

## Zebraw

Zebraw is a lightweight and fast package for displaying code blocks with line numbers in typst, supporting code line highlighting. The term **zebra** is a combination of **zebra** and **raw**, for the highlighted lines will be displayed in the code block like a zebra lines.

### Starting

Import zebraw package by `#import "@preview/zebraw:0.4.3": *` then follow with `#show: zebraw` to start using zebraw in the simplest way. To manually display some specific code blocks in zebraw, you can use `#zebraw()` function:

```
```typ
#grid(
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),
  [Hello], [world!],
)
```

#zebraw(
  ```typ
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ```
)

#show: zebraw

```typ
#grid(
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),
  [Hello], [world!],
)
```
```

```
#grid(
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),
  [Hello], [world!],
)
```

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

### Features

#### Line Numbering

Line numbers will be displayed on the left side of the code block. By passing an integer to the `numbering-offset` parameter, you can change the starting line number. The default value is 0.

```
#zebraw(
  // The first line number will be 2.
  numbering-offset: 1,
  ```typ
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ```
)
```

```
2 #grid(
3   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
4   [Hello], [world!],
5 )
```

#### Line Highlighting

You can highlight specific lines in the code block by passing the `highlight-lines` parameter to the `zebraw` function. The `highlight-lines` parameter can be a single line number or an array of line numbers.

```

#zebrrow(
  // Single line number:
  highlight-lines: 2,
  ``typ
#grid(
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),
  [Hello], [world!],
)
)

#zebrrow(
  // Array of line numbers:
  highlight-lines: (6, 7) + range(9,
15),
  ``typ
  = Fibonacci sequence
  The Fibonacci sequence is defined
  through the
  recurrence relation  $F_n = F_{(n-1)} + F_{(n-2)}$ .
  It can also be expressed in _closed
  form:_

  $ F_n = round(1 / sqrt(5) phi.alt^n),
  quad
  phi.alt = (1 + sqrt(5)) / 2 $

  #let count = 8
  #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
  #let fib(n) = (
    if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
    else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
  )

  The first #count numbers of the
  sequence are:

  #align(center, table(
    columns: count,
    ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
    ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
  ))
  ``
)

```

```

1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )

```

```

1 = Fibonacci sequence
2 The Fibonacci sequence is defined
  through the
3 recurrence relation  $F_n = F_{(n-1)} + F_{(n-2)}$ .
4 It can also be expressed in
  _closed form:_
5
6 $ F_n = round(1 / sqrt(5)
  phi.alt^n), quad
7   phi.alt = (1 + sqrt(5)) / 2 $
8
9 #let count = 8
10 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
11 #let fib(n) = (
12   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
13   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
14 )
15
16 The first #count numbers of the
  sequence are:
17
18 #align(center, table(
19   columns: count,
20   ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
21   ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
22 ))

```

## Comment

You can add comments to the highlighted lines by passing an array of line numbers and comments to the highlight-lines parameter.

```

#zebrrow(
  highlight-lines: (
    1, [The Fibonacci sequence is
    defined through the recurrence relation
     $F_n = F_{(n-1)} + F_{(n-2)}$ 
    It can also be expressed in _closed
    form:_ $ F_n = round(1 / sqrt(5)
    phi.alt^n), quad
    phi.alt = (1 + sqrt(5)) / 2 $]),

```

```

1 = Fibonacci sequence

```

```

    // Passing a range of line numbers
    in the array should begin with `..`
    ..range(9, 14),
    (13, [The first \#count numbers of
    the sequence.]),
  ),
  ``typ
= Fibonacci sequence
#let count = 8
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)
#let fib(n) = (
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
)

#align(center, table(
  columns: count,
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
))
``
)

```

0 > The Fibonacci sequence is defined through the recurrence relation  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ . It can also be expressed in closed form:

$$F_n = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \phi^n \right\rfloor, \quad \phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

```

2 #let count = 8
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
4 #let fib(n) = (
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
7 )
8
9 #align(center, table(
10  columns: count,
11  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
12  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
13 ))
0 > The first #count numbers of the
sequence.

```

Comments can begin with a flag, which is ">" by default. You can change the flag by passing the comment-flag parameter to the zebraw function:

```

#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    // Comments can only be passed when
    highlight-lines is an array, so at the
    end of the single element array, a comma
    is needed.
    (6, [The Fibonacci sequence is
    defined through the recurrence relation
    $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$]),
  ),
  comment-flag: "→",
  ``typ
= Fibonacci sequence
#let count = 8
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)
#let fib(n) = (
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
)

#align(center, table(
  columns: count,
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
))
``
)

```

```

1 = Fibonacci sequence
2 #let count = 8
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
4 #let fib(n) = (
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
7 )
0 → The Fibonacci sequence is
defined through the recurrence
relation  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ 
8
9 #align(center, table(
10  columns: count,
11  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
12  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
13 ))

```

To disable the flag feature, pass "" to the comment-flag parameter (the indentation of the comment will be disabled as well):

```

#zebraw(
  comment-flag: "",
  ``typ
= Fibonacci sequence
#let count = 8
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)
#let fib(n) = (
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
)

#align(center, table(
  columns: count,
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
))
``
)

```

```

1 = Fibonacci sequence
2 #let count = 8
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
4 #let fib(n) = (
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
7 )
8
9 #align(center, table(
10  columns: count,
11  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
12  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
13 ))

```

```
#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    (6, [The Fibonacci sequence is
defined through the recurrence relation
 $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ ]),
  ),
  comment-flag: "",
  ```typ
= Fibonacci sequence
#let count = 8
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)
#let fib(n) = (
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
)

#align(center, table(
  columns: count,
  .. nums.map(n ⇒  $F_n$ ),
  .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
))
```)
)
```

```
1 = Fibonacci sequence
2 #let count = 8
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
4 #let fib(n) = (
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
7 )
0 The Fibonacci sequence is defined
through the recurrence relation
 $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ 
8
9 #align(center, table(
10  columns: count,
11  .. nums.map(n ⇒  $F_n$ ),
12  .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
13 ))
```

## Header and Footer

Usually, the comments passing by a dictionary of line numbers and comments are used to add a header or footer to the code block:

```
#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    (header: [*Fibonacci sequence*]),
    .. range(8, 13),
    // Numbers can be passed as a string
in the dictionary, but it's too ugly.
    ("12": [The first \#count numbers of
the sequence.]),
    (footer: [The fibonacci sequence is
defined through the recurrence relation
 $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ ]),
  ),
  ```typ
#let count = 8
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)
#let fib(n) = (
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
)

#align(center, table(
  columns: count,
  .. nums.map(n ⇒  $F_n$ ),
  .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
))
```)
)
```

### Fibonacci sequence

```
1 #let count = 8
2 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
3 #let fib(n) = (
4   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
5   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
6 )
7
8 #align(center, table(
9  columns: count,
10  .. nums.map(n ⇒  $F_n$ ),
11  .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
12 ))
0 > The first #count numbers of the
sequence.
The fibonacci sequence is defined
through the recurrence relation  $F_n =$ 
 $F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ 
```

Or you can use header and footer parameters to add a header or footer to the code block:

```
#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    ..range(8, 13),
    (12, [The first \#count numbers of
the sequence.]),
  ),
  header: [*Fibonacci sequence*],
  ``typ
  #let count = 8
  #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
  #let fib(n) = (
    if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
    else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
  )

  #align(center, table(
    columns: count,
    ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
    ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
  ))
  ,
  footer: [The fibonacci sequence is
defined through the recurrence relation
$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$],
)
```

### Fibonacci sequence

```
1 #let count = 8
2 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)
3 #let fib(n) = (
4   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }
5   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }
6 )
7
8 #align(center, table(
9   columns: count,
10  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),
11  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),
12 ))
0 > The first #count numbers of the
sequence.

The fibonacci sequence is defined
through the recurrence relation  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ 
```

## Language Tab

If lang is set to true, then there will be a language tab on the top right corner of the code block:

```
#zebraw(
  lang: true,
  ``typst
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ...
)
```

typst

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

Customize the language to display by pass a string or content to the lang parameter.

```
#zebraw(
  lang: strong[Typst],
  ``typst
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ...
)
```

Typst

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

## Copyable

Line numbers will not be selected when selecting exported code in one page.

copyable: false

```
1 #grid(  
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
3   [Hello], [world!],  
4 )
```

copyable: true

```
1 #grid(  
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
3   [Hello], [world!],  
4 )
```

## Theme

PRs are welcome!

```
#show: zebraw-init.with(..zebraw-  
themes.zebra, lang: false)  
#show: zebraw  
  
```rust  
pub fn fibonacci_reccursive(n: i32) →  
u64 {  
    if n < 0 {  
        panic!("{}", n);  
    }  
    match n {  
        0 ⇒ panic!("zero is not a right  
argument to fibonacci_reccursive()!"),  
        1 | 2 ⇒ 1,  
        3 ⇒ 2,  
        _ ⇒ fibonacci_reccursive(n - 1)  
+ fibonacci_reccursive(n - 2),  
    }  
}  
```
```

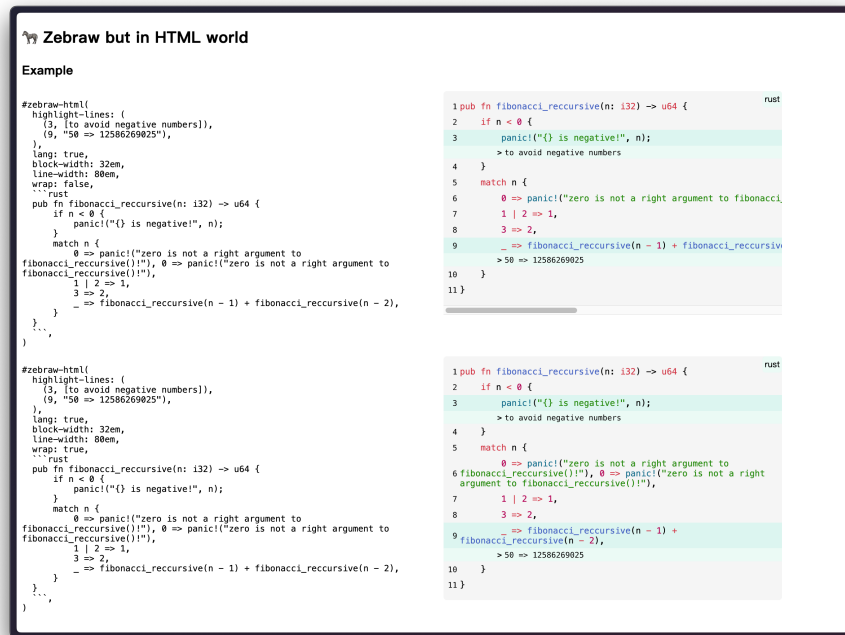
```
1 pub fn fibonacci_reccursive(n:  
i32) → u64 {  
2     if n < 0 {  
3         panic!("{}", n);  
4     }  
5     match n {  
6         0 ⇒ panic!("zero is not a  
right argument to  
fibonacci_reccursive()!"),  
7         1 | 2 ⇒ 1,  
8         3 ⇒ 2,  
9         _ ⇒  
fibonacci_reccursive(n - 1) +  
fibonacci_reccursive(n - 2),  
10    }  
11 }
```

```
#show: zebraw-init.with(..zebraw-  
themes.zebra-reverse, lang: false)  
#show: zebraw  
  
```rust  
pub fn fibonacci_reccursive(n: i32) →  
u64 {  
    if n < 0 {  
        panic!("{}", n);  
    }  
    match n {  
        0 ⇒ panic!("zero is not a right  
argument to fibonacci_reccursive()!"),  
        1 | 2 ⇒ 1,  
        3 ⇒ 2,  
        _ ⇒ fibonacci_reccursive(n - 1)  
+ fibonacci_reccursive(n - 2),  
    }  
}  
```
```

```
1 pub fn fibonacci_reccursive(n:  
i32) → u64 {  
2     if n < 0 {  
3         panic!("{}", n);  
4     }  
5     match n {  
6         0 ⇒ panic!("zero is not a  
right argument to  
fibonacci_reccursive()!"),  
7         1 | 2 ⇒ 1,  
8         3 ⇒ 2,  
9         _ ⇒  
fibonacci_reccursive(n - 1) +  
fibonacci_reccursive(n - 2),  
10    }  
11 }
```

## (Experimental) HTML Variant

See [example-html.type](#) or [GitHub Pages](#) for more information.



## Customization

There are 3 ways to customize code blocks in your document:

- Manually render some specific blocks by `#zebraw()` function and passing parameters to it.
- By passing parameters to `#show`: `zebraw.with()` will affect every raw block after the `#show` rule, **except** blocks created manually by `#zebraw()` function.
- By passing parameters to `#show`: `zebraw-init.with()` will affect every raw block after the `#show` rule, **including** blocks created manually by `#zebraw()` function. By using `zebraw-init` without any parameters, the values will be reset to default.

## Inset

Customize the inset of each line by passing a dictionary to the inset parameter:

```
#zebraw(
  inset: (top: 6pt, bottom: 6pt),
  ``typ
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ...
)
```

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

## Colors

Customize the background color by passing a color or an array of colors to the background-color parameter.

```
#zebraw(
  background-color: luma(235),
  ``typ
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ...
)
```

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

```

)
...
)

#zebraw(
  background-color: (luma(235),
luma(245), luma(255), luma(245)),
  ``typ
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ...
)

```

```

1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )

```

Customize the highlight color by passing a color to the highlight-color parameter:

```

#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: 1,
  highlight-color: blue.lighten(90%),
  ``text
  I'm so blue!
      -- George III
  ...
)

```

```

1 I'm so blue!
2           -- George III

```

Customize the comments' background color by passing a color to the comment-color parameter:

```

#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    (2, "auto indent!"),
  ),
  comment-color: yellow.lighten(90%),
  ``text
  I'm so blue!
      -- George III
  I'm not.
      -- Hamilton
  ...
)

```

```

1 I'm so blue!
2           -- George III
0           > auto indent!
3 I'm not.
4           -- Hamilton

```

Customize the language tab's background color by passing a color to the lang-color parameter.

```

#zebraw(
  lang: true,
  lang-color: teal,
  ``typst
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ...
)

```

```

1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )

```

## Font

To customize the arguments of comments' font and the language tab's font, pass a dictionary to comment-font-args parameter and lang-font-args parameter.

Language tab will be rendered as comments if nothing is passed.



```
#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    (2, "columns..."),
  ),
  lang: true,
  comment-color: white,
  comment-font-args: (
    font: "IBM Plex Sans",
    style: "italic"
  ),
  ``typst
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ``
)
```

typst

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
0   > columns...
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

```
#zebraw(
  highlight-lines: (
    (2, "columns..."),
  ),
  lang: true,
  lang-color: eastern,
  lang-font-args: (
    font: "libertinus serif",
    weight: "bold",
    fill: white,
  ),
  comment-font-args: (
    font: "IBM Plex Sans",
    style: "italic"
  ),
  ``typst
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ``
)
```

typst

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
0   > columns...
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

## Extend

Extend at vertical is enabled at default. When there's header or footer it will be automatically disabled.

```
#zebraw(
  extend: false,
  ``typst
  #grid(
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),
    [Hello], [world!],
  )
  ``
)
```

```
1 #grid(
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),
3   [Hello], [world!],
4 )
```

## Documentation

The default value of most parameters are none for it will use the default value in zebraw-init.

- `zebraw-init()`
- `zebraw()`

## zebraw-init

Initialize the zebraw block in global.

### Parameters

```
zebraw-init(
  inset: dictionary,
  background-color: color array,
  highlight-color: color,
  comment-color: color,
  lang-color: color,
  comment-flag: string content,
  lang: boolean string content,
  comment-font-args: dictionary,
  lang-font-args: dictionary,
  extend: boolean,
  body: content
) -> content
```

**inset** dictionary

The inset of each line.

Default: (top: `0.34em`, right: `0.34em`, bottom: `0.34em`, left: `0.34em`)

**background-color** color or array

The background color of the block and normal lines.

Default: `luma(245)`

**highlight-color** color

The background color of the highlighted lines.

Default: `rgb("#94e2d5").lighten(70%)`

**comment-color** color

The background color of the comments. When it's set to none, it will be rendered in a lightened highlight-color.

Default: `none`

**lang-color** color

The background color of the language tab. The color is set to none at default and it will be rendered in comments' color.

Default: `none`

**comment-flag** `string` or `content`

The flag at the beginning of comments.

Default: ">"

**lang** `boolean` or `string` or `content`

Whether to show the language tab, or a string or content of custom language name to display.

Default: `true`

**comment-font-args** `dictionary`

The arguments passed to comments' font.

Default: `(:)`

**lang-font-args** `dictionary`

The arguments passed to the language tab's font.

Default: `(:)`

**extend** `boolean`

Whether to extend the vertical spacing.

Default: `true`

**body** `content`

The body

## **zebraw**

Block of code with highlighted lines and comments.

## Parameters

```
zebraw(  
  highlight-lines: array int,  
  numbering-offset: int,  
  header: string content,  
  footer: string content,  
  inset: dictionary,  
  background-color: color array,  
  highlight-color: color,  
  comment-color: color,  
  lang-color: color,  
  comment-flag: string content,  
  lang: boolean string,  
  comment-font-args: dictionary,  
  lang-font-args: dictionary,  
  extend: boolean,  
  body: content  
) -> content
```

**highlight-lines** array or int

Lines to highlight or comments to show.

```
#zebraw(  
  highlight-lines: range(3, 7),  
  header: [*Fibonacci sequence*],  
  ``typst  
  #let count = 8  
  #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
  #let fib(n) = (  
    if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
    else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }  
  )  
  
  #align(center, table(  
    columns: count,  
    .. nums.map(n => $F_#n$),  
    .. nums.map(n => str(fib(n))),  
  ))  
  ,  
  footer: [The fibonacci sequence is  
defined through the recurrence relation  
$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$],  
)
```

Default: ()

### Fibonacci sequence

```
1 #let count = 8  
2 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
3 #let fib(n) = (  
4   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
5   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n -  
6     2) }  
6 )  
7  
8 #align(center, table(  
9   columns: count,  
10   .. nums.map(n => $F_#n$),  
11   .. nums.map(n => str(fib(n))),  
12 ))
```

The fibonacci sequence is defined  
through the recurrence relation  
$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

**numbering-offset** int

The offset of line numbers. The first line number will be numbering-offset + 1. Defaults to 0.

Default: 0

**header** `string` or `content`

The header of the code block.

Default: `none`

**footer** `string` or `content`

The footer of the code block.

Default: `none`

**inset** `dictionary`

The inset of each line.

```
#zebraw(  
  inset: (top: 6pt, bottom: 6pt),  
  ~~~typst  
  #let count = 8  
  #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
  #let fib(n) = (  
    if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
    else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }  
  )  
  
  #align(center, table(  
    columns: count,  
    ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
    ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
  ))  
  ~~~,  
)
```

```
1 #let count = 8  
2 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
3 #let fib(n) = (  
4   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
5   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n -  
6     2) }  
6 )  
7  
8 #align(center, table(  
9   columns: count,  
10  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
11  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
12 ))
```

Default: `none`

## background-color color or array

The background color of the block and normal lines.

```
#zebraw(  
  background-color: (luma(240),  
luma(245), luma(250), luma(245)),  
  ````typst  
  #let count = 8  
  #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
  #let fib(n) = (  
    if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
    else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }  
  )  
  
  #align(center, table(  
    columns: count,  
    .. nums.map(n => $F_#n$),  
    .. nums.map(n => str(fib(n))),  
  ))  
  ````  
)
```

```
1 #let count = 8  
2 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
3 #let fib(n) = (  
4   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
5   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n -  
6     2) }  
7 )  
8 #align(center, table(  
9   columns: count,  
10   .. nums.map(n => $F_#n$),  
11   .. nums.map(n => str(fib(n))),  
12 ))
```

Default: **none**

## highlight-color color

The background color of the highlighted lines.

Default: **none**

## comment-color

The background color of the comments. The color is set to none at default and it will be rendered in a lightened highlight-color.

```
#zebraw(  
  highlight-color: yellow.lighten(80%),  
  comment-color: yellow.lighten(90%),  
  highlight-lines: (  
    (1, [The Fibonacci sequence is  
defined through the recurrence relation  
$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$]),  
    ..range(9, 14),  
    (13, [The first \#count numbers of  
the sequence.]),  
  ),  
  typ  
= Fibonacci sequence  
#let count = 8  
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
#let fib(n) = (  
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }  
)  
  
#align(center, table(  
  columns: count,  
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
  ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
))  
...  
)
```

```
1 = Fibonacci sequence  
0 > The Fibonacci sequence is  
defined through the recurrence  
relation  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$   
2 #let count = 8  
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
4 #let fib(n) = (  
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n -  
2) }  
7 )  
8  
9 #align(center, table(  
10   columns: count,  
11   ..nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
12   ..nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
13 ))  
0 > The first #count numbers of  
the sequence.
```

Default: none

## lang-color

The background color of the language tab. The color is set to none at default and it will be rendered in comments' color.

```
#zebraw(  
  lang: true,  
  lang-color: eastern,  
  lang-font-args: (  
    font: "libertinus serif",  
    weight: "bold",  
    fill: white  
  ),  
  typst  
#grid(  
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
  [Hello], [world!],  
)  
...  
)
```

```
1 #grid(  
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
3   [Hello], [world!],  
4 )
```

typst

Default: none

**comment-flag** string or content

The flag at the beginning of comments. The indentation of codes will be rendered before the flag. When the flag is set to "", the indentation before the flag will be disabled as well.

```
#zebraw(  
  comment-flag: "",  
  highlight-lines: (  
    (1, [The Fibonacci sequence is  
defined through the recurrence relation  
$F_n = F_{(n-1)} + F_{(n-2)}$]),  
    .. range(9, 14),  
    (13, [The first \#count numbers of  
the sequence.]),  
  ),  
  `` typ  
  = Fibonacci sequence  
  #let count = 8  
  #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
  #let fib(n) = (  
    if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
    else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }  
  )  
  
  #align(center, table(  
    columns: count,  
    .. nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
    .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
  ))  
  ``  
)
```

```
1 = Fibonacci sequence  
0 The Fibonacci sequence is  
defined through the recurrence  
relation  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$   
2 #let count = 8  
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
4 #let fib(n) = (  
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n -  
2) }  
7 )  
8  
9 #align(center, table(  
10  columns: count,  
11  .. nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
12  .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
13 ))  
0 The first #count numbers of  
the sequence.
```

Default: none

**lang** boolean or string

Whether to show the language tab, or a string or content of custom language name to display.

```
#zebraw(  
  lang: true,  
  `` typ  
  #grid(  
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
    [Hello,], [world!],  
  )  
  ``  
)
```

```
1 #grid(  
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
3   [Hello,], [world!],  
4 )
```

typ

```
#zebraw(  
  lang: strong[Typst],  
  `` typ  
  #grid(  
    columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
    [Hello,], [world!],  
  )  
  ``  
)
```

```
1 #grid(  
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
3   [Hello,], [world!],  
4 )
```

Typst

Default: none



**comment-font-args** dictionary

The arguments passed to comments' font.

Default: **none**

**lang-font-args** dictionary

The arguments passed to the language tab's font.

```
#zebraw(  
  lang: true,  
  comment-font-args: (font: "IBM Plex  
Serif", style: "italic"),  
  lang-font-args: (font: "IBM Plex Sans",  
weight: "bold"),  
  highlight-lines: (  
    (1, [The Fibonacci sequence is  
defined through the recurrence relation  
$F_n = F_{(n-1)} + F_{(n-2)}$]),  
    .. range(9, 14),  
    (13, [The first \#count numbers of  
the sequence.]),  
  ),  
  typ  
= Fibonacci sequence  
#let count = 8  
#let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
#let fib(n) = (  
  if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
  else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2) }  
)  
  
#align(center, table(  
  columns: count,  
  .. nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
  .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
))  
...  
)
```

Default: **none**

typ

```
1 = Fibonacci sequence  
0 > The Fibonacci sequence is defined through  
the recurrence relation  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$   
2 #let count = 8  
3 #let nums = range(1, count + 1)  
4 #let fib(n) = (  
5   if n ≤ 2 { 1 }  
6   else { fib(n - 1) + fib(n -  
7     2) }  
7 )  
8  
9 #align(center, table(  
10   columns: count,  
11   .. nums.map(n ⇒ $F_#n$),  
12   .. nums.map(n ⇒ str(fib(n))),  
13 ))  
0 > The first #count numbers of the sequence.
```

**extend** boolean

Whether to extend the vertical spacing.

```
#zebraw(  
  extend: false,  
  ...  
  typ  
#grid(  
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
  [Hello,], [world!],  
)  
...  
)
```

Default: **none**

```
1 #grid(  
2   columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
3   [Hello,], [world!],  
4 )
```

**body** content

The body.

## Example

rust

Calculate Fibonacci number using recursive function

```
1 pub fn fibonacci_reccursive(n: i32) → u64 {
2     if n < 0 {
3         panic!("{}", n);
0         > to avoid negative numbers
4     }
5     match n {
6         0 ⇒ panic!("zero is not a right argument to fibonacci_reccursive()!"),
7         1 | 2 ⇒ 1,
8         3 ⇒ 2,
9         _ ⇒ fibonacci_reccursive(n - 1) + fibonacci_reccursive(n - 2),
0         > 50 ⇒ 12586269025
10    }
11 }
```