

## README Code Samples and Results

A CSS color may be invoked with `css("colorname")` wherever Typst expects a color value.

### 1. Coloring text.

```
#import "css-colors.typ": *  
  
Normal text may be #text(fill: css("crimson"))[colored so.]
```

Normal text may be **colored so.**

### 2. A rectangle may be colored with fill.

```
#import "css-colors.typ": *  
  
#rect(width: 100%, height: auto, fill: css("darkorchid"))
```



### 3. CSS Colors may be invoked either with lowercase or CamelCase.

```
#import "css-colors.typ": *  
  
(a) saddlebrown: #box(width: 30mm, height: 1em, fill: css("saddlebrown"))  
  
(b) SaddleBrown: #box(width: 30mm, height: 1em, fill: css("SaddleBrown"))
```


(a) saddlebrown: 


(b) SaddleBrown: 

### 4. The maroon shipped with Typst is different from the maroon specified in CSS Colors. Their hex codes are different as shown below. The CSS color is deliberately written as “Maroon: with an initial capital letter to distinguish it here.

```
#import "css-colors.typ": *  
  
Typst maroon: #color.maroon.to-hex(): #box(width: 30mm, height: 1em, fill: maroon)
```

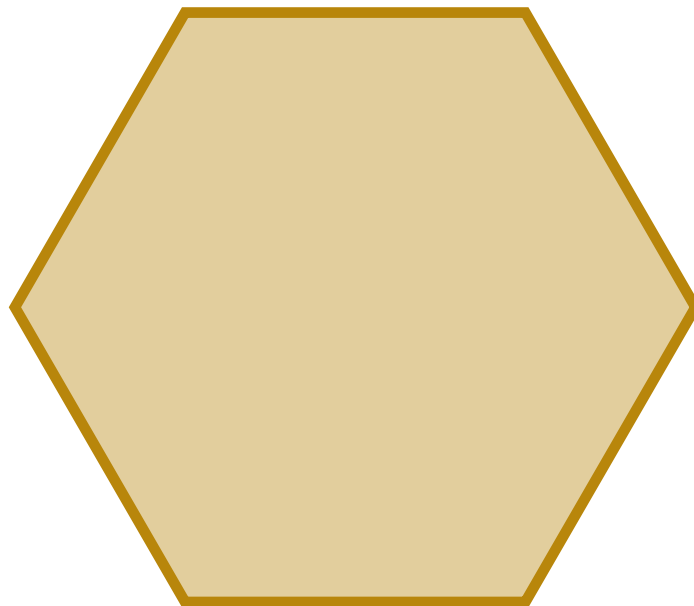
```
CSS maroon: #css("Maroon").to-hex():: #box(width: 30mm, height: 1em, fill: css("Maroon"))
```

Typst maroon: #85144b: 

CSS maroon: #800000: 

5. CSS Colors may also be used in the context of drawing and data visualization.

```
#import "css-colors.typ": *  
  
#align(center)[  
  #polygon.regular(  
    fill: css("DarkGoldenRod").lighten(60%),  
    stroke: (paint: css("darkgoldenrod"), thickness: 4pt, cap:  
    "round"),  
    size: 90mm,  
    vertices: 6,  
  )]
```



6. CSS Colors may be used to underline text with a line of default thickness. The thickness of the underline may be changed manually if desired.

```
This is #underline(stroke: css("teal"))[important.]  
This is #underline(stroke: (paint: css("teal"), thickness:  
2pt))[important.]
```

This is important. This is important.