



Source > Formatting Components

Formatting Components

To expedite fast development, FastHTML comes with several built-in Javascript and formatting components.

source light_media

light_media (css:str)

Render light media for day mode views

	Туре	Details	
CSS	str	CSS to be included in the light media query	

```
light_media('.body {color: green;}')
 <style>@media (prefers-color-scheme: light) {.body {color: green;}}</style>
```

source dark_media

dark_media (css:str)

Render dark media for nught mode views

	Туре	Details	
CSS	str	CSS to be included in the dark media query	

```
dark_media('.body {color: white;}')
 <style>@media (prefers-color-scheme: dark) {.body {color: white;}}</style>
```

MarkdownJS

source

```
MarkdownJS (sel='.marked')
```

Implements browser-based markdown rendering.

	Туре	Default	Details
sel	str	.marked	CSS selector for markdown elements

Usage example <u>here</u>.

```
__file__ = '../../fasthtml/katex.js'
```

KatexMarkdownJS

source

	Туре	Default	Details
sel	str	.marked	CSS selector for markdown elements
inline_delim	str	\$	Delimiter for inline math
display_delim	str	\$\$	Delimiter for long math
math_envs	NoneType	None	List of environments to render as display math

KatexMarkdownJS()[0]

```
<script type="module">import { marked } from "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/marked/lib/ma
import { proc_htmx } from "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/gh/answerdotai/fasthtml-js/fasthtml.
import katex from "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/katex/dist/katex.mjs";

const renderMath = (tex, displayMode) => { return katex.renderToString(tex, {
    throwOnError: false, displayMode: displayMode, output: 'html', trust: true
}) };

const processLatexEnvironments = (content) => {
    return content.replace(/\\begin{(\w+)}([\s\s]*?)\\end{\lambda}, (match, env, innerConte
    if ([['equation', 'align', 'gather', 'multline']].includes(env)) { return  \\$\$$fma
    return match;
}) };

proc_htmx('.marked', e => {
```

```
let content = processLatexEnvironments(e.textContent);
  // Display math (including environments)
  content = content.replace(/\$\$([\s\S]+?)\$\$/gm, (_, tex) => renderMath(tex.trim(),
  // Inline math
  content = content.replace(/(?<!\w)\$([^\\$\s](?:[^\\$]*[^\\$\s])?)\$(?!\w)/g, (_, tex)
  e.innerHTML = marked.parse(content);
});
</script>
```

KatexMarkdown usage example:

```
longexample = r"""
Long example:
$$\begin{array}{c}
= \frac{4\pi}{c}\operatorname{mathbf}_{j}} \\nabla \\cdot \\vec{\mathbf}_{E}} & = 4 \\pi \\rho \\
\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{B}} & = 0
\end{array}$$
0.00
app, rt = fast_app(hdrs=[KatexMarkdownJS()])
@rt('/')
def get():
   return Titled("Katex Examples",
      # Assigning 'marked' class to components renders content as markdown
      P(cls='marked')("Inline example: $\sqrt{3x-1}+(1+x)^2"),
      Div(cls='marked')(longexample)
   )
```

HighlightJS source

```
HighlightJS (sel='pre code', langs:str|list|tuple='python', light='atom-
one-light', dark='atom-one-dark')
```

Implements browser-based syntax highlighting. Usage example here.

	Туре	Default	Details
sel	str	pre code	CSS selector for code elements. Default is industry standard, be careful before adjusting it
langs	str list tuple	python	Language(s) to highlight
light	str	atom-one-light	Light theme
dark	str	atom-one-dark	Dark theme

SortableJS source

SortableJS (sel='.sortable', ghost_class='blue-background-class')

	Туре	Default	Details
sel	str	.sortable	CSS selector for sortable elements
ghost_class	str	blue-background-class	When an element is being dragged, this is the class used to distinguish it from the rest

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