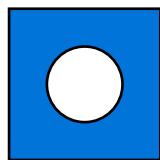
A tuple of floats that describe how curly the curve should be at each endpoint. When the curl is close to zero, the spline approaches a straight line near the endpoints. When the curl is close to one, it approaches a circular arc.

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")
```

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.

Parameters

- **body** elements

Elements with paths to be merged together.

- **name** none str

- **..style** style

merge-path

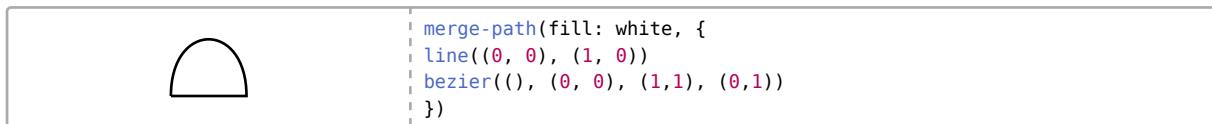
```
merge-path(  
    body elements,
```

```

join: bool,
ignore-marks: bool,
ignore-hidden: bool,
close: bool,
name: none str,
..style style
)

```

Merges two or more paths by concatenating 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.



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

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

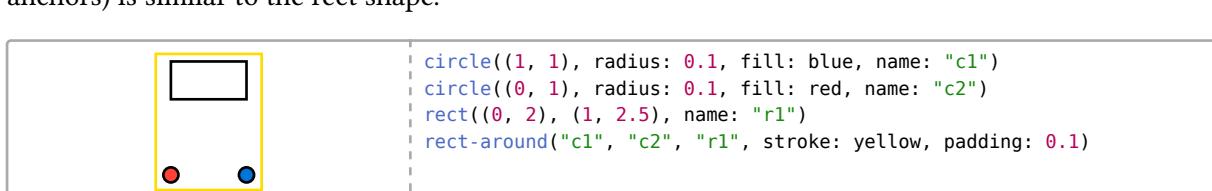
rect-around

```

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.



Styling

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

Anchors

The same as for the rect shape.

Parameters

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

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

4.3 Styling

set-style

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

Set current style

Parameters

- **..style** style

Style key-value pairs

fill

```
fill(  
  fill paint  
)
```

Set current fill style

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

Parameters

- **fill** paint

Fill style

stroke

```
stroke(  
  stroke stroke  
)
```

Set current stroke style

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

Parameters

- **stroke** stroke

Stroke style

register-mark

```
register-mark(  
  symbol str,  
  body function,
```

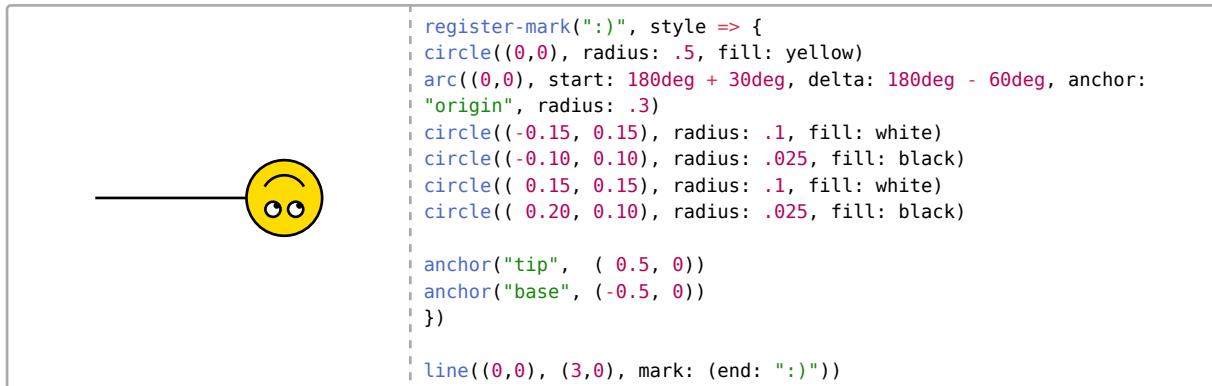
```

mnemonic: none str,
tip: none number coordinate,
base: none number coordinate,
center: none number coordinate,
reverse-tip: none number coordinate,
reverse-base: none number coordinate,
reverse-center: none number coordinate
)

```

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.



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`.
- **tip** none number coordinate
Tip coordinate (if passed a number, the y component is 0)
- **base** none number coordinate
Base coordinate (see tip)
- **center** none number coordinate
Center coordinate (see tip)
- **reverse-tip** none number coordinate
Reversed tip coordinate (see tip)
- **reverse-base** none number coordinate
Reversed base coordinate (see tip)
- **reverse-center** none number coordinate
Reversed center coordinate (see tip)

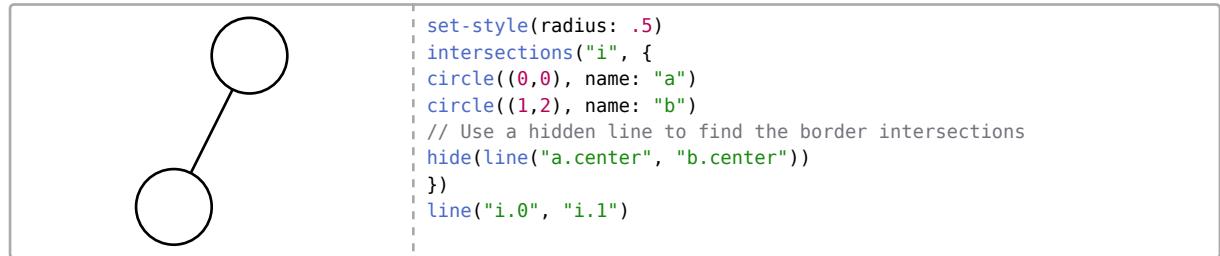
4.4 Grouping

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.



Parameters

- **body** element

One or more elements to hide

- **bounds** bool

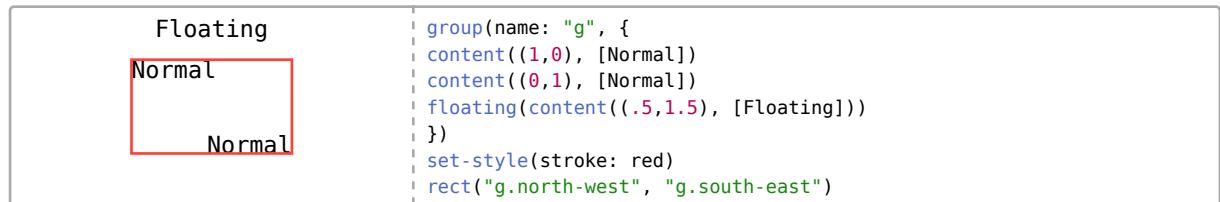
If true, respect the bounding box of the hidden elements for resizing the canvas

floating

```
floating(  
  body element  
)
```

Places an element without affecting bounding boxes.

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



Parameters

- **body** element

One or more elements to place

intersections

```
intersections(  
  name str,  
  ..elements elements str,  
  samples: int,
```

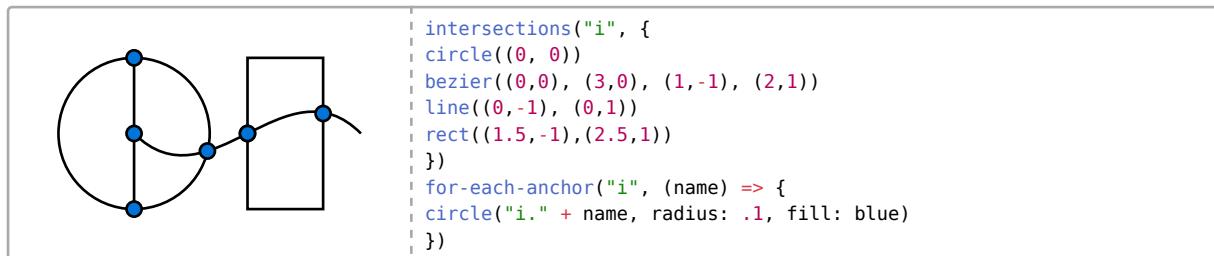
```

    sort: none function,
    ignore-marks: bool
)

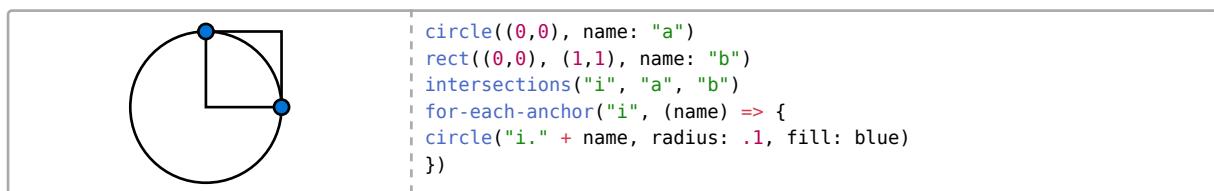
```

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.



You can also use named elements:



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

that gets called with the list of intersection points.

CeTZ provides the following sorting functions:

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

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>`

- **`ignore-marks`** `bool`

If true, ignore mark shapes.

group

```

group(
  body elements function,
  name: none str,

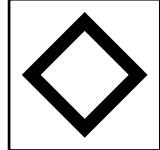
```

```

    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))

```

Styling

Root: group

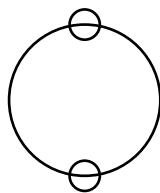
Anchors

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)

```

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).

```
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 scope. 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 elements and anchors to the outside.

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

```
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.

	<pre>// Inside a group group(name: "g", { circle((0,0)) anchor("x", (.4, .1)) circle("x", radius: .2) }) circle("g.x", radius: .1)</pre>
	<pre>// At the root scope anchor("x", (1, 1)) // ... circle("x", radius: .1)</pre>

Parameters

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

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.

Parameters

- **element str**

The name of the element to copy anchors from.

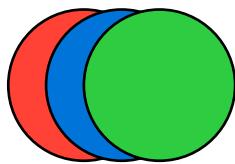
- **filter auto array**

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.

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.



```
// Setting a custom transformation matrix  
set-ctx(ctx => {  
  let mat = ((1, 0, .5, 0),  
             (0, 1, 0, 0),  
             (0, 0, 1, 0),  
             (0, 0, 0, 1))  
  ctx.transform = mat  
  return ctx  
})  
circle({z: 0}, fill: red)  
circle({z: 1}, fill: blue)  
circle({z: 2}, fill: green)
```

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.

Parameters

- **callback function**

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

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)])  
})
```

Parameters

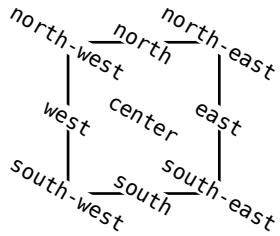
- **callback function**

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

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  
})
```

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.

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)  
})
```

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.

4.5 Transformation

set-transform

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

Sets the transformation matrix.

Parameters

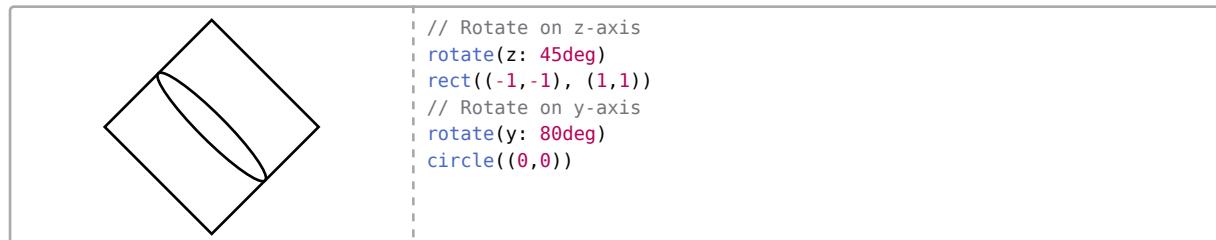
- **mat** `none` `matrix`

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

rotate

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

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



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.

Parameters

- **..angles** `angle`

A single angle as a positional argument to rotate on the z-axis by.

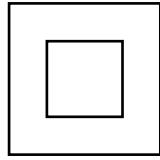
- **origin** `none` `coordinate`

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

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))
```

A translation matrix with the given offsets gets multiplied with the current transformation depending on the value of pre.

- false: `World = World * Translate`
- true: `World = Translate * World`

Parameters

- `..args` `vector` `float` `length`

A single vector or any combination of the named arguments x, y and z to translate by.

- `pre` `bool`

Specify matrix multiplication order

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 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.

Parameters

- `..args` `float` `ratio`

A single value to scale the transformation matrix by or per axis

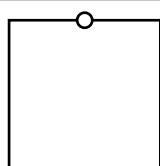
- `origin` `none` `coordinate`

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

set-origin

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

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



```
// Draw some rect
rect((0,0), (2,2), name: "r")
// Move (0, 0) to the top edge of "r"
set-origin("r.north")
circle((0, 0), radius: .1, fill: white)
```

Parameters

- **origin** coordinate

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

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)
```

Parameters

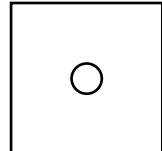
- **pt** coordinate

The coordinate to move to.

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))
```

height and depth of the viewport

Parameters

- **from** coordinate

Bottom left corner coordinate

- **to** coordinate

Top right corner coordinate

- **bounds** vector

Viewport bounds vector that describes the inner width,

4.6 Projection

ortho

```
ortho(  
    x: angle,  
    y: angle,
```

```

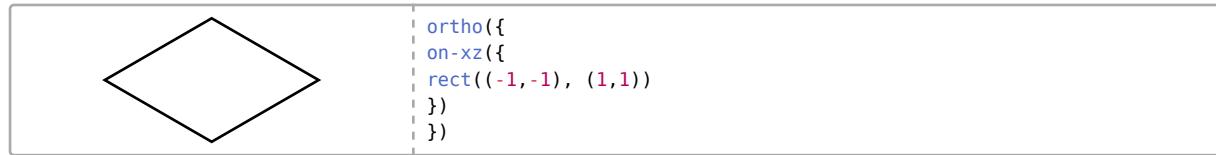
    z: angle,
    sorted: bool,
    cull-face: none str,
    reset-transform: bool,
    body element
)

```

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.



or "ccw" for counter-clockwise. Polygons of the specified order will not get drawn.

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
- **reset-transform bool**
Ignore the current transformation matrix
- **body element**
Elements to draw

on-xy

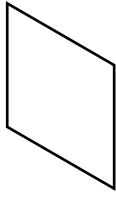
```

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_{argument} is the z-value given as argument.



```
ortho({
  on-xy({
    rect((-1, -1), (1, 1))
  })
})
```

Parameters

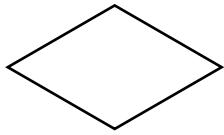
- **z** `number`
Z offset for all coordinates
- **body** `element`
Elements to draw

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_{argument} is the y-value given as argument.



```
ortho({
  on-xz({
    rect((-1, -1), (1, 1))
  })
})
```

Parameters

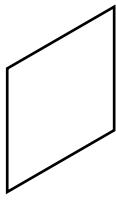
- **y** `number`
Y offset for all coordinates
- **body** `element`
Elements to draw

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_{argument} is the x-value given as argument.



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

Parameters

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

4.7 Utility

assert-version

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

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

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

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 passed 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)
```

Parameters

- **resolver** `function`

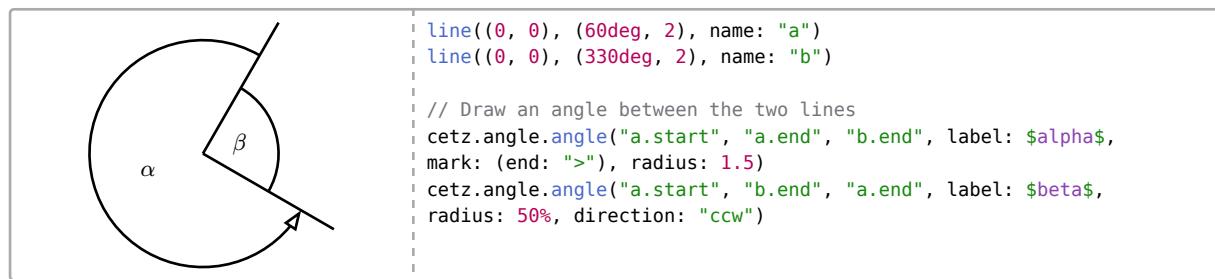
The resolver function, taking a context and a single coordinate and returning a single coordinate

4.8 Libraries

Angle

```
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



Styling

Root: angle

Anchors

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

Parameters

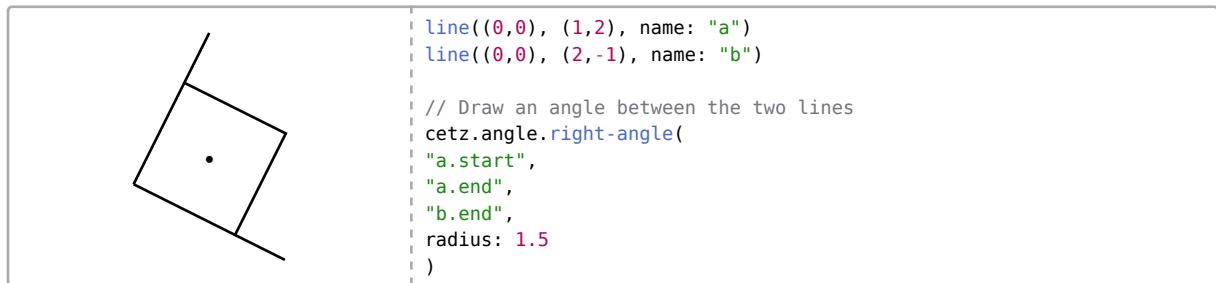
- **origin** coordinate
Angle origin
- **a** coordinate
Coordinate of side a, containing an angle between origin and b.
- **b** coordinate
Coordinate of side b, containing an angle between origin and a.
- **direction** string
Direction of the angle. Accepts “ccw” (counter-clockwise), “cw” (clockwise), “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`.

right-angle

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

Draw a right angle between a and b through origin `origin`



Styling

Styling is the same as the `angle` function.

Anchors

Anchors are the same as the `angle` function

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.

Tree

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.



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.

Decorations

Path

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%)
```

Styling

Root: `zigzag`

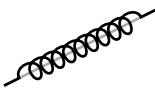
Parameters

- **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.

```
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%)
```

Styling

Root: coil

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.

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%)
```

Styling

Root: wave

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

Parameters

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

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%)
```

Styling

Root: `square`

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

Parameters

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

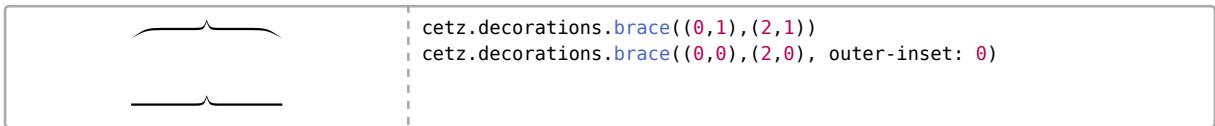
Brace

brace

```
brace(
    start coordinate,
    end coordinate,
```

```
..style style,  
name: string none  
)
```

Draw a curly brace between two points.



Styling

Root: brace

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

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.

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`

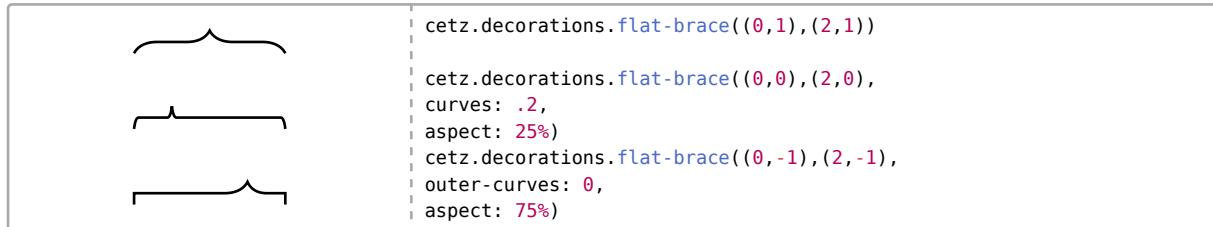
Curvyness of the inner tip curves

- **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.

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 [decorations.pathreplacing library](<https://github.com/pgf-tikz/pgf/blob/6e5fd71581ab04351a89553a259b57988bc28140/tex/generic/pgf/libraries/decorations/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.

Styling

Root: flat-brace

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

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.

Parameters

- **start** coordinate
Start point
- **end** coordinate
End point
- **flip** bool
Flip the brace around

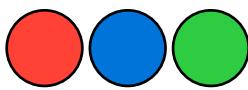
- **name** str `none`
Element name for querying anchors
- **debug** bool
- **.style** style
Style key-value pairs
- **amplitude** number
Determines how much the brace rises above the base line.
- **curves** number `auto` array
Curviness factor of the brace, a factor of 0 means no curves.
- **outer-curves**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

Palette

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)`.

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.

4.9 Internals

Complex

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

Returns the real part of a complex number.

Parameters

- `V complex`
A complex number.

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

Returns the imaginary part of a complex number.

Parameters

- `V complex`
A complex number.

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

Multiplies two complex numbers together and returns the result VW .

Parameters

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

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

Calculates the conjugate of a complex number.

Parameters

- `V complex`
A complex number.

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

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

Parameters

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

normsq

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

Calculates the squared normal of a complex number.

Parameters

- **V complex**
The complex number.

norm

```
norm(
    V complex
) → float
```

Calculates the normal of a complex number

Parameters

- **V complex**
The complex number.

scale

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

Multiplies a complex number by a scale factor.

Parameters

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

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

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

Parameters

- V complex

The complex number.

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

Inverts a complex number.

Parameters

- V complex

The complex number

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

Divides two complex numbers.

Parameters

- V complex

The complex number of the numerator.

- W complex

The complex number of the denominator.

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

Adds two complex numbers together.

Parameters

- V complex

The complex number on the left hand side.

- W complex

The complex number on the right hand side.

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

Subtracts two complex numbers together.

Parameters

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

arg

```
arg(  
    V complex  
)
```

Calculates the argument of a complex number.

Parameters

- **V complex**
The complex number.

ang

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

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

Parameters

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

Vector

as-mat

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

Converts a vector to a row or column matrix.

Parameters

- **v vector**
The vector to convert.

- **mode** str

The type of matrix to convert into. Must be one of "row" or "column".

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`.

Parameters

- **v** vector

The vector to ensure.

- **init** vector

The vector to check the dimension against.

len

```
len(
  v vector
) → float
```

Return length/magnitude of a vector.

Parameters

- **v** vector

The vector to find the magnitude of.

add

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

Adds two vectors of the same dimension

Parameters

- **v1** vector

The vector on the left hand side.

- **v2** vector

The vector on the right hand side.

sub

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

Subtracts two vectors of the same dimension

Parameters

- **v1** `vector`
The vector on the left hand side.
- **v2** `vector`
The vector on the right hand side.

dist

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

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

Parameters

- **a** `vector`
Vector a
- **b** `vector`
Vector b

scale

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

Multiplys a vector with scalar x

Parameters

- **v** `vector`
The vector to scale.
- **x** `float`
The scale factor.

div

```
div(  
    v vector,  
    x float  
)
```

Divides a vector by scalar x

Parameters

- **v** `vector`
The vector to be divded.
- **x** `float`
The inverse scale factor.

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

Negates each value in a vector

Parameters

- **v vector**
The vector to negate.

norm

```
norm(
    v vector
) → vector
```

Normalizes a vector (divide by its length)

Parameters

- **v vector**
The vector to normalize.

element-product

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

Multiply two vectors component-wise

Parameters

- **a vector**
First vector.
- **b vector**
Second vector.

dot

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

Calculates the dot product between two vectors.

Parameters

- **v1 vector**
The vector on the left hand side.
- **v2 vector**
The vector on the right hand side.

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

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

Parameters

- **v1 vector**
The vector on the left hand side.
- **v2 vector**
The vector on the right hand side.

angle2

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

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

Parameters

- **a vector**
The vector to measure the angle from.
- **b vector**
The vector to measure the angle to.

angle

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

Calculates the angle between three vectors

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.

lerp

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

Linear interpolation between two vectors.

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.

Matrix

ident

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

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

Parameters

- **size** `int`
Size of the matrix

diag

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

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

Parameters

- **..diag** `float`
Diagonal values

dim

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

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

Parameters

- **m** `matrix`
The matrix

column

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

Returns the n-th column of a matrix as a {{vector}}

Parameters

- **mat** `matrix`
Input matrix
- **n** `int`
The column's index

round

```
round(  
    mat matrix,  
    precision: int  
) → matrix
```

Returns each value in the matrix to a precision.

Parameters

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

transform-translate

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

Returns a 4×4 translation matrix

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.

transform-shear-x

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

Returns a 4×4 x-shear matrix

Parameters

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

transform-shear-z

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

Returns a 4×4 z-shear matrix

Parameters

- **factor** float

The shear in the z direction.

transform-scale

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

Returns a 4×4 scale matrix

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.

transform-rotate-dir

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

Returns a 4×4 rotation xyz matrix for a direction and up vector

Parameters

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

transform-rotate-x

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

Returns a 4×4 x rotation matrix

Parameters

- **angle** angle

The angle to rotate around the x axis

transform-rotate-y

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

Returns a 4×4 y rotation matrix

Parameters

- **angle** angle

The angle to rotate around the y axis

transform-rotate-z

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

Returns a 4×4 z rotation matrix

Parameters

- **angle** angle

The angle to rotate around the z axis

transform-rotate-xz

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

Returns a 4×4 xz rotation matrix

Parameters

- **x** angle

The angle to rotate around the x axis

- **z** angle

The angle to rotate around the z axis

transform-rotate-yp

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

Returns a 4×4 rotation matrix - yaw-pitch-roll

Parameters

- **a** angle

Yaw

- **b** angle

Pitch

- **c angle**

Roll

transform-rotate-xyz

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

Returns a 4×4 rotation matrix - euler angles

Calculates the product of the three rotation matrices $R = R_{z(z)}R_{y(y)}R_{x(x)}$

Parameters

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

mul-mat

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

Multiplies matrices on top of each other.

Parameters

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

mul4x4-vec3

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

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

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.

```
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.

Parameters

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

inverse

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

Calculates the inverse matrix of any size.

Parameters

- **matrix** matrix
The matrix to inverse.

Coordinate

resolve-system

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

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

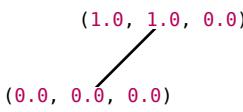
Parameters

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

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.



```

line((0,0), (1,1), name: "l")
get-ctx(ctx => {
  // Get the vector of coordinate "l.start" and "l.end"
  let (ctx, a, b) = cetz.coordinate.resolve(ctx, "l.start", "l.end")
  content("l.start", [#a], frame: "rect", stroke: none, fill: white)
  content("l.end", [#b], frame: "rect", stroke: none, fill: white)
})

```

Parameters

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

Styles

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 it's 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: (paint: luma(0%), thickness: 1pt, dash: "solid"),
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")])
  })
```

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.

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`.

Process

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.

Parameters

- **ctx** ctx

The current context object.

- **element-func** function

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

many

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

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

Parameters

- **ctx** ctx

The current context object.

- **body** array

The array of element functions to process.

Drawable

TAG

```
TAG(
```

```
)
```

Tag constants

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>.

Parameters

- **transform** matrix

The transformation matrix.

- **drawables** drawable

The drawables to transform.

apply-tags

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

Adds tags to one or more drawables.

Parameters

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

Result

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

filter-tagged

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

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

Parameters

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

Result

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

path

```
path(  
    fill: color none,  
    stroke: stroke,  
    fill-rule: str,  
    tags: ,  
    path  
) → drawable
```

Creates a path drawable from path segments.

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.

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

Parameters

- **points** array

Array of points

- **close** bool

- **fill** none fill

- **stroke** none stroke

- **fill-rule** str

content

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

Creates a content drawable.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Anchor

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.

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.

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.

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.

Mark

check-mark

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

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

Parameters

- **style** `style`
The current style.

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.

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.

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:

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

Result

```
dictionary
```

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

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}}.

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 be returned as the first {{drawable}} in the {{array}}

Bezier

quadratic-point

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

Get the point on quadratic bezier at position t.

Parameters

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

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.

Parameters

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

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.

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]

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.

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]

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
```

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)

quadratic-through-3points

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

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

Parameters

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

quadratic-to-cubic

```
quadratic-to-cubic(  
    s vector,  
    e vector,  
    c vector  
) → bezier
```

Convert a quadratic bezier to a cubic bezier.

Parameters

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

cubic-through-3points

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

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

Parameters

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

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**.

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]

cubic-arclen

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

Get the approximate cubic curve length

Parameters

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

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.

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

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 function starts from the curve's start s, if d is negative, it starts from the curve's end e.

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.

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).

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

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.

Parameters

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

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.

Parameters

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

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.

Parameters

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

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>

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

AABB

```
aabb  
aabb(  
    pts array,  
    init: aabb  
) → aabb
```

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

Parameters

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

mid

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

Get the mid-point of an AABB as vector.

Parameters

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

corner-points

```
corner-points(  
    bounds aabb,  
    front:  
) → array
```

Get four corner points of the AABB as vectors.

Parameters

- **bounds** aabb
The AABB
- **front** bool
Return the corner points for the high z component

Result

```
array  
of vectors
```

size

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

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

Parameters

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

padded

```
padded(  
    bounds aabb,
```

```
padding none dictionary  
) → aabb
```

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

Parameters

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

Hobby

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

Intersection

line-line

```
line-line(  
    p1 vector,  
    p2 vector,  
    p3 vector,  
    p4 vector,  
    ray: bool,  
    eps: float  
) → vector or none
```

Checks for a line-line intersection between the given points and returns its position, otherwise {{none}}.

Parameters

- **p1** `vector`
Point 1
- **p2** `vector`
Point 2
- **p3** `vector`
Point 3
- **p4** `vector`
Point 4
- **ray** `bool`
If true, handle both lines as infinite rays
- **eps** `float`
Epsilon

Result

- `vector`
The intersection point between both lines
- `none`
None, if both lines are parallel

line-cubic

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

Finds the intersections of a line and cubic bezier.

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`
When true, intersections will be found for the whole line instead of inbetween the given points.

line-path

```
line-path(
    la vector,
    lb vector,
    path drawable
) → array
```

Finds the intersections of a line and path in 2D. The path should be given as a {{drawable}} of type path.

Parameters

- **la** `vector`
Line start
- **lb** `vector`
Line end
- **path** `drawable`
The path.

path-path

```
path-path(
    a path,
    b path,
    samples: int
) → array
```

Finds the intersections between two path {{drawable}}s in 2D.

Parameters

- **a** `path`
Path a
- **b** `path`
Path b
- **samples** `int`
Number of samples to use for bezier curves

Path Util

make-subpath

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

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

Parameters

- **origin** `vector`

Origin

- **segments** `array`

Segments

- **closed** `bool`

Closed

first-subpath-closed

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

Get if the first subpath is closed

first-subpath-start

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

Get the start position of the first path

subpath-start

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

Get the start point of a subpath

subpath-end

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

Get the end point of a subpath

last-subpath-end

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

Get the end position of the last path

bounds

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

Calculates the bounding points for a list of path segments

Parameters

- **path** `array`

Path

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.

Parameters

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

Result

array

Array of arrays of floats containing the segment lengths

length

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

Returns the sum of all segment lengths of a path.

Parameters

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

Result

float

Length

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.

- 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.

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

Result

- **dictionary**
Dictionary with the following keys:

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

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

normalize

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

Normalize a path:

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

Parameters

- **path** `path`

Input path

Util

float-epsilon

```
float-epsilon(  
)
```

Constant to be used as float rounding error

float-eq

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

Compare two floating point numbers

Parameters

- **a** `float`

First number

- **b** `float`

Second number

- **epsilon** `float`

Maximum distance between both numbers

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.

Parameters

- **transform** `matrix` `function`

The 4×4 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.

revert-transform

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

Reverts the transform of the given vector

Parameters

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

line-pt

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

Linearly interpolates between two points and returns its position

Parameters

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

line-normal

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

Get orthogonal vector to line

Parameters

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

circle-arclen

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

Calculates the arc-length of a circle or arc

Parameters

- **radius** float

Circle or arc radius

- **angle** angle

The angle of the arc.

ellipse-point

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

Get point on an ellipse for an angle

Parameters

- **center** vector

Center

- **radius** float array

Radius or tuple of x/y radii

- **angled** angle

Angle to get the point at

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.

Parameters

- **a** vector

Point 1

- **b** vector

Point 2

- **c** vector

Point 3

resolve-number

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

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

Parameters

- **ctx** context

The current context object.

- **num** number

The number to resolve.

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

resolve-radius

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

Ensures that a radius has an `x` and `y` component.

Parameters

- **radius** number array

min

```
min(  
    ...a  
) → float
```

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

Parameters

- **a** float `none`

max

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

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

Parameters

- **...a** float `none`

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.

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.

measure

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

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

Parameters

- **ctx** `context`
The current context object.
- **cnt** `content`
The content to measure.

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.

Parameters

- **padding** none number array dictionary
Padding specification

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.

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

sort-points-by-distance

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

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

Parameters

- **base** vector

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

- **pts** array

The array of vectors to sort.

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.

Parameters

- **stroke** none stroke

The stroke to resolve.

assert-body

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

Asserts whether a “body” has the correct type.