

Contents

1 Introduction	2
2 Usage	2
3 Reference	2
3.1 circuit	2
3.1.1 circuit	2
3.2 util	3
3.2.1 lpad	3
3.2.2 opposite-anchor	3
3.2.3 rotate-anchor	3
3.2.4 colors	4
3.3 wire	5
3.3.1 intersection	5
3.3.2 stub	5
3.3.3 wire	6
3.3.4 wire-styles	9
3.4 element	10
3.4.1 elmt	10
3.4.2 alu	12
3.4.3 block	13
3.4.4 extender	14
3.4.5 multiplexer	14
3.4.6 group	16
3.5 gates	18
3.5.1 gate	18
3.5.2 gate-and	20
3.5.3 gate-nand	20
3.5.4 gate-buf	21
3.5.5 gate-not	21
3.5.6 gate-or	22
3.5.7 gate-nor	23
3.5.8 gate-xor	23
3.5.9 gate-xnor	24
3.6 electrical	25
3.6.1 capacitor	25
3.6.2 resistor	26

1 Introduction

This package provides a way to make beautiful block circuit diagrams using the CeTZ package.

2 Usage

Simply import `src/lib.typ` and call the `circuit` function:

```
#import "src/lib.typ"
#lib.circuit({
  import lib: *
  ...
})
```

3 Reference

3.1 circuit

- `circuit()`

3.1.1 circuit

Draws a block circuit diagram

This function is also available at the package root

Parameters

```
circuit(
  body: none array element,
  length: length ratio
) -> none
```

body `none` or `array` or `element`

A code block in which draw functions have been called

length `length` or `ratio`

Optional base unit

Default: `2em`

3.2 util

- [lpad\(\)](#)
- [opposite-anchor\(\)](#)
- [rotate-anchor\(\)](#)

Variables:

- [colors](#)

3.2.1 lpad

Pads a string on the left with 0s to the given length

```
#util.lpad("0100", 8)
```

```
00000100
```

Parameters

```
lpad(  
  string: str,  
  len: int  
) -> str
```

string `str`

The string to pad

len `int`

The target length

3.2.2 opposite-anchor

Returns the anchor on the opposite side of the given one

```
#util.opposite-anchor("west")
```

```
east
```

Parameters

```
opposite-anchor(anchor: str) -> str
```

anchor `str`

The input anchor

3.2.3 rotate-anchor

Returns the anchor rotated 90 degrees clockwise relative to the given one

```
#util.rotate-anchor("west")
```

```
north
```

Parameters

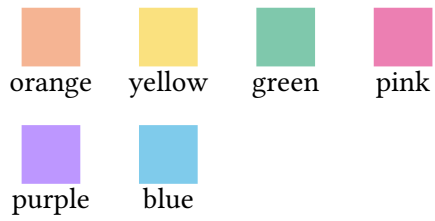
`rotate-anchor`(anchor: `str`) -> `str`

anchor `str`

The anchor to rotate

3.2.4 colors

Predefined color palette



3.3 wire

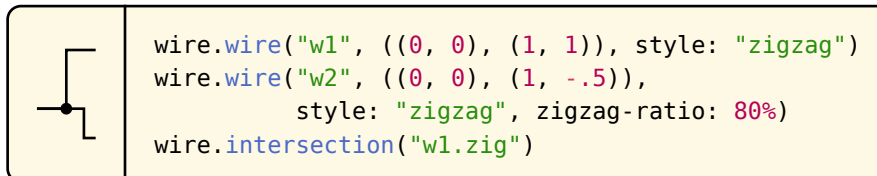
- [intersection\(\)](#)
- [stub\(\)](#)
- [wire\(\)](#)

Variables:

- [wire-styles](#)

3.3.1 intersection

Draws a wire intersection at the given anchor



Parameters

```

intersection(
  pt: point,
  radius: number,
  fill: color
)

```

pt point

A CeTZ compatible point / anchor

radius number

The radius of the intersection

Default: `.1`

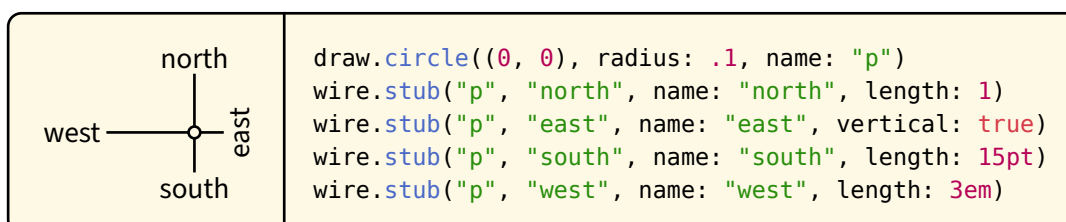
fill color

The fill color

Default: black

3.3.2 stub

Draws a wire stub (useful for unlinked ports)



Parameters

```
stub(  
  port-id: str,  
  side: str,  
  name: none or str,  
  vertical: bool,  
  length: number,  
  name-offset: number  
)
```

port-id str

The port anchor

side str

The side on which the port is (one of “north”, “east”, “south”, “west”)

name none or str

Optional name displayed at the end of the stub

Default: none

vertical bool

Whether the name should be displayed vertically

Default: false

length number

The length of the stub

Default: 1em

name-offset number

The name offset, perpendicular to the stub

Default: 0

3.3.3 wire

Draws a wire between two points

Parameters

```
wire(
  id: str,
  pts: array,
  bus: bool,
  name: none str array,
  name-pos: str,
  slice: none array,
  color: color,
  dashed: bool,
  style: str,
  reverse: bool,
  directed: bool,
  rotate-name: bool,
  zigzag-ratio: ratio,
  zigzag-dir: str,
  dodge-y: number,
  dodge-sides: array,
  dodge-margins: array
)
```

id str

The wire's id, for future reference (anchors)

pts array

The two points (as CeTZ compatible coordinates, i.e. XY, relative positions, ids, etc.)

bus bool

Whether the wire is a bus (multiple bits) or a simple signal (single bit)

Default: `false`

name none or str or array

Optional name of the wire. If it is an array, the first name will be put at the start of the wire, and the second at the end

Default: `none`

name-pos str

Position of the name. One of: "middle", "start" or "end"

Default: `"middle"`

slice `none` or `array`

Optional bits slice (start and end bit indices). If set, it will be displayed at the start of the wire

Default: `none`

color `color`

The stroke color

Default: `black`

dashed `bool`

Whether the stroke is dashed or not

Default: `false`

style `str`

The wire's style (see [wire-styles](#) for possible values)

Default: `"direct"`

reverse `bool`

If true, the start and end points will be swapped (useful in cases where the start point depends on the end point, for example with perpendiculars)

Default: `false`

directed `bool`

If true, the wire will be directed, meaning an arrow will be drawn at the endpoint

Default: `false`

rotate-name `bool`

If true, the name will be rotated according to the wire's slope

Default: `true`

zigzag-ratio `ratio`

Position of the zigzag vertical relative to the horizontal span (only with style "zigzag")

Default: `50%`

zigzag-dir `str`

The zigzag's direction. As either "vertical" or "horizontal" (only with `dstyle` "zigzag")

Default: "vertical"

dodge-y `number`

Y position to dodge the wire to (only with style "dodge")

Default: 0

dodge-sides `array`

The start and end sides (going out of the connected element) of the wire (only with style "dodge")

Default: ("east", "west")

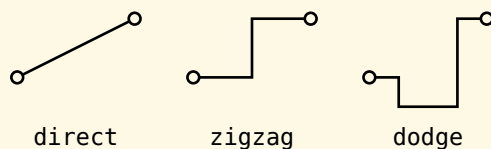
dodge-margins `array`

The start and end margins (i.e. space before dodging) of the wire (only with style "dodge")

Default: (5%, 5%)

3.3.4 wire-styles

List of valid wire styles



```
for i in range(3) {
  draw.circle((i * 3, 0), radius: .1, name: "p" + str(i * 2))
  draw.circle((i * 3 + 2, 1), radius: .1, name: "p" + str(i * 2 + 1))
  draw.content((i * 3 + 1, -1), raw(wire.wire-styles.at(i)))
}
wire.wire("w1", ("p0", "p1"), style: "direct")
wire.wire("w2", ("p2", "p3"), style: "zigzag")
wire.wire("w3", ("p4", "p5"), style: "dodge",
  dodge-y: -0.5, dodge-margins: (0.5, 0.5))
```

3.4 element

- [elmt\(\)](#)
- [alu\(\)](#)
- [block\(\)](#)
- [extender\(\)](#)
- [multiplexer\(\)](#)
- [group\(\)](#)

3.4.1 elmt

Draws an element

Parameters

```
elmt(
  draw-shape: function,
  x: number | dictionary,
  y: number | dictionary,
  w: number,
  h: number,
  name: none | str,
  name-anchor: str,
  ports: dictionary,
  ports-margins: dictionary,
  fill: none | color,
  stroke: stroke,
  id: str,
  auto-ports: bool,
  ports-y: dictionary,
  debug: dictionary
)
```

draw-shape `function`

Draw function

Default: `default-draw-shape`

x `number` or `dictionary`

The x position (bottom-left corner).

If it is a dictionary, it should be in the format `(rel: number, to: str)`, where `rel` is the offset and `to` to the base anchor

Default: `none`

y `number` or `dictionary`

The y position (bottom-left corner).

If it is a dictionary, it should be in the format `(from: str, to: str)`, where `from` is the base anchor and `to` is the id of the port to align with the anchor

Default: `none`

w number

Width of the element

Default: `none`**h** number

Height of the element

Default: `none`**name** `none` or `str`

Optional name of the block

Default: `none`**name-anchor** `str`

Anchor for the optional name

Default: `"center"`**ports** dictionary

Dictionary of ports. The keys are cardinal directions (“north”, “east”, “south” and/or “west”). The values are arrays of ports (dictionaries) with the following fields:

- `id` (`str`): (Required) Port id
- `name` (`str`): Optional name displayed **in** the block
- `clock` (`bool`): Whether it is a clock port (triangle symbol)
- `vertical` (`bool`): Whether the name should be drawn vertically

Default: `(:)`**ports-margins** dictionary

Dictionary of ports margins (used with automatic port placement). They keys are cardinal directions (“north”, “east”, “south”, “west”). The values are tuples of (`<start>`, `<end>`) margins (numbers)

Default: `(:)`**fill** `none` or `color`

Fill color

Default: `none`

stroke stroke

Border stroke

Default: black + 1pt

id str

The block id (for future reference)

Default: ""

auto-ports bool

Whether to use auto port placements or not. If false, draw-shape is responsible for adding the appropriate ports

Default: true

ports-y dictionary

Dictionary of the ports y offsets (used with auto-ports: false)

Default: (:)

debug dictionary

Dictionary of debug options.

Supported fields include:

- ports: if true, shows dots on all ports of the element

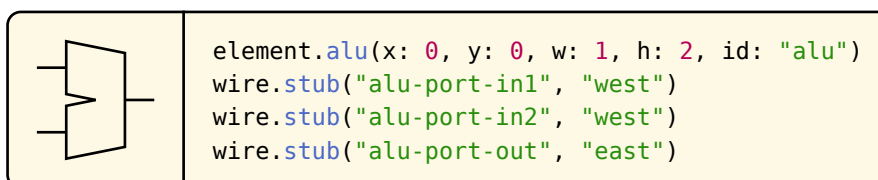
Default: (

ports: false

)

3.4.2 alu

Draws an ALU with two inputs

For parameters description, see [elmt\(\)](#)

Parameters

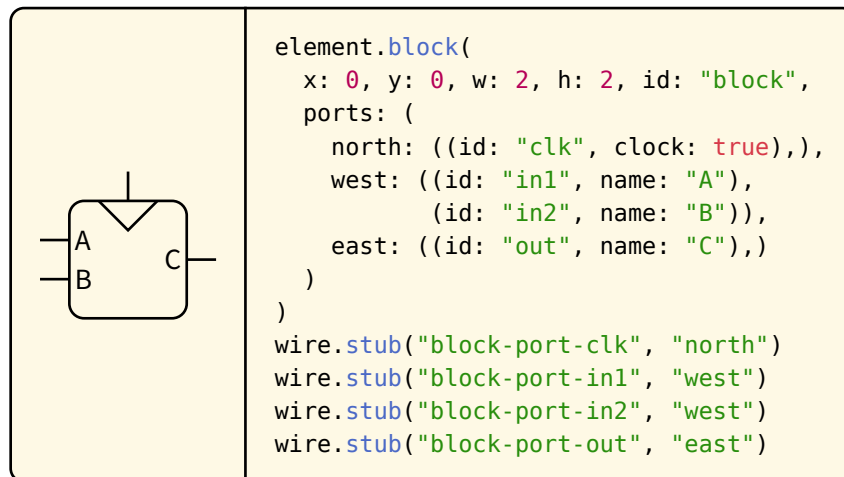
```

alu(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  name,
  name-anchor,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  debug
)

```

3.4.3 block

Draws a block element



For parameters description, see [elmt\(\)](#)

Parameters

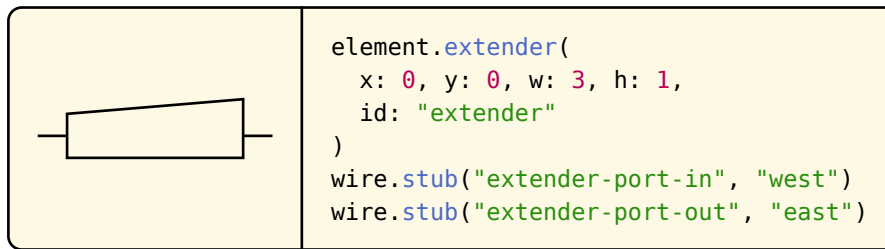
```

block(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  name,
  name-anchor,
  ports,
  ports-margins,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  debug
)

```

3.4.4 extender

Draws a bit extender



For other parameters description, see [elmt\(\)](#)

Parameters

```

extender(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  name,
  name-anchor,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  h-ratio: ratio,
  align-out: bool,
  debug
)

```

h-ratio `ratio`

The height ratio of the left side relative to the full height

Default: `75%`

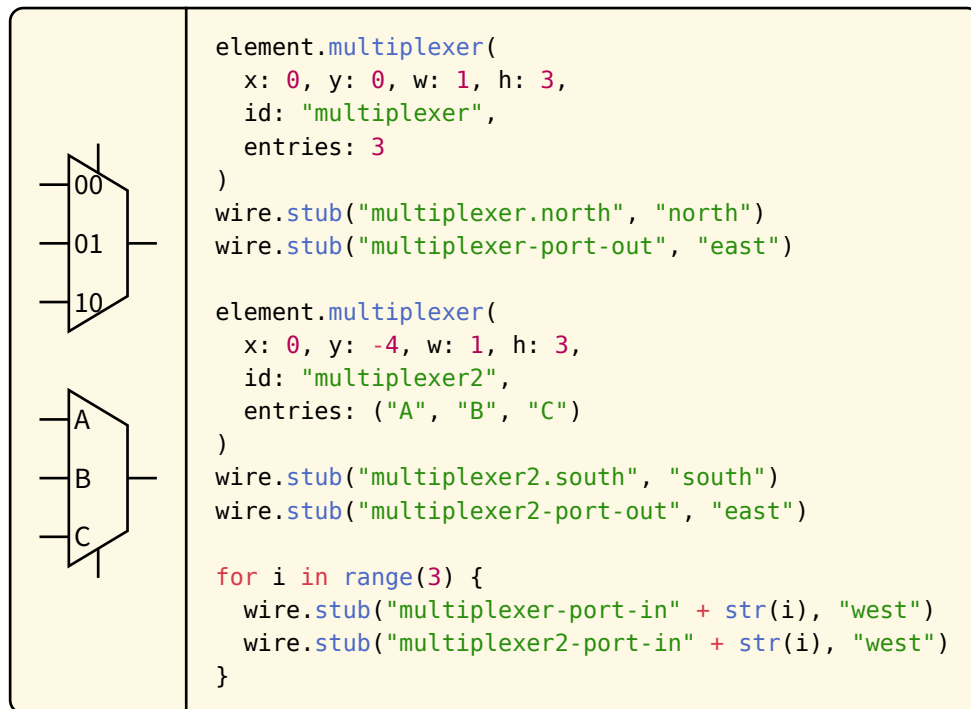
align-out `bool`

If true, the output and input ports are aligned, otherwise, the output port is centered on the right side

Default: `true`

3.4.5 multiplexer

Draws a multiplexer



For other parameters description, see [elmt\(\)](#)

Parameters

```

multiplexer(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  name,
  name-anchor,
  entries: int array,
  h-ratio: ratio,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  debug
)

```

entries `int` or array

If it is an integer, it defines the number of input ports (automatically named with their binary index). If it is an array of strings, it defines the name of each input.

Default: 2

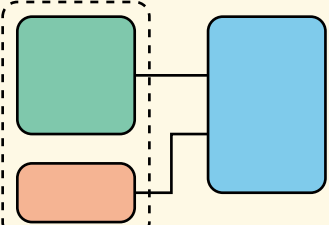
h-ratio `ratio`

The height ratio of the right side relative to the full height

Default: 60%

3.4.6 group

Draws a group of elements



Group 1

```

element.group(
  id: "g1", name: "Group 1", stroke: (dash: "dashed"),
  {
    element.block(id: "b1", w: 2, h: 2,
      x: 0, y: 1.5,
      ports: (east: ((id: "out")),),
      fill: util.colors.green
    )
    element.block(id: "b2", w: 2, h: 1,
      x: 0, y: 0,
      ports: (east: ((id: "out")),),
      fill: util.colors.orange
    )
  }
)
element.block(id: "b3", w: 2, h: 3,
  x: (rel: 1, to: "g1.east"),
  y: (from: "b1-port-out", to: "in1"),
  ports: (west: ((id: "in1"), (id: "in2"))),
  fill: util.colors.blue
)
wire.wire("w1", ("b1-port-out", "b3-port-in1"))
wire.wire("w2", ("b2-port-out", "b3-port-in2"),
  style: "zigzag")

```

Parameters

```

group(
  body: elements function,
  id: str,
  name: str,
  name-anchor: str,
  fill: color,
  stroke: stroke,
  padding: float length array dictionary,
  radius: number
)

```

body elements or function

Elements to group

id str

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: ""

name `str`

The group's name

Default: `none`**name-anchor** `str`

The anchor for the name.

Note: the name will be placed on the **outside** of the groupDefault: `"south"`**fill** `color`see `elmt()`Default: `none`**stroke** `stroke`see `elmt()`Default: `black + 1pt`**padding** `float` or `length` or `array` or `dictionary`

The inside padding:

- float / length: same for all sides
- array: either (`<all>`), (`<vertical>`, `<horizontal>`) or (`<top>`, `<right>`, `<bottom>`, `<left>`)
- dictionary: valid keys are "top", "right", "bottom" and "left"

Default: `0.5em`**radius** `number`

The corner radius

Default: `0.5em`

3.5 gates

- [gate\(\)](#)
- [gate-and\(\)](#)
- [gate-nand\(\)](#)
- [gate-buf\(\)](#)
- [gate-not\(\)](#)
- [gate-or\(\)](#)
- [gate-nor\(\)](#)
- [gate-xor\(\)](#)
- [gate-xnor\(\)](#)

3.5.1 gate

Draws a logic gate. This function is also available as `element.gate()`

Parameters

```
gate(
  draw-shape: function,
  x: number | dictionary,
  y: number | dictionary,
  w: number,
  h: number,
  inputs: int,
  fill: none | color,
  stroke: stroke,
  id: str,
  inverted: str | array,
  inverted-radius: number,
  debug: dictionary
)
```

draw-shape `function`

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `default-draw-shape`

x `number` or `dictionary`

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `none`

y `number` or `dictionary`

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `none`

w number

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `none`

h number

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `none`

inputs int

The number of inputs

Default: `2`

fill none or color

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `none`

stroke stroke

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `black + 1pt`

id str

see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: `""`

inverted str or array

Either “all” or an array of port ids to display as inverted

Default: `()`

inverted-radius number

The radius of inverted ports dot

Default: `0.1`

debug dictionary

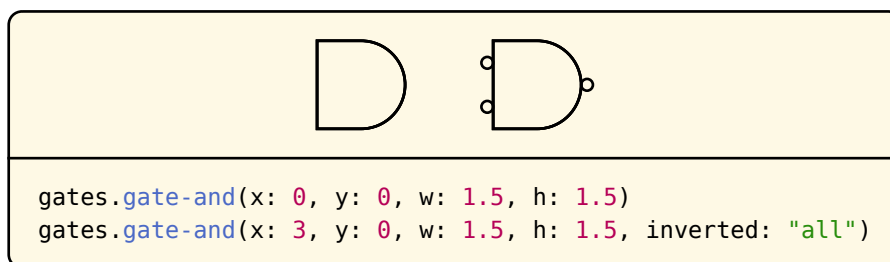
see [elmt\(\)](#)

Default: (
 ports: `false`
)

3.5.2 gate-and

Draws an AND gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-and()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)



Parameters

```

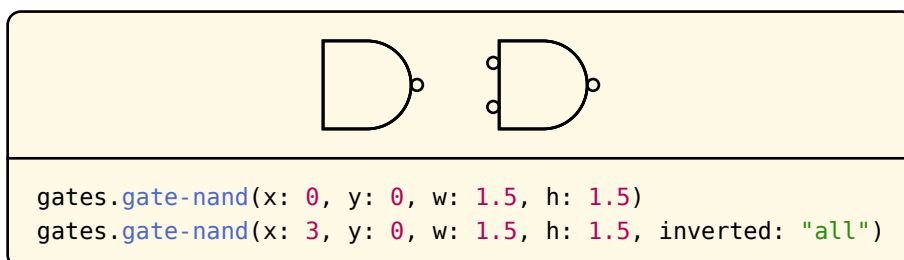
gate-and(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  inputs,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  inverted,
  debug
)

```

3.5.3 gate-nand

Draws a NAND gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-nand()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)



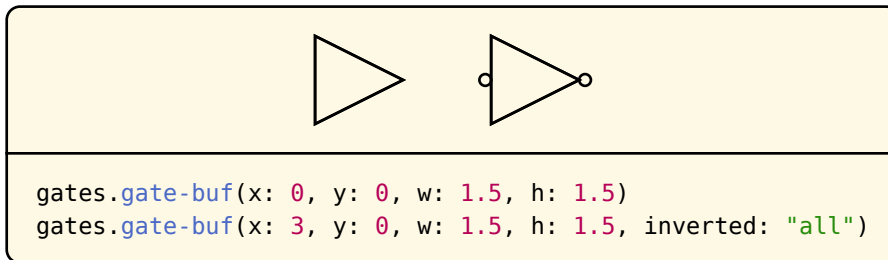
Parameters

```
gate-nand(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  inputs,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  inverted,
  debug
)
```

3.5.4 gate-buf

Draws a buffer gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-buf()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)

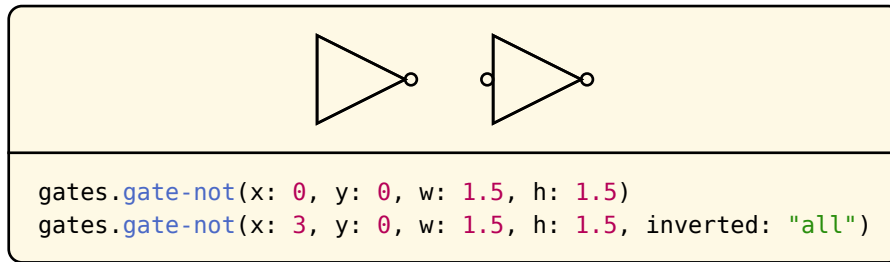
**Parameters**

```
gate-buf(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  inputs,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  inverted,
  debug
)
```

3.5.5 gate-not

Draws a NOT gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-not()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)

**Parameters**

```

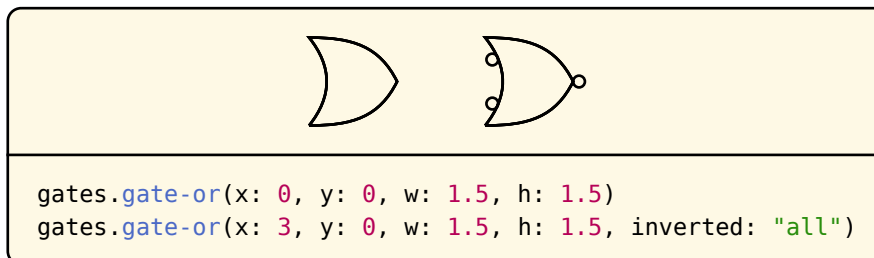
gate-not(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  inputs,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  inverted,
  debug
)

```

3.5.6 gate-or

Draws an OR gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-or()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)

**Parameters**

```

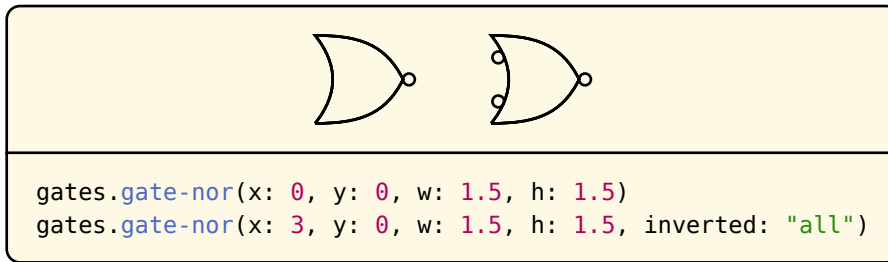
gate-or(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  inputs,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  inverted,
  debug
)

```

3.5.7 gate-nor

Draws a NOR gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-nor()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)



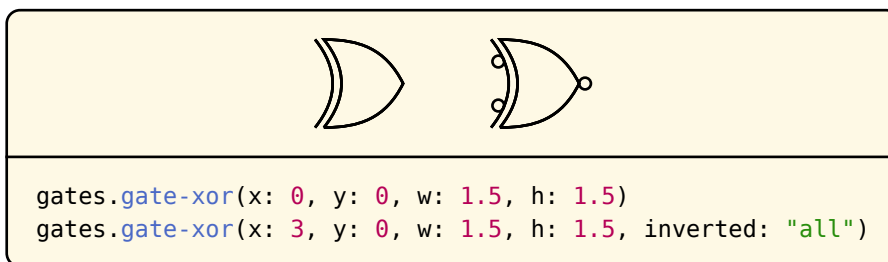
Parameters

```
gate-nor(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  inputs,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  inverted,
  debug
)
```

3.5.8 gate-xor

Draws a XOR gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-xor()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)



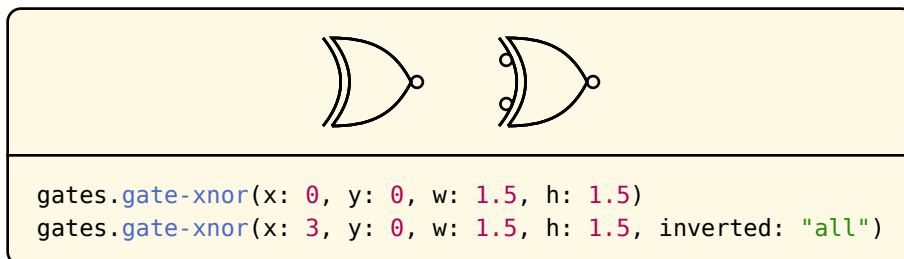
Parameters

```
gate-xor(  
  x,  
  y,  
  w,  
  h,  
  inputs,  
  fill,  
  stroke,  
  id,  
  inverted,  
  debug  
)
```

3.5.9 gate-xnor

Draws a XNOR gate. This function is also available as `element.gate-xnor()`

For parameters, see [gate\(\)](#)

**Parameters**

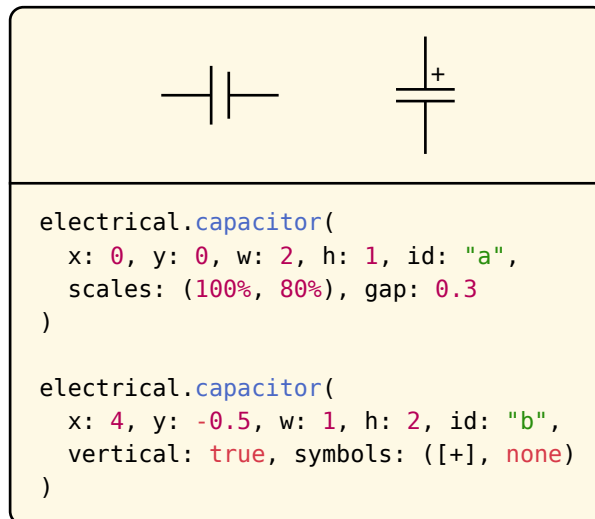
```
gate-xnor(  
  x,  
  y,  
  w,  
  h,  
  inputs,  
  fill,  
  stroke,  
  id,  
  inverted,  
  debug  
)
```


3.6 electrical

- `capacitor()`
- `resistor()`

3.6.1 capacitor

Draws a capacitor



For other parameters description, see [elmt\(\)](#)

Parameters

```

capacitor(
  x,
  y,
  w,
  h,
  name,
  name-anchor,
  vertical: bool,
  gap: number ratio,
  scales: array,
  symbols: array,
  fill,
  stroke,
  id,
  debug
)

```

vertical bool

Whether the element is vertical or horizontal.

- If false, port 0 is placed on the west side and port 1 on the east.
- If true, they are on the north, respectively the south sides

Default: `false`

gap number or ratio

The gap between both sides

- if it is a number (int or float), it is interpreted as an absolute canvas-unit length
- if it is a ratio, it is interpreted as proportional to the capacitor's length (width if horizontal, height if vertical)

Default: `0.2`**scales** array

A pair of ratios, the sizes of the sides relative to the capacitor's height (width if vertical).

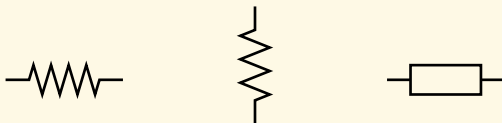
Default: `(100%, 100%)`**symbols** array

A pair of content or strings (or none values) to attach on the sides of the capacitor

Default: `(none, none)`

3.6.2 resistor

Draws a resistor



```

electrical.resistor(x: 0, y: 0, w: 2, h: 0.5, id: "a", zigzags: 8)
electrical.resistor(x: 4, y: -0.5, w: 0.5, h: 2, id: "b", vertical: true)
electrical.resistor(x: 6.5, y: 0, w: 2, h: 0.5, id: "c", zigzags: none)

```

For other parameters description, see [elmt\(\)](#)

Parameters

```
resistor(  
  x,  
  y,  
  w,  
  h,  
  name,  
  name-anchor,  
  vertical: bool,  
  zigzags: number | none,  
  fill,  
  stroke,  
  id,  
  debug  
)
```

vertical bool

Whether the element is vertical or horizontal. If false, port 0 is placed on the west side and port 1 on the east. If true, they are on the north, respectively the south sides

Default: `false`

zigzags number or none

Number of zigzags to draw. If none, a rectangle is drawn

Default: `6`