Scribble: PLT Documentation Tool

Version 4.2.1

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Scribble is a collection of tools for creating prose documents, especially those that document libraries, and especially for HTML and PDF (via LaTeX) output. More generally, it is useful for cases where you need to deal with Scheme code that is rich in textual content: it has a syntactic extension for writing almost free-form text and a tool for using the scribble syntax for preprocessing text files with embedded Scheme code.

This document itself is written using Scribble. At the time that it was written, its source was available at http://svn.plt-scheme.org/plt/trunk/collects/scribblings/scribble/ starting with the `"scribble.scrbl"` file.

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1 How to Scribble Documentation

Although the `scribble` command-line utility generates output from a Scribble document (run `scribble -h` for more information), documentation of PLT Scheme libraries is normally built by `setup-plt`. This chapter emphasizes the `setup-plt` approach, which more automatically supports links across documents.

See §18 "Extending and Configuring Scribble Output" for information on using the `scribble` command-line utility.

1.1 Getting Started

To document a collection or PLaneT package:

- Create a file in your collection or planet package with the file extension `".scrbl"`. Beware that the file name you choose will determine the output directory's name. The remainder of these instructions assume that the file is called `"manual.scrbl"`.

- Start `"manual.scrbl"` like this:

  ```
  #lang scribble/doc
  @(require scribble/manual)

  @title{My Library}

  Welcome to my documentation: @scheme[(list 'testing 1 2 3)].
  ```

  The first line starts the file in "text" mode, and introduces the `@` syntax to use Scheme bindings. The second line introduces bindings like `title` and `scheme` for writing PLT Scheme documentation. The `title` call (using `@`) produces a title declaration in the text stream.

- Add the following entry to your collect or package's `"info.ss"`:

  ```
  (define scribblings '(("manual.scrbl" ())))
  ```

  The `()` above is a list of options. When your document gets large enough that you want it split into multiple pages, add the `'multi-page` option (omitting the quote, since the whole right-hand side of the definition is already quoted).

  If you do not already have an `"info.ss"` module, here's a suitable complete module:

  ```
  #lang setup/infotab
  (define scribblings '(("manual.scrbl" ())))
  ```

- Run `setup-plt` to build your documentation. For a collection, optionally supply `-l` followed by the collection name to limit the build process to that collection. For a PLaneT package, optionally supply `-P` followed by the package information to limit the build process to that package.

- The generated documentation is normally `"doc/manual/index.html"` within the collection or PLaneT package directory. If the collection is in PLT Scheme's

main "collects" directory, however, then the documentation is generated as "manual/index.html" in the installation's main "doc" directory.

1.2 Document Syntax

Whether in "text" mode or Scheme mode, @ in a document provides an escape to Scheme mode. The syntax of @ is

@ ⟨*cmd*⟩ [⟨*datum*⟩*] { ⟨*text-body*⟩ }

where all three parts after @ are optional, but at least one must be present. No spaces are allowed between

- @ and ⟨*cmd*⟩, [, or {
- ⟨*cmd*⟩ and [or {; or
-] and {.

A ⟨*cmd*⟩ or ⟨*datum*⟩ is a Scheme datum, while a ⟨*text-body*⟩ is itself in text mode.

The expansion of @⟨*cmd*⟩ into Scheme code is

⟨*cmd*⟩

When either [ ] or { } are used, the expansion is

(⟨*cmd*⟩ ⟨*datum*⟩* ⟨*parsed-body*⟩*)

where ⟨*parsed-body*⟩* is the parse result of the ⟨*text-body*⟩. The ⟨*parsed-body*⟩* part often turns out to be a sequence of Scheme strings.

In practice, the ⟨*cmd*⟩ is normally a Scheme identifier that is bound to a procedure or syntactic form. If the procedure or form expects further text to typeset, then { } supplies the text. If the form expects other data, typically [ ] is used to surround Scheme arguments, instead. Sometimes, both [ ] and { } are used, where the former surround Scheme arguments that precede text to typeset.

Thus,

```
@(require scribble/manual)
@title{My Library}
@scheme[(list 'testing 1 2 3)]
@section[#:tag "here"]{You Are Here}
```

means

```
(require scribble/manual)
(title "My Library")
(scheme (list 'testing 1 2 3))
(section #:tag "here" "You Are Here")
```

For more information on the syntax of `@`, see §3 "@-Reader".

In a document that starts `#lang scribble/doc`, the top level is a text-mode sequence, as the ⟨*text-body*⟩ in a `@` form. The parsed sequence is further decoded to turn it into a hierarchy of sections and paragraphs. For example, a linear sequence of `section` declarations with interleaved text is turned into a list of `part` instances with all text assigned to a particular part. See §2 "Scribble Layers" for more information on these layers.

1.3 Scheme Typesetting and Hyperlinks

In the document source at the start of this chapter (§1.1 "Getting Started"), the Scheme expression `(list 'testing 1 2 3)` is typeset properly, but the `list` identifier is not hyperlinked to the usual definition. To cause `list` to be hyperlinked, extend the `require` form like this:

```
(require scribble/manual
         (for-label scheme))
```

This `require` with `for-label` declaration introduces a document-time binding for each export of the `scheme` module. When the document is built, the `scheme` form detects the binding for `list`, and so it generates a reference to the specification of `list`. The setup process detects the reference, and it finds the matching specification in the existing documentation, and ultimately directs the hyperlink to that specification.

Hyperlinks based on `for-label` and `scheme` are the preferred mechanism for linking to information outside of a single document. Such links require no information about where and how a binding is documented elsewhere:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          (for-label scheme))

@title{My Library}

See also @scheme[list].
```

The `scheme` form typesets a Scheme expression for inline text, so it ignores the source formatting of the expression. The `schemeblock` form, in contrast, typesets inset Scheme code, and it preserves the expression's formatting from the document source.

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          (for-label scheme))

@title{My Library}

Some example Scheme code:

@schemeblock[
(define (nobody-understands-me what)
  (list "When I think of all the"
        what
         "I've tried so hard to explain!"))
(nobody-understands-me "glorble snop")
]
```

1.4 Section Hyperlinks

A `section` declaration in a document can include a `#:tag` argument that declares a hyperlink-target tag. The `secref` function generates a hyperlink, using the section name as the text of the hyperlink. Use `seclink` to create a hyperlink with text other than the section title.

The following example illustrates section hyperlinks:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          (for-label scheme))


@title{My Library}

Welcome to my documentation: @scheme[(list 'testing 1 2 3)].

@table-of-contents[]


@section[#:tag "chickens"]{Philadelphia Chickens}

Dancing tonight!


@section{Reprise}
```

```
See @secref{chickens}.
```

Since the page is so short, the hyperlinks in the above example are more effective if you change the "info.ss" file to add the 'multi-file flag:

```
(define scribblings '(("manual.scrbl" (multi-page))))
```

A section can have a tag prefix that applies to all tags as seen from outside the section. Such a prefix is automatically given to each top-level document as processed by setup-plt. Thus, referencing a section tag in a different document requires using a prefix, which is based on the target document's main source file. The following example links to a section in the PLT Scheme reference manual:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          (for-label scheme))
@(define ref-src
   '(lib "scribblings/reference/reference.scrbl"))

@title{My Library}

See also @italic{@secref[#:doc ref-src]{pairs}}.
```

As mentioned in §1.3 "Scheme Typesetting and Hyperlinks", however, cross-document references based on (require (for-label ....)) and scheme are usually better than cross-document references using secref.

1.5 Defining Scheme Bindings

Use defproc to document a procedure, defform to document a syntactic form, defstruct to document a structure type, etc. These forms provide consistent formatting of definitions, and they declare hyperlink targets for scheme-based hyperlinks.

To document a my-helper procedure that is exported by "helper.ss" in the "my-lib" collection that contains "manual.scrbl":

- Use (require (for-label "helper.ss")) to import the binding information about the bindings of "helper.ss" for use when typesetting identifiers. A relative reference "helper.ss" works since it is relative to the documentation source.
- Add a @defmodule[my-lib/helper] declaration, which specifies the library that is being documented within the section. The defmodule form needs an absolute module name mylib/helper, instead of a relative reference "helper.ss", since the module path given to defmodule appears verbatim in the generated documentation.
- Use defproc to document the procedure.

Adding these pieces to ""manual.scrbl"" gives us the following:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          (for-label scheme
                     "helper.ss"))

@title{My Library}

@defmodule[my-lib/helper]

@defproc[(my-helper [lst list?])
         (listof
          (not/c (one-of/c 'cow)))]{

 Replaces each @scheme['cow] in @scheme[lst] with
 @scheme['aardvark].}
```

In defproc, a contract is specified with each argument to the procedure. In this example, the contract for the *lst* argument is list?, which is the contract for a list. After the closing parenthesis that ends the argument sequence, the contract of the result must be given; in this case, my-helper guarantees a result that is a list where none of the elements are 'cow.

Some things to notice in this example and the documentation that it generates:

- The list?, listof, etc. elements of contracts are hyperlinked to their documentation.
- The result contract is formatted in the generated documentation in the same way as in the source. That is, the source layout of contracts is preserved. (In this case, putting the contract all on one line would be better.)
- In the prose that documents my-helper, *lst* is automatically typeset in italic, matching the typesetting in the blue box. The scheme form essentially knows that it's used in the scope of a procedure with argument *lst*.
- If you hover the mouse pointer over my-helper, a popup reports that it is provided from my-lib/helper.
- If you use my-helper in any documentation now, as long as that documentation source also has a (require (for-label ....)) of "helper.ss", then the reference is hyperlinked to the definition above.

See defproc*, defform, etc. for more information on forms to document Scheme bindings.

1.6 Showing Scheme Examples

The `examples` form from `scribble/eval` helps you generate examples in your documentation. **Warning:** the `examples` form is especially likely to change or be replaced.

To use `examples`, the procedures to document must be suitable for use at documentation time; in fact, `examples` uses bindings introduced into the document source by `require`. Thus, to generate examples using `my-helper` from the previous section, `"helper.ss"` must be imported both via `require-for-label` and `require`:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          scribble/eval    ; <--- added
          "helper.ss"      ; <--- added
          (for-label scheme
                     "helper.ss"))

@title{My Library}

@defmodule[my-lib/helper]{The @schememodname[my-lib/helper]
module---now with extra cows!}

@defproc[(my-helper [lst list?])
         (listof (not/c (one-of/c 'cow)))]{

 Replaces each @scheme['cow] in @scheme[lst] with
 @scheme['aardvark].

 @examples[
   (my-helper '())
   (my-helper '(cows such remarkable cows))
 ]}
```

1.7 Splitting the Document Source

In general, a `".scrbl"` file produces a part. A part produced by a document's main source (as specified in the `"info.ss"` file) represents the whole document. The `include-section` procedure can be used to incorporate a part as a sub-part of the enclosing part.

In `"manual.scrbl"`:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual)
```

```
@title{My Library}

@defmodule[my-lib/helper]{The @schememodname[my-lib/helper]
module---now with extra cows!}

@include-section["cows.scrbl"]
@include-section["aardvarks.scrbl"]
```

In "cows.scrbl":

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual)

@title{Cows}

Wherever they go, it's a quite a show.
```

In "aardvarks.scrbl":

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual
          (for-label scheme
                     "helper.ss"))

@title{Aardvarks}

@defproc[(my-helper [lst list?])
         (listof (not/c (one-of/c 'cow)))]{

 Replaces each @scheme['cow] in @scheme[lst] with
 @scheme['aardvark].}
```

1.8 Multi-Page Sections

Setting the `'multi-page` option (see §1.4 "Section Hyperlinks") causes each top-level section of a document to be rendered as a separate HTML page.

To push sub-sections onto separate pages, use the `'toc` style for the enclosing section (as started by `title`, `section`, `subsection`, etc.) and use `local-table-of-contents` to generate hyperlinks to the sub-sections.

Revising "cows.scrbl" from the previous section:

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual)
```

```
@title[#:style '(toc)]{Cows}

@local-table-of-contents[]

@section[#:tag "singing"]{Singing}
Wherever they go, it's a quite a show.

@section{Dancing}
See @secref["singing"].
```

To run this example, remember to change `"info.ss"` to add the `'multi-page` style. You may also want to add a call to `table-of-contents` in `"manual.scrbl"`.

The difference between `table-of-contents` and `local-table-of-contents` is that the latter is ignored for Latex output.

When using `local-table-of-contents`, it often makes sense to include introductory text before the call of `local-table-of-contents`. When the introductory text is less important and when when local table of contents is short, putting the introductory text after the call of `local-table-of-contents` may be appropriate.

1.9 Style Guide

1.9.1 Prose and Terminology

In the descriptive body of `defform`, `defproc`, etc., do not start with "This ..." Instead, start with a sentence whose implicit subject is the form or value being described. Capitalize the first word. Thus, the description will often start with "Returns" or "Produces." Refer to arguments and sub-forms by name.

Do not use the word "argument" to describe a sub-form in a syntactic form; use the term "sub-form" instead, reserving "argument" for values or expressions in a function call. Refer to libraries and languages as such, rather than as "modules" (even though the form to typeset a library or language name is called `schememodname`). Do not call an identifier (i.e., a syntactic element) a "variable" or a "symbol." Do not use the word "expression" for a form that is a definition or might be a definition; use the word "form," instead. Prefer "function" to "procedure."

Avoid cut-and-paste for descriptive text. If two functions are similar, consider documenting them together with `deftogether`. To abstract a description, consider using explicit prose abstraction, such as "`x` is like `y`, except that ...," instead of abstracting the source and instantiating it multiple times; often, a prose abstraction is clearer to the reader than a hidden abstraction in the document implementation.

1.9.2 Typesetting Code

Use `id` or a name that ends `-id` in `defform` to mean an identifier, not `identifier`, `variable`, `name`, or `symbol`. Similarly, use `expr` or something that ends `-expr` for an expression position within a syntactic form. Use `body` for a form (definition or expression) in an internal-definition position. Do not use `expr` for something that isn't exactly an expression, `id` for something that isn't exactly an identifier, etc.; instead, use `defform/subs` to define a new non-terminal.

Beware of using `deftogether` to define multiple variants of a syntactic form or procedure, because each `defform` or `defproc` creates a definition point, but each form or procedure should have a single definition point. (Scribble issues a warning when a binding has multiple definition points.) Instead, use `defproc*` or `defform*`.

Pay attention to the difference between identifiers and meta-variables when using `scheme`, especially outside of `defproc` or `defform`. Prefix a meta-variable with `_`; for example,

```
@scheme[(rator-expr rand-expr ...)]
```

would be the wrong way to refer to the grammar of a function call, because it produces `(rator-expr rand-expr ...)`, where `rator-expr` and `rand-expr` are typeset as variables. The correct description is

```
@scheme[(_rator-expr _rand-expr ...)]
```

which produces (*rator-expr rand-expr* ...), where `rator-expr` and `rand-expr` are typeset as meta-variables. The `defproc`, `defform`, etc. forms greatly reduce this burden in descriptions, since they automatically set up meta-variable typesetting for non-literal identifiers. In `defform`, be sure to include literal identifiers (i.e., those not meant as variables, other than the form name being defined) in a `#:literals` clause.

To typeset an identifier with no particular interpretation—syntax, variable, meta-variable, etc.—use `schemeidfont` (e.g., as in `rand-expr` above). Otherwise, use `litchar`, not merely `schemefont` or `verbatim`, to refer to a specific sequence of characters.

When showing example evaluations, use the REPL-snapshot style:

```
@interaction[
(+ 1 2)
]
```

See also the `scribble/eval` library.

Use four dots, `....`, in place of omitted code, since `...` means repetition.

1.9.3 Typesetting Prose

Refrain from referring to documentation "above" or "below," and instead have a hyperlink point to the right place.

In prose, use `` ` ` `` and `' '` quotation marks instead of `"`. Use `---` for an em-dash, and do not include spaces on either side, though it will typeset as an en-dash and spaces in HTML output. Use American style for quotation marks and punctuation at the end of quotation marks (i.e., a sentence-terminating period goes inside the quotation marks). Of course, this rule does not apply for quotation marks that are part of code.

Do not use a citation reference (as created by `cite`) as a noun; use it as an annotation.

Do not start a sentence with a Scheme variable name, since it is normally lowercase. For example, use "The *thing* argument is..." instead of "*thing* is..."

1.9.4 Section Titles

Capitalize all words except articles ("the," "a," etc.), prepositions, and conjunctions that are not at the start of the title.

A manual title should normally start with a suitable keyword or key phrase (such as "Scribble" for this manual) that is in boldface. If the key word is primarily an executable name, use `exec` instead of `bold`. Optionally add further descriptive text in the title after a colon, where the text starting with the colon is not in boldface.

2 Scribble Layers

Scribble is made of independently usable parts. For example, the Scribble reader can be used in any situation that requires lots of free-form text. You can also skip Scribble's special reader support, and instead use the document-generation structure directly.

2.1 Typical Composition

A Scribble document normally starts

```
#lang scribble/doc
```

Besides making the file a module, this declaration selects the Scribble reader (instead of the usual Scheme reader), and it starts the body of the file in "text" mode. The reader layer mostly leaves text alone, but `@` forms escape to S-expression mode.

A module written as

```
#lang scribble/doc
@(require scribble/manual)

@(define to-be "To Be")

@title{@|to-be| or Not @|to-be|}

@bold{That} is the question.
Whether 'tis nobler...
```

reads as

```
(module ⟨name⟩ scribble/doc
  (require scribble/manual)
  "\n"
  (define to-be "To Be") "\n"
  "\n"
  (title to-be " or Not " to-be) "\n"
  "\n"
  (bold "That") " is the question." "\n"
  "Whether 'tis nobler..." "\n")
```

As shown in this example, the read result is a module whose content mingles text and definitions. The `scribble/doc` language lifts definitions, `require`s, and `provide`s to the beginning of the module, while everything else is collected into a document bound to the provided identifier `doc`. That is, the module is transformed to something like this:

```
(module ⟨name⟩ scheme/base
  (require scribble/decode
           scribble/manual)
  (define to-be "To Be")
  (define doc
    (decode
     "\n" "\n" "\n"
     (title to-be " or Not " to-be) "\n"
     "\n"
     (bold "That") " is the question." "\n"
     "Whether 'tis nobler..." "\n"))
  (provide doc))
```

The `decode` function produces a `part` structure instance that represents the document. To build the `part` instance, it inspects its arguments to find a `title-decl` value created by `title` to name the part, `part-start` values created by `section` to designate sub-parts, etc.

A `part` is the input to a rendering back-end, such as the HTML renderer. All renderers recognize a fixed structure hierarchy: the content of a part is a *flow*, which is a sequence of *flow elements*, such as paragraphs and tables; a table, in turn, consists of a list of list of flows; a paragraph is a list of *elements*, which can be instances of the `element` structure type, plain strings, or certain special symbols.

The value bound to `doc` in the example above is something like

```
(make-part ....
           (list "To Be" " or Not " "To Be") ; title
           ....
           (make-flow
             (list
              (make-paragraph
               (list (make-element 'bold (list "That"))
                     " is the question." "\n"
                     "Whether " 'rsquo "tis nobler...")))
           ....)
```

Notice that the `'` in the input's `'tis` has turned into `'rsquo` (rendered as a curly apostrophe). The conversion to use `'rsquo` was performed by `decode` via `decode-flow` via `decode-paragraph` via `decode-content` via `decode-string`.

In contrast, `(make-element 'bold (list "That"))` was produced by the `bold` function. The `decode` operation is a function, not a syntactic form, and so `bold` has control over its argument before `decode` sees the result. Also, decoding traverses only immediate string arguments.

As it turns out, `bold` also decodes its argument, because the `bold` function is implemented

as

```
(define (bold . strs)
  (make-element 'bold (decode-content strs)))
```

The verbatim function, however, does not decode its content, and instead typesets its text arguments directly.

A document module can construct elements directly using make-element, but normally functions like bold and verbatim are used to construct them. In particular, the scribble/manual library provides many functions and forms to typeset elements and flow elements.

The part structure hierarchy includes built-in element types for setting hyperlink targets and references. Again, this machinery is normally packaged into higher-level functions and forms, such as secref, defproc, and scheme.

2.2 Layer Roadmap

Working roughly from the bottom up, the Scribble layers are:

- scribble/reader: A reader that extends the syntax of Scheme with @-forms for conveniently embedding a mixin of text and escapes. See §3 "@-Reader".
- scribble/struct: A set of document datatypes and utilities that define the basic layout and processing of a document. For example, the part datatype is defined in this layer. See §4 "Structures And Processing".
- scribble/base-render with scribble/html-render, scribble/latex-render, or scribble/text-render: A base renderer and mixins that generate documents in various formats from instances of the scribble/struct datatypes. See §5 "Renderer".
- scribble/decode: Processes a stream of text, section-start markers, etc. to produce instances of the scribble/struct datatypes. See §6 "Decoding Text".
- scribble/doclang: A language to be used for the initial import of a module; processes the module top level through scribble/decode, and otherwise provides all of scheme/base. See §7 "Document Language".
- scribble/doc: A language that combines scribble/reader with scribble/doclang. See §8 "Document Reader".
- scribble/basic: A library of basic document operators—such as title, section, and secref—for use with scribble/decode and a renderer. See §9 "Basic Document Forms".

- scribble/scheme: A library of functions for typesetting Scheme code. See §10 "Scheme". These functions are not normally used directly, but instead through scribble/manual.
- scribble/manual: A library of functions for writing PLT Scheme documentation; re-exports scribble/basic. Also, the scribble/manual-struct library provides types for index-entry descriptions created by functions in scribble/manual. See §11 "Manual Forms".
- scribble/eval: A library of functions for evaluating code at document-build time, especially for showing examples. See §12 "Evaluation and Examples".
- scribble/bnf: A library of support functions for writing grammars. See §14 "BNF Grammars".
- scribble/xref: A library of support functions for using cross-reference information, typically after a document is rendered (e.g., to search). See §16 "Cross-Reference Utilities".
- scribble/text: A language that uses scribble/reader preprocessing text files.

The scribble command-line utility generates output with a specified renderer. More specifically, the executable installs a renderer, loads the modules specified on the command line, extracts the doc export of each module (which must be an instance of part), and renders each—potentially with links that span documents.

3 @-Reader

The Scribble @-reader is designed to be a convenient facility for using free-form text in Scheme code, where "@" is chosen as one of the least-used characters in Scheme code.

You can use the reader via Scheme's `#reader` form:

```
#reader scribble/reader @foo{This is free-form text!}
```

or use the `at-exp` meta-language as described in §3.3 "Adding @-expressions to a Language".

Note that the Scribble reader reads @-forms as S-expressions. This means that it is up to you to give meanings for these expressions in the usual way: use Scheme functions, define your functions, or require functions. For example, typing the above into `mzscheme` is likely going to produce a "reference to undefined identifier" error, unless `foo` is defined. You can use `string-append` instead, or you can define `foo` as a function (with variable arity).

A common use of the Scribble @-reader is when using Scribble as a documentation system for producing manuals. In this case, the manual text is likely to start with

```
#lang scribble/doc
```

which installs the @ reader starting in "text mode," wraps the file content afterward into a Scheme module where many useful Scheme and documentation related functions are available, and parses the body into a document using `scribble/decode`. See §8 "Document Reader" for more information.

Another way to use the reader is to use the `use-at-readtable` function to switch the current readtable to a readtable that parses @-forms. You can do this in a single command line:

```
mzscheme -ile scribble/reader "(use-at-readtable)"
```

3.1 Concrete Syntax

3.1.1 The Scribble Syntax at a Glance

Informally, the concrete syntax of @-forms is

`@` ⟨*cmd*⟩ `[` ⟨*datum*⟩* `]` `{` ⟨*text-body*⟩* `}`

where all three parts after `@` are optional, but at least one should be present. (Note that spaces are not allowed between the three parts.) Roughly, a form matching the above grammar is read as

(⟨*cmd*⟩ ⟨*datum*⟩* ⟨*parsed-body*⟩*)

where ⟨*parsed-body*⟩ is the translation of each ⟨*text-body*⟩ in the input. Thus, the initial ⟨*cmd*⟩ determines the Scheme code that the input is translated into. The common case is when ⟨*cmd*⟩ is a Scheme identifier, which reads as a plain Scheme form, with datum arguments and/or string arguments.

```
@foo{blah blah blah}          reads as  (foo "blah blah blah")

@foo{blah "blah" (‘blah’?)}   reads as  (foo "blah \"blah\" (‘blah’?)")

@foo[1 2]{3 4}                reads as  (foo 1 2 "3 4")

@foo[1 2 3 4]                 reads as  (foo 1 2 3 4)

@foo[#:width 2]{blah blah}    reads as  (foo #:width 2 "blah blah")

@foo{blah blah                reads as  (foo "blah blah" "\n"
     yada yada}                                "yada yada")

@foo{                         reads as  (foo
  blah blah                                 "blah blah" "\n"
  yada yada                                 "yada yada")
}
```

(Note that these examples show how an input syntax is read as Scheme syntax, not what it evaluates to.)

As seen in the last example, multiple lines and the newlines that separate them are parsed to multiple Scheme strings. More generally, a ⟨*text-body*⟩ is made of text, newlines, and nested @-forms, where the syntax for @-forms is the same whether it's in a ⟨*text-body*⟩ context as in a Scheme context. A ⟨*text-body*⟩ that isn't an @-form is converted to a string expression for its ⟨*parsed-body*⟩; newlines and following indentations are converted to `"\n"` and all-space string expressions.

```
@foo{bar @baz{3}       reads as  (foo "bar " (baz "3") "\n"
     blah}                            "blah")

@foo{@b{@u[3] @u{4}}   reads as  (foo (b (u 3) " " (u "4")) "\n"
     blah}                             "blah")

@C{while (*(p++))      reads as  (C "while (*(p++))" "\n" "  "
     *p = ’\n’;}                    "*p = ’\\n’;")
```

The command part of an @-form is optional as well, which is read as a list, usually a function application, but also useful when quoted with the usual Scheme `quote`:

```
@{blah blah}   reads as  ("blah blah")

@{blah @[3]}   reads as  ("blah " (3))

'@{foo         reads as  '("foo" "\n"
   bar                           "bar" "\n"
   baz}                          "baz")
```

But we can also drop the datum and text parts, which leaves us with only the command — which is read as is, not within a parenthesized form. This is not useful when reading Scheme code, but it can be used inside a text block to escape a Scheme identifier. A vertical bar (`|`) can be used to delimit the escaped identifier when needed.

```
@foo                    reads as  foo
@{blah @foo blah}       reads as  ("blah " foo " blah")
@{blah @foo: blah}      reads as  ("blah " foo: " blah")
@{blah @|foo|: blah}    reads as  ("blah " foo ": blah")
```

Actually, the command part can be any Scheme expression, which is particularly useful with such escapes since they can be used with any expression.

```
@foo{(+ 1 2) -> @(+ 1 2)!}  reads as  (foo "(+ 1 2) -> " (+ 1 2) "!")
@foo{A @"string" escape}    reads as  (foo "A string escape")
```

Note that an escaped Scheme string is merged with the surrounding text as a special case. This is useful if you want to use the special characters in your string (but note that escaping braces is not necessary if they are balanced).

```
@foo{eli@"@"barzilay.org}     reads as  (foo "eli@barzilay.org")

@foo{A @"{" begins a block}   reads as  (foo "A { begins a block")

@C{while (*(p++)) {           reads as  (C "while (*(p++)) {" "\n" "  "
     *p = '\n';                            "*p = '\\n';" "\n"
   }}                                      "}")
```

In some cases a @-rich text can become cumbersome to quote. For this, the braces have an alternative syntax — a block of text can begin with a "`|{`" and terminated accordingly with a "`}|`". Furthermore, any nested @ forms must begin with a "`|@`".

```
@foo|{bar}@{baz}|          reads as  (foo "bar}@{baz")
@foo|{bar |@x{X} baz}|     reads as  (foo "bar " (x "X") " baz")
@foo|{bar |@x|{@}| baz}|   reads as  (foo "bar " (x "@") " baz")
```

In cases when even this is not convenient enough, punctuation characters can be added between the `|` and the braces and the @ in nested forms. (The punctuation is mirrored for parentheses and `<>`s.) With this, the Scribble syntax can be used as a here-string replacement.

`@foo|--{bar}@|{baz}--|`	reads as	`(foo "bar}@|{baz")`
`@foo|<<{bar}@|{baz}>>|`	reads as	`(foo "bar}@|{baz")`

The flip side of this is: how can an @ sign be used in Scheme code? This is almost never an issue, because Scheme strings and characters are still read the same, and because `@` is set as a non-terminating reader macro so it can be used in Scheme identifiers as usual, except when it is the first character of an identifier. In this case, you need to quote the identifier like other non-standard characters — with a backslash or with vertical bars:

`(define \@email "foo@bar.com")`	reads as	`(define @email "foo@bar.com")`
`(define |@atchar| #\@)`	reads as	`(define @atchar #\@)`

Note that spaces are not allowed before a `[` or a `{`, or they will be part of the following text (or Scheme code). (More on using braces in body texts below.)

`@foo{bar @baz[2 3] {4 5}}`	reads as	`(foo "bar " (baz 2 3) " {4 5}")`

Finally, remember that the Scribble is just an alternate for S-expressions — identifiers still get their meaning, as in any Scheme code, through the lexical context in which they appear. Specifically, when the above @-form appears in a Scheme expression context, the lexical environment must provide bindings for `foo` as a procedure or a macro; it can be defined, required, or bound locally (with `let`, for example).

```
> (let* ([formatter (lambda (fmt)
           (lambda args (format fmt (apply string-append args))))]
         [bf (formatter "*~a*")]
         [it (formatter "/~a/")]
         [ul (formatter "_~a_")]
         [text string-append])
    @text{@it{Note}: @bf{This is @ul{not} a pipe}.})
"/Note/: *This is _not_ a pipe*."
```

When you first experiment with the Scribble syntax, it is often useful to use Scheme's `quote` to inspect how some concrete syntax is being read.

```
> '@foo{bar}
(foo "bar")
```

3.1.2 The Command Part

Besides being a Scheme identifier, the ⟨*cmd*⟩ part of an @-form can have Scheme punctuation prefixes, which will end up wrapping the *whole* expression.

`@',@foo{blah}`	reads as	`',@(foo "blah")`
`@#'#',@foo{blah}`	reads as	`#'#',@(foo "blah")`

When writing Scheme code, this means that `@‘’,@foo{blah}` is exactly the same as `‘@’,@foo{blah}` and `‘’,@@foo{blah}`, but unlike the latter two, the first construct can appear in body texts with the same meaning, whereas the other two would not work (see below).

After the optional punctuation prefix, the ⟨*cmd*⟩ itself is not limited to identifiers; it can be *any* Scheme expression.

```
@(lambda (x) x){blah}   reads as   ((lambda (x) x) "blah")
@‘(unquote foo){blah}   reads as   ‘(,foo  "blah")
```

In addition, the command can be omitted altogether, which will omit it from the translation, resulting in an S-expression that usually contains, say, just strings:

```
@{foo bar     reads as   ("foo bar" "\n"
  baz}                              "baz")

@’{foo bar    reads as   ’("foo bar" "\n"
   baz}                               "baz")
```

If the command part begins with a `;` (with no newline between the `@` and the `;`), then the construct is a comment. There are two comment forms, one for arbitrary-text and possibly nested comments, and another one for line comments:

`@;{` ⟨*any*⟩* `}`

`@;` ⟨*anything-else-without-newline*⟩*

In the first form, the commented body must still parse correctly; see the description of the body syntax below. In the second form, all text from the `@;` to the end of the line *and* all following spaces (or tabs) are part of the comment (similar to `%` comments in TeX).

```
@foo{bar @; comment   reads as   (foo "bar bazblah")
     baz@;
     blah}
```

Tip: if you’re editing in a Scheme-aware editor (like DrScheme or Emacs), it is useful to comment out blocks like this:

```
@;{
  ...
;}
```

so the editor does not treat the file as having unbalanced parenthesis.

If only the ⟨*cmd*⟩ part of an @-form is specified, then the result is the command part only, without an extra set of parenthesis. This makes it suitable for Scheme escapes in body texts. (More on this below, in the description of the body part.)

`@foo{x @y z}`	reads as	`(foo "x " y " z")`
`@foo{x @(* y 2) z}`	reads as	`(foo "x " (* y 2) " z")`
`@{@foo bar}`	reads as	`(foo " bar")`

Finally, note that there are currently no special rules for using `@` in the command itself, which can lead to things like:

`@@foo{bar}{baz}`	reads as	`((foo "bar") "baz")`

3.1.3 The Datum Part

The datum part can contains arbitrary Scheme expressions, which are simply stacked before the body text arguments:

`@foo[1 (* 2 3)]{bar}`	reads as	`(foo 1 (* 2 3) "bar")`
`@foo[@bar{...}]{blah}`	reads as	`(foo (bar "...") "blah")`

The body part can still be omitted, which is essentially an alternative syntax for plain (non-textual) S-expressions:

`@foo[bar]`	reads as	`(foo bar)`
`@foo{bar @f[x] baz}`	reads as	`(foo "bar " (f x) " baz")`

The datum part can be empty, which makes no difference, except when the body is omitted. It is more common, however, to use an empty body for the same purpose.

`@foo[]{bar}`	reads as	`(foo "bar")`
`@foo[]`	reads as	`(foo)`
`@foo`	reads as	`foo`
`@foo{}`	reads as	`(foo)`

The most common use of the datum part is for Scheme forms that expect keyword-value arguments that precede the body of text arguments.

`@foo[#:style 'big]{bar}`	reads as	`(foo #:style 'big "bar")`

3.1.4 The Body Part

The syntax of the body part is intended to be as convenient as possible for free text. It can contain almost any text—the only characters with special meaning is `@` for sub-@-forms, and `}` for the end of the text. In addition, a `{` is allowed as part of the text, and it makes the matching `}` be part of the text too—so balanced braces are valid text.

`@foo{f{o}o}`	reads as	`(foo "f{o}o")`

`@foo{{{}}{}}` reads as `(foo "{{}}{}")`

As described above, the text turns to a sequence of string arguments for the resulting form. Spaces at the beginning and end of lines are discarded, and newlines turn to individual `"\n"` strings (i.e., they are not merged with other body parts); see also the information about newlines and indentation below. Spaces are *not* discarded if they appear after the open `{` (before the closing `}`) when there is also text that follows (precedes) it; specifically, they are preserved in a single-line body.

`@foo{bar}`	reads as	`(foo "bar")`
`@foo{ bar }`	reads as	`(foo " bar ")`
`@foo[1]{ bar }`	reads as	`(foo 1 " bar ")`

If `@` appears in a body, then it is interpreted as Scheme code, which means that the @-reader is applied recursively, and the resulting syntax appears as part of the S-expression, among other string contents.

`@foo{a @bar{b} c}` reads as `(foo "a " (bar "b") " c")`

If the nested @ construct has only a command—no body or datum parts—it will not appear in a subform. Given that the command part can be any Scheme expression, this makes @ a general escape to arbitrary Scheme code.

`@foo{a @bar c}`	reads as	`(foo "a " bar " c")`
`@foo{a @(bar 2) c}`	reads as	`(foo "a " (bar 2) " c")`

This is particularly useful with strings, which can be used to include arbitrary text.

`@foo{A @"}" marks the end}` reads as `(foo "A } marks the end")`

Note that the escaped string is (intentionally) merged with the rest of the text. This works for `@` too:

`@foo{The prefix: @"@".}`	reads as	`(foo "The prefix: @.")`
`@foo{@"@x{y}" --> (x "y")}`	reads as	`(foo "@x{y} --> (x \"y\")")`

Alternative Body Syntax

In addition to the above, there is an alternative syntax for the body, one that specifies a new marker for its end: use `|{` for the opening marker to have the text terminated by a `}|`.

`@foo|{...}|`	reads as	`(foo "...")`
`@foo|{"}" follows "{"}|`	reads as	`(foo "\"}\" follows \"{\"")`
`@foo|{Nesting |{is}| ok}|`	reads as	`(foo "Nesting |{is}| ok")`

This applies to sub-@-forms too—the `@` must be prefixed with a `|`:

```
@foo|{Maze                          reads as  (foo "Maze" "\n"
      |@bar{is}                                (bar "is") "\n"
      Life!}|                                  "Life!")

@t|{In |@i|{sub|@"@"s}| too}|       reads as  (t "In " (i "sub@s") " too")
```

Note that the subform uses its own delimiters, `{...}` or `|{...}|`. This means that you can copy and paste Scribble text with @-forms freely, just prefix the `@` if the immediate surrounding text has a prefix.

For even better control, you can add characters in the opening delimiter, between the `|` and the `{`. Characters that are put there (non alphanumeric ASCII characters only, excluding `{` and `@`) should also be used for sub-@-forms, and the end-of-body marker should have these characters in reverse order with paren-like characters (`(`, `[`, `<`) mirrored.

```
@foo|<<<{@x{foo} |@{bar}|.}>>>|     reads as  (foo "@x{foo} |@{bar}|.")
@foo|!!{X |!!@b{Y}...}!!|           reads as  (foo "X " (b "Y") "...")
```

Finally, remember that you can use an expression escape with a Scheme string for confusing situations. This works well when you only need to quote short pieces, and the above works well when you have larger multi-line body texts.

Scheme Expression Escapes

In some cases, you may want to use a Scheme identifier (or a number or a boolean etc.) in a position that touches the following text; in these situations you should surround the escaped Scheme expression by a pair of `|` characters. The text inside the bars is parsed as a Scheme expression.

```
@foo{foo@bar.}      reads as  (foo "foo" bar.)
@foo{foo@|bar|.}    reads as  (foo "foo" bar ".")
@foo{foo@3.}        reads as  (foo "foo" 3.0)
@foo{foo@|3|.}      reads as  (foo "foo" 3 ".")
```

This form is a generic Scheme expression escape, there is no body text or datum part when you use this form.

```
@foo{foo@|(f 1)|{bar}}     reads as  (foo "foo" (f 1) "{bar}")
@foo{foo@|bar|[1]{baz}}    reads as  (foo "foo" bar "[1]{baz}")
```

This works for string expressions too, but note that unlike the above, the string is (intentionally) not merged with the rest of the text:

```
@foo{x@"y"z}       reads as  (foo "xyz")
@foo{x@|"y"|z}     reads as  (foo "x" "y" "z")
```

Expression escapes also work with *any* number of expressions,

```
@foo{x@|1 (+ 2 3) 4|y}   reads as   (foo "x" 1 (+ 2 3) 4 "y")

@foo{x@|*                reads as   (foo "x" *
        *|y}                             * "y")
```

It seems that `@||` has no purpose—but remember that these escapes are never merged with the surrounding text, which can be useful when you want to control the sub expressions in the form.

```
@foo{Alice@||Bob@|   reads as   (foo "Alice" "Bob"
     |Carol}                         "Carol")
```

Note that `@|{...}|` can be parsed as either an escape expression or as the Scheme command part of a @-form. The latter is used in this case (since there is little point in Scheme code that uses braces.

```
@|{blah}|   reads as   ("blah")
```

Comments

As noted above, there are two kinds of Scribble comments: `@;{...}` is a (nestable) comment for a whole body of text (following the same rules for @-forms), and `@;...` is a line-comment.

```
@foo{First line@;{there is still a   reads as   (foo "First line"
                  newline here;}                     "\n"
     Second line}                                    "Second line")
```

One useful property of line-comments is that they continue to the end of the line *and* all following spaces (or tabs). Using this, you can get further control of the subforms.

```
@foo{A long @;      reads as   (foo "A long single-string arg.")
     single-@;
     string arg.}
```

Note how this is different from using `@||`s in that strings around it are not merged.

Spaces, Newlines, and Indentation

The Scribble syntax treats spaces and newlines in a special way is meant to be sensible for dealing with text. As mentioned above, spaces at the beginning and end of body lines are discarded, except for spaces between a `{` and text, or between text and a `}`.

```
@foo{bar}     reads as   (foo "bar")

@foo{ bar }   reads as   (foo " bar ")

@foo{ bar     reads as   (foo " bar" "\n"
     baz }                   "baz ")
```

A single newline that follows an open brace or precedes a closing brace is discarded, unless there are only newlines in the body; other newlines are read as a "\n" string

```
@foo{bar      reads as  (foo "bar")
}

@foo{         reads as  (foo
  bar                     "bar")
}

@foo{         reads as  (foo
                        "\n"
  bar                   "bar" "\n")

}

@foo{         reads as  (foo
  bar                   "bar" "\n"
                        "\n"
  baz                   "baz")
}

@foo{         reads as  (foo "\n")
}

@foo{         reads as  (foo "\n"
                             "\n")
}

@foo{ bar     reads as  (foo " bar" "\n"
      baz }                  "baz ")
```

In the parsed S-expression syntax, a single newline string is used for all newlines; you can use eq? to identify this line. This can be used to identify newlines in the original ⟨*text-body*⟩.

```
> (let ([nl (car @'{
                    })])
    (for-each (lambda (x) (display (if (eq? x nl) "\n... " x)))
              @`{foo
                 @,@(list "bar" "\n" "baz")
                 blah}})
    (newline))
foo
... bar
baz
... blah
```

Spaces at the beginning of body lines do not appear in the resulting S-expressions, but the column of each line is noticed, and all-space indentation strings are added so the result has the same indentation. A indentation string is added to each line according to its distance from the leftmost syntax object (except for empty lines). (Note: if you try these examples on a mzscheme REPL, you should be aware that the reader does not know about the "`>` " prompt.)

```
@foo{       reads as   (foo
  bar                    "bar" "\n"
  baz                    "baz" "\n"
  blah                   "blah")
}

@foo{       reads as   (foo
  begin                  "begin" "\n" "   "
    x++;                 "x++;" "\n"
  end}                   "end")

@foo{       reads as   (foo "   "
    a                       "a" "\n" " "
   b                        "b" "\n"
  c}                        "c")
```

If the first string came from the opening `{` line, it is not prepended with an indentation (but it can affect the leftmost syntax object used for indentation). This makes sense when formatting structured code as well as text (see the last example in the following block).

```
@foo{bar              reads as   (foo "bar" "\n" "   "
       baz                            "baz" "\n"
     bbb}                             "bbb")

@foo{ bar             reads as   (foo " bar" "\n" "    "
        baz                           "baz" "\n" " "
      bbb}                            "bbb")

@foo{bar              reads as   (foo "bar" "\n"
   baz                                "baz" "\n"
   bbb}                               "bbb")

@foo{ bar             reads as   (foo " bar" "\n"
   baz                                "baz" "\n"
   bbb}                               "bbb")

@foo{ bar             reads as   (foo " bar" "\n"
   baz                                "baz" "\n" "   "
     bbb}                             "bbb")
```

```
@text{Some @b{bold
  text}, and
  more text.}
```

reads as

```
(text "Some " (b "bold" "\n"
                "text")", and" "\n"
                       "more text.")
```

Note that each @-form is parsed to an S-expression that has its own indentation. This means that Scribble source can be indented like code, but if indentation matters then you may need to apply indentation of the outer item to all lines of the inner one. For example, in

```
@code{
  begin
    i = 1, r = 1
    @bold{while i < n do
            r *= i++
          done}
  end
}
```

a formatter will need to apply the 2-space indentation to the rendering of the `bold` body.

Note that to get a first-line text to be counted as a leftmost line, line and column accounting should be on for the input port (`use-at-readtable` turns them on for the current input port). Without this,

```
@foo{x1
       x2
       x3}
```

will not have 2-space indentations in the parsed S-expression if source accounting is not on, but

```
@foo{x1
       x2
     x3}
```

will (due to the last line). Pay attention to this, as it can be a problem with Scheme code, for example:

```
@code{(define (foo x)
        (+ x 1))}
```

For rare situations where spaces at the beginning (or end) of lines matter, you can begin (or end) a line with a "".

```
@foo{
  @|| bar @||
  @|| baz}
```

reads as

```
(foo
  " bar " "\n"
  " baz")
```

3.2 Syntax Properties

The Scribble reader attaches properties to syntax objects. These properties might be useful in some rare situations.

Forms that Scribble reads are marked with a `'scribble` property, and a value of a list of three elements: the first is `'form`, the second is the number of items that were read from the datum part, and the third is the number of items in the body part (strings, sub-forms, and escapes). In both cases, a `0` means an empty datum/body part, and `#f` means that the corresponding part was omitted. If the form has neither parts, the property is not attached to the result. This property can be used to give different meanings to expressions from the datum and the body parts, for example, implicitly quoted keywords:

```
(define-syntax (foo stx)
  (let ([p (syntax-property stx 'scribble)])
    (printf ">>> ~s\n" (syntax->datum stx))
    (syntax-case stx ()
      [(_ x ...)
       (and (pair? p) (eq? (car p) 'form) (even? (cadr p)))
       (let loop ([n (/ (cadr p) 2)]
                  [as '()]
                  [xs (syntax->list #'(x ...))])
         (if (zero? n)
           (with-syntax ([attrs (reverse as)]
                         [(x ...) xs])
             #'(list 'foo `attrs x ...))
           (loop (sub1 n)
                 (cons (with-syntax ([key (car xs)]
                                     [val (cadr xs)])
                         #'(key ,val))
                       as)
                 (cddr xs))))]))))
```

```
> @foo[x 1 y (* 2 3)]{blah}
>>> (foo x 1 y (* 2 3) "blah")
(foo ((x 1) (y 6)) "blah")
```

In addition, the Scribble parser uses syntax properties to mark syntax items that are not physically in the original source — indentation spaces and newlines. Both of these will have a `'scribble` property; an indentation string of spaces will have `'indentation` as the value of the property, and a newline will have a `'(newline S)` value where `S` is the original newline string including spaces that precede and follow it (which includes the indentation for the following item). This can be used to implement a verbatim environment: drop indentation strings, and use the original source strings instead of the single-newline string. Here is an example of this.

```
(define-syntax (verb stx)
  (syntax-case stx ()
    [(_ cmd item ...)
     #`(cmd
        #,@(let loop ([items (syntax->list #'(item ...))])
             (if (null? items)
               '()
               (let* ([fst  (car items)]
                      [prop (syntax-property fst 'scribble)]
                      [rst  (loop (cdr items))])
                 (cond [(eq? prop 'indentation) rst]
                       [(not (and (pair? prop)
                                  (eq? (car prop) 'newline)))
                        (cons fst rst)]
                       [else (cons (datum->syntax-object
                                    fst (cadr prop) fst)
                                   rst)])))))]))
```

```
> @verb[string-append]{
    foo
      bar
  }
"foo\n  bar"
```

3.3 Adding @-expressions to a Language

```
#lang at-exp
```

The `at-exp` language installs @-reader support in the readtable, and then chains to the reader of another language that is specified immediate after `at-exp`.

For example, `#lang at-exp scheme/base` adds @-reader support to `scheme/base`, so that

```
#lang at-exp scheme/base

(define (greet who) @string-append{Hello, @|who|.})
(greet "friend")
```

reports `"Hello, friend."`.

3.4 Interface

```
(require scribble/reader)
```

The scribble/reader module provides direct Scribble reader functionality for advanced needs.

```
(read [in]) → any
  in : input-port? = (current-input-port)
```

```
(read-syntax [source-name in]) → (or/c syntax? eof-object?)
  source-name : any/c = (object-name in)
  in : input-port? = (current-input-port)
```

These procedures implement the Scribble reader. They do so by constructing a reader table based on the current one, and using that for reading.

```
(read-inside [in]) → any
  in : input-port? = (current-input-port)
```

```
(read-syntax-inside [source-name in]) → (or/c syntax? eof-object?)
  source-name : any/c = (object-name in)
  in : input-port? = (current-input-port)
```

These -inside variants parse as if starting inside a @{...}, and they return a (syntactic) list. Useful for implementing languages that are textual by default (see "docreader.ss" for example).

```
(make-at-readtable [#:readtable readtable
                    #:command-char command-char
                    #:datum-readtable datum-readtable
                    #:syntax-post-processor syntax-post-proc])
 → readtable?
  readtable : readtable? = (current-readtable)
  command-char : character? = #\@
  datum-readtable : (or/c readtable? boolean?
                          (readtable? . -> . readtable?))
                  = #t
  syntax-post-proc : (syntax? . -> . syntax?) = values
```

Constructs an @-readtable. The keyword arguments can customize the resulting reader in several ways:

- *readtable* — a readtable to base the @-readtable on.
- *command-char* — the character used for @-forms.

- *datum-readtable* — determines the readtable used for reading the datum part. A #t values uses the @-readtable, otherwise it can be a readtable, or a readtable-to-readtable function that will construct one from the @-readtable. The idea is that you may want to have completely different uses for the datum part, for example, introducing a convenient key=val syntax for attributes.
- *syntax-post-proc* — function that is applied on each resulting syntax value after it has been parsed (but before it is wrapped quoting punctuations). You can use this to further control uses of @-forms, for example, making the command be the head of a list:

```
(use-at-readtable
  #:syntax-post-processor
  (lambda (stx)
    (syntax-case stx ()
      [(cmd rest ...) #'(list 'cmd rest ...)]
      [else (error "@ forms must have a body")])))
```

```
(make-at-reader #:syntax? syntax?
                #:inside? inside? ...) → procedure?
  syntax? : #t
  inside? : #f
```

Constructs a variant of a @-readtable. The arguments are the same as in make-at-readtable, with two more that determine the kind of reader function that will be created: *syntax?* chooses between a read- or read-syntax-like function, and *inside?* chooses a plain reader or an -inside variant.

The resulting function has a different contract and action based on these inputs. The expected inputs are as in read or read-syntax depending on *syntax?*; the function will read a single expression or, if *inside?* is true, the whole input; it will return a syntactic list of expressions rather than a single one in this case.

Note that *syntax?* defaults to #t, as this is the more expected common case when you're dealing with concrete-syntax reading.

Note that if *syntax?* is true, the read-like function is constructed by simply converting a syntax result back into a datum.

```
(use-at-readtable ...) → void?
```

Passes all arguments to make-at-readtable, and installs the resulting readtable using current-readtable. It also enables line counting for the current input-port via port-count-lines!.

This is mostly useful for playing with the Scribble syntax on the REPL.

4 Structures And Processing

```
(require scribble/struct)
```

A document is represented as a part, as described in §4.1 "Parts". This representation is intended to independent of its eventual rendering, and it is intended to be immutable; rendering extensions and specific data in a document can collude arbitrarily, however.

A document is processed in three passes. The first pass is the *collect pass*, which globally collects information in the document, such as targets for hyperlinking. The second pass is the *resolve pass*, which matches hyperlink references with targets and expands delayed elements (where the expansion should not contribute new hyperlink targets). The final pass is the *render pass*, which generates the resulting document. None of the passes mutate the document, but instead collect information in side `collect-info` and `resolve-info` tables.

4.1 Parts

A *part* is an instance of `part`; among other things, it has a title content, an initial flow, and a list of subsection parts. An `unnumbered-part` is the same as a `part`, but it isn't numbered. A `versioned-part` is add a version field to `part`. There's no difference between a part and a full document; a particular source module just as easily defines a subsection (incorporated via `include-section`) as a document.

A *flow* is an instance of `flow`; it has a list of blocks.

A *block* is either a table, an itemization, a blockquote, a paragraph, compound paragraph, or a delayed block.

- A *table* is an instance of `table`; it has a list of list of flows with a particular style. In Latex output, each table cell is typeset as a single line.
- A *itemization* is an instance of `itemization`; it has a list of flows.
- A *blockquote* is an instance of `blockquote`; it has list of blocks that are typeset as sub-flow, and by default the subflow is inset.
- A *paragraph* is an instance of `paragraph`; it has a *content*, which is a list of elements:
  - An *element* can be a string, one of a few symbols, an instance of `element` (possibly `link-element`, etc.), a part-relative element, a delayed element, or anything else allowed by the current renderer.
    - A string element is included in the result document verbatim, except for space, and unless the element's style is `'hspace`. In a style other than `'hspace`, consecutive spaces in the output may be collapsed togther or

replaced with a line break. In the style `'hspace`, all text is converted to uncollapsable spaces that cannot be broken across lines.

  * A symbol element is either `'mdash`, `'ndash`, `'ldquo`, `'lsquo`, `'rsquo`, `'rarr`, or `'prime`; it is rendered as the corresponding HTML entity (even for Latex output).
  * An instance of `element` has a list of elements plus a style. The style's interpretation depends on the rendrer, but it can be one of a few special symbols (such as `'bold`) that are recognized by all renderers.
  * An instance of `link-element` has a tag for the target of the link.
  * An instance of `target-element` has a tag to be referenced by `link-element`s. An instance of the subtype `toc-target-element` is treated like a kind of section label, to be shown in the "on this page" table for HTML output.
  * An instance of `index-element` has a tag (as a target), a list of strings for the keywords (for sorting and search), and a list of elements to appear in the end-of-document index.
  * An instance of `collect-element` has a procedure that is called in the collect pass of document processing to record information used by later passes.
  * A *part-relative element* is an instance of `part-relative-element`, which has a procedure that is called in the collect pass of document processing to obtain *content* (i.e., a list of *elements*). When the part-relative element's procedure is called, collected information is not yet available, but information about the enclosing parts is available.
  * A *delayed element* is an instance of `delayed-element`, which has a procedure that is called in the resolve pass of document processing to obtain *content* (i.e., a list of *elements*).
  * An instance of `aux-element` is excluded in the text of a link when it appears in a referenced section name.
  * An instance of `hover-element` adds text to show in render HTML when the mouse hovers over the elements.
  * An instance of `script-element` provides script code (usually Javascript) to run in the browser to generate the element; the element's normal content is used when scripting is disabled in the browser, or for rendering to other formats.
  * An instance of `render-element` has a procedure that is called in the render pass of document processing.

- A *compound paragraph* is an instance of `compound-paragraph`; like `blockquote`, it has list of blocks, but the blocks are typeset as a single paragraph (e.g., no indentation after the first block) instead of inset.

- A *delayed block* is an instance of `delayed-block`, which has a procedure that is called in the resolve pass of document processing to obtain a *block*.

4.2 Tags

A *tag* is a list containing a symbol and either a string, a `generated-tag` instance, or an arbitrary list. The symbol effectively identifies the type of the tag, such as `'part` for a tag that links to a part, or `'def` for a Scheme function definition. The symbol also effectively determines the interpretation of the second half of the tag.

A part can have a *tag prefix*, which is effectively added onto the second item within each tag whose first item is `'part` or `'tech`. The prefix is added to a string value by creating a list containing the prefix and string, and it is added to a list value using `cons`; a prefix is not added to a `generated-tag` instance. The prefix is used for reference outside the part, including the use of tags in the part's `tags` field. Typically, a document's main part has a tag prefix that applies to the whole document; references to sections and defined terms within the document from other documents must include the prefix, while references within the same document omit the prefix. Part prefixes can be used within a document as well, to help disambiguate references within the document.

Some procedures accept a "tag" that is just the string part of the full tag, where the symbol part is supplied automatically. For example, `section` and `secref` both accept a string "tag", where `'part` is implicit.

4.3 Collected and Resolved Information

The collect pass, resolve pass, and render pass processing steps all produce information that is specific to a rendering mode. Concretely, the operations are all represented as methods on a `render%` object.

The result of the `collect` method is a `collect-info` instance. This result is provided back as an argument to the `resolve` method, which produces a `resolve-info` value that encapsulates the results from both iterations. The `resolve-info` value is provided back to the `resolve` method for final rendering.

Optionally, before the `resolve` method is called, serialized information from other documents can be folded into the `collect-info` instance via the `deserialize-info` method. Other methods provide serialized information out of the collected and resolved records.

During the collect pass, the procedure associated with a `collect-element` instance can register information with `collect-put!`.

During the resolve pass, collected information for a part can be extracted with `part-collected-info`, which includes a part's number and its parent part (or `#f`). More generally, the `resolve-get` method looks up information previously collected. This resolve-time information is normally obtained by the procedure associated with a delayed block or delayed element.

The resolve-get information accepts both a part and a resolve-info argument. The part argument enables searching for information in each enclosing part before sibling parts.

4.4 Structure Reference

```
(struct part (tag-prefix
              tags
              title-content
              style
              to-collect
              flow
              parts))
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string?)
  tags : (listof tag?)
  title-content : (or/c false/c list?)
  style : any/c
  to-collect : list?
  flow : flow?
  parts : (listof part?)
```

The tag-prefix field determines the optional tag prefix for the part.

The tags indicates a list of tags that each link to the section.

The title-content field holds the part's title, if any.

The style field is normally either a symbol or a list. The currently recognized style symbols (alone or in a list) or other values (must be in a list) are as follows:

- 'toc — sub-parts of the part are rendered on separate pages for multi-page HTML mode.
- 'non-toc — initial sub-parts of the part are *not* rendered on separate pages for multi-page HTML mode; this style applies only to the main part.
- 'index — the part represents an index.
- 'reveal — shows sub-parts when this part is displayed in a table-of-contents panel in HTML output (which normally shows only the top-level sections).
- 'hidden — the part title is not shown in rendered output.
- 'quiet — in HTML output and most other output modes, hides entries for sub-parts of this part in a table-of-contents or local-table-of-contents listing except when those sub-parts are top-level entries in the listing.

- `'no-toc` — as a style for the main part of a document, causes the HTML output to not include a margin box for the main table of contents; the "on this page" box that contains `toc-element` and `toc-target-element` links (and that only includes an "on this page" label for multi-page documents) takes on the location and color of the main table of contents, instead.
- `'(css ,path)` — generated HTML refers to (a copy of) *path* as CSS.
- `'(tex ,path)` — generated Latex includes (a copy of) *path* in the document header.
- `'(body-id ,string)` — generated HTML uses *string* as the `id` attribute of the `body` tag; this style can be set separately for parts that start different HTML pages, otherwise it is effectively inherited by sub-parts; the default is `"scribble-plt-scheme.org"`, but `setup-plt` installs `"doc-plt-scheme.org"` as the `id` for any document that it builds.

The `to-collect` field contains content that is inspected during the collect pass, but ignored in later passes (i.e., it doesn't directly contribute to the output).

The `flow` field contains the part's initial flow (before sub-parts).

The `parts` field contains sub-parts.

```
(struct (unnumbered-part part) ())
```

Although a section number is computed for an "unnumbered" section during the collect pass, the number is not rendered.

```
(struct (versioned-part part) (version))
  version : (or/c string? false/c)
```

Supplies a version number for this part and its sub-parts (except as overridden). A `#f` version is the same as not supplying a specific version.

The version number that is not `""` may be used when rendering a document. At a minimum, a non-`""` version is rendered when it is attached to a part representing the whole document. The default version for a document is `(version)`.

```
(struct flow (paragraphs))
  paragraphs : (listof block?)
```

A flow has a list of blocks.

```
(struct paragraph (content))
  content : list?
```

A paragraph has a list of elements.

```
(struct (omitable-paragraph paragraph) ())
```

Equivalent to a paragraph, except that when a table cell contains a single omitable-paragraph, then when rendering to HTML, no p tag wraps the cell content.

```
(struct (styled-paragraph paragraph) (style))
  style : any/c
```

The style can be

- A string that corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output or a macro for Latex output (see §18.1 "Adding a Style").
- An instance of with-attributes, which combines a base style with a set of additional HTML attributes.
- The symbol 'div, which generates HTML output instead of <p>. For Latex output, a string for a macro name is extracted from the 'class mapping of a with-attributes wrapper, if one is present.

```
(struct table (style flowss))
  style : any/c
  flowss : (listof (listof (or/c flow? (one-of/c 'cont))))
```

A table has, roughly, a list of list of flows. A cell in the table can span multiple columns by using 'cont instead of a flow in the following columns (i.e., for all but the first in a set of cells that contain a single flow).

When a table cell's flow has multiple paragraphs, the rendered output starts each paragraph on its own line, but generally doesn't insert space between the paragraphs (as it would at the top level). For Latex output, individual paragraphs are not automatically line-wrapped; to get a line-wrapped paragraph, use an element with a string style and define a corresponding Latex macro in terms of parbox. For Latex output of blocks in the flow that are blockquotes, itemizations, compound-paragraphs, or delayed-blocks, the block is wrapped with minipage using linewidth as the width.

The style can be any of the following:

- A string that corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output or an environment for Latex output (see §18.1 "Adding a Style").
- 'boxed to render as a definition.

- 'centered to render centered horizontally.
- 'at-left to render left-aligned (HTML only).
- 'at-right to render right-aligned (HTML only).
- An association list with the following optional mappings:
  - 'style to a string for a CSS class for HTML output.
  - 'alignment to a list of symbols and #fs (one for each column); each symbol can be 'left, 'right, or 'center.
  - 'valignment to a list of symbols and #fs (one for each column); each symbol can be 'top, 'baseline, 'center, or 'bottom.
  - 'row-styles to a list of association lists, one for each row in the table. Each of these nested association lists can map 'alignment and 'valignment to a list of symbols and #fs (one for each column cell) and/or 'style to a list of strings and #fs (one for each column cell) for a CSS class in HTML output. Row-specific 'valignment and 'alignment associations override row-independent associations.
- An instance of with-attributes, which combines a base style with a set of additional HTML attributes.

```
(struct itemization (flows))
  flows : (listof flow?)
```

A itemization has a list of flows.

```
(struct (styled-itemization itemization) (style))
  style : any/c
```

The style can be

- A string that corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output or a macro for Latex output (see §18.1 "Adding a Style").
- The symbol 'ordered, which generates <ol> HTML output instead of <li> or an Latex enumeration instead of an itemization.

```
(struct blockquote (style paragraphs))
  style : any/c
  paragraphs : (listof block?)
```

A blockquote has a style and a list of blocks. The `style` field is normally a string that corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output or Latex environment for Latex output where a leading `\` in the style name is treated specially (see §18.1 "Adding a Style").

```
(struct compound-paragraph (style blocks))
  style : any/c
  blocks : (listof block?)
```

A compound paragraph has a style and a list of blocks. The `style` field is normally a string that corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output or Latex environment for Latex output where a leading `\` in the style name is treated specially (see §18.1 "Adding a Style").

```
(struct delayed-block (resolve))
  resolve : (any/c part? resolve-info? . -> . block?)
```

The `resolve` procedure is called during the resolve pass to obtain a normal block. The first argument to `resolve` is the renderer.

```
(struct element (style content))
  style : any/c
  content : list?
```

The `style` field is normally either

- a string, which corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output and a macro name for Latex output (see §18.1 "Adding a Style");
- one of the symbols that all renderers recognize: `'tt`, `'italic`, `'bold`, `'sf`, `'url`, `'subscript`, `'superscript`, `'hspace`, or `'newline` (which renders a line break independent of the `content`);
- a list of the form `(list 'color name)` or `(list 'color byte byte byte)` to set the text color, where *name* is one of `"white"`, `"black"`, `"red"`, `"green"`, `"blue"`, `"cyan"`, `"magenta"`, or `"yellow"`, or three *byte*s specify RGB values;
- a list of the form `(list 'bg-color name)` or `(list 'bg-color byte byte byte)` to set the text background color (with the same constraints and meanings as for `'color`);
- an instance of `target-url` to generate a hyperlink;
- an instance of `image-file` to support an inline image; or
- an instance of `with-attributes`, which combines a base style with a set of additional HTML attributes.

The content field is a list of elements.

```
(struct (target-element element) (tag))
  tag : tag?
```

Declares the content as a hyperlink target for tag.

```
(struct (toc-target-element target-element) ())
```

Like target-element, the content is also a kind of section label to be shown in the "on this page" table for HTML output.

```
(struct (toc-element element) (toc-content))
  toc-content : list?
```

Similar to toc-target-element, but with specific content for the "on this page" table specified in the toc-content field.

```
(struct (link-element element) (tag))
  tag : tag?
```

Hyperlinks the content to tag.

```
(struct (index-element element) (tag plain-seq entry-seq desc))
  tag : tag?
  plain-seq : (and/c pair? (listof string?))
  entry-seq : list?
  desc : any/c
```

The plain-seq specifies the keys for sorting, where the first element is the main key, the second is a sub-key, etc. For example, an "night" portion of an index might have sub-entries for "night, things that go bump in" and "night, defender of the". The former would be represented by plain-seq '("night" "things that go bump in"), and the latter by '("night" "defender of the"). Naturally, single-element plain-seq lists are the common case, and at least one word is required, but there is no limit to the word-list length. The strings in plain-seq must not contain a newline character.

The entry-seq list must have the same length as plain-seq. It provides the form of each key to render in the final document.

The desc field provides additional information about the index entry as supplied by the entry creator. For example, a reference to a procedure binding can be recognized when desc is an instance of procedure-index-desc. See scribble/manual-struct for other typical

types of desc values.

See also index.

```
(struct (aux-element element) ())
```

Instances of this structure type are intended for use in titles, where the auxiliary part of the title can be omitted in hyperlinks. See, for example, secref.

```
(struct (hover-element element) (text))
  text : string?
```

The text is displayed in HTML output when the mouse hovers over the element's content.

```
(struct (script-element element) (type script))
  type : string?
  script : (or/c path-string?
                 (listof string?))
```

For HTML rendering, when scripting is enabled in the browser, script is used for the element instead of its normal content—it can be either path naming a script file to refer to, or the contents of the script. The type string is normally "text/javascript".

```
(struct delayed-element (resolve sizer plain))
  resolve : (any/c part? resolve-info? . -> . list?)
  sizer : (-> any/c)
  plain : (-> any/c)
```

The render procedure's arguments are the same as for delayed-block, but the result is content (i.e., a list of elements). Unlike delayed-block, the result of the render procedure's argument is remembered on the first call for re-use for a particular resolve pass.

The sizer field is a procedure that produces a substitute element for the delayed element for the purposes of determining the delayed element's width (see element-width).

The plain field is a procedure that produces a substitute element when needed before the collect pass, such as when element->string is used before the collect pass.

```
(struct part-relative-element (resolve sizer plain))
  resolve : (collect-info? . -> . list?)
  sizer : (-> any/c)
  plain : (-> any/c)
```

Similar to delayed-block, but the replacement content is obtained in the collect pass by calling the function in the resolve field.

The resolve function can call collect-info-parents to obtain a list of parts that enclose the element, starting with the nearest enclosing section. Functions like part-collected-info and collected-info-number can extract information like the part number.

```
(struct (collect-element element) (collect))
  collect : (collect-info . -> . any)
```

Like element, but the collect procedure is called during the collect pass. The collect procedure normally calls collect-put!.

Unlike delayed-element or part-relative-element, the element remains intact (i.e., it is not replaced) by either the collect pass or resolve pass.

```
(struct (render-element element) (render))
  render : (any/c part? resolve-info? . -> . any)
```

Like delayed-element, but the render procedure is called during the render pass.

If a render-element instance is serialized (such as when saving collected info), it is reduced to a element instance.

```
(struct with-attributes (style assoc))
  style : any/c
  assoc : (listof (cons/c symbol? string?))
```

Used for an element's style to combine a base style with arbitrary HTML attributes. When the style field is itself an instance of with-attributes, its content is automatically flattened into the enclosing with-attributes when it is used (when, e.g., rendering an element or a styled paragraph).

```
(struct collected-info (number parent info))
  number : (listof (or/c false/c integer?))
  parent : (or/c false/c part?)
  info : any/c
```

Computed for each part by the collect pass.

```
(struct target-url (addr style))
  addr : path-string?
  style : any/c
```

Used as a style for an element. The style at this layer is a style for the hyperlink.

```
(struct image-file (path scale))
  path : (or/c path-string?
               (cons/c 'collects (listof bytes?)))
  scale : real?
```

Used as a style for an element to inline an image. The path field can be a result of path->main-collects-relative.

For Latex output, a ".gif" suffix on path is replaced with a ".png" suffix (because animated GIFs can be useful in HTML output, but Latex does not support GIFs). For HTML output, a ".pdf" suffix on path is replaced with a ".png" suffix (because PDF line drawings can be more appropriate for Latex output, but HTML output needs bitmaps).

```
(block? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Returns #t if v is a paragraph, table, itemization, blockquote, or delayed-block, #f otherwise.

```
(tag? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Returns #t if v is acceptable as a link tag, which is a list containing a symbol and either a string, a generated-tag instance, or a list (of arbitrary values).

```
(struct generated-tag ())
```

A placeholder for a tag to be generated during the collect pass. Use tag-key to convert a tag containing a generated-tag instance to one containing a string.

```
(content->string content) → string?
  content : list?
(content->string content renderer p info) → string?
  content : list?
  renderer : any/c
  p : part?
  info : resolve-info?
```

Converts a list of elements to a single string (essentially rendering the content as "plain text").

If *p* and *info* arguments are not supplied, then a pre-"collect" substitute is obtained for delayed elements. Otherwise, the two arguments are used to force the delayed element (if it has not been forced already).

```
(element->string element) → string?
  element : any/c
(element->string element renderer p info) → string?
  element : any/c
  renderer : any/c
  p : part?
  info : resolve-info?
```

Like `content->string`, but for a single element.

```
(element-width element) → exact-nonnegative-integer?
  element : any/c
```

Returns the width in characters of the given element.

```
(block-width e) → exact-nonnegative-integer?
  e : block?
```

Returns the width in characters of the given block.

```
(struct collect-info (ht
                      ext-ht
                      parts
                      tags
                      gen-prefix
                      relatives
                      parents))
  ht : any/c
  ext-ht : any/c
  parts : any/c
  tags : any/c
  gen-prefix : any/c
  relatives : any/c
  parents : (listof part?)
```

Encapsulates information accumulated (or being accumulated) from the collect pass. The fields are exposed, but not currently intended for external use, except that `collect-info-parents` is intended for external use.

```
(struct resolve-info (ci delays undef))
  ci : any/c
  delays : any/c
  undef : any/c
```

Encapsulates information accumulated (or being accumulated) from the resolve pass. The fields are exposed, but not currently intended for external use.

```
(info-key? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Returns #t if *v* is an *info key*: a list of at least two elements whose first element is a symbol. The result is #f otherwise.

For a list that is an info tag, the interpretation of the second element of the list is effectively determined by the leading symbol, which classifies the key. However, a #f value as the second element has an extra meaning: collected information mapped by such info keys is not propagated out of the part where it is collected; that is, the information is available within the part and its sub-parts, but not in ancestor or sibling parts.

Note that every tag is an info key.

```
(collect-put! ci key val) → void?
  ci : collect-info?
  key : info-key?
  val : any/c
```

Registers information in *ci*. This procedure should be called only during the collect pass.

```
(resolve-get p ri key) → any/c
  p : (or/c part? false/c)
  ri : resolve-info?
  key : info-key?
```

Extract information during the resolve pass or render pass for *p* from *ri*, where the information was previously registered during the collect pass. See also §4.3 “Collected and Resolved Information”.

The result is #f if the no value for the given key is found. Furthermore, the search failure is recorded for potential consistency reporting, such as when `setup-plt` is used to build documentation.

```
(resolve-get/ext? p ri key) → any/c boolean?
  p : (or/c part? false/c)
  ri : resolve-info?
  key : info-key?
```

Like `render-get`, but returns a second value to indicate whether the resulting information originated from an external source (i.e., a different document).

```
(resolve-search dep-key p ri key) → void?
  dep-key : any/c
  p : (or/c part? false/c)
  ri : resolve-info?
  key : info-key?
```

Like `resolve-get`, but a shared *dep-key* groups multiple searches as a single request for the purposes of consistency reporting and dependency tracking. That is, a single success for the same *dep-key* means that all of the failed attempts for the same *dep-key* have been satisfied. However, for dependency checking, such as when using `setup-plt` to rebuild documentation, all attempts are recorded (in case external changes mean that an earlier attempt would succeed next time).

```
(resolve-get/tentative p ri key) → any/c
  p : (or/c part? false/c)
  ri : resolve-info?
  key : info-key?
```

Like `resolve-search`, but without dependency tracking. For multi-document settings where dependencies are normally tracked, such as when using `setup-plt` to build documentation, this function is suitable for use only for information within a single document.

```
(resolve-get-keys p ri pred) → list?
  p : (or/c part? false/c)
  ri : resolve-info?
  pred : (info-key? . -> . any/c)
```

Applies *pred* to each key mapped for *p* in *ri*, returning a list of all keys for which *pred* returns a true value.

```
(part-collected-info p ri) → collected-info?
  p : part?
  ri : resolve-info?
```

Returns the information collected for *p* as recorded within *ri*.

```
(tag-key t ri) → tag?
  t : tag?
  ri : resolve-info?
```

Converts a `generated-tag` value with *t* to a string.

5 Renderer

A renderer is an object that provides two main methods: `collect` and `render`. The first method is called to collect global information about the document, including information that spans multiple documents rendered together; the collection pass tends to be format-independent, and it usually implemented completely by the base renderer. The latter method generates the actual output, which is naturally specific to a particular format.

5.1 Base Renderer

```
(require scribble/base-render)
```

The `scribble/base-render` module provides `render%`, which implements the core of a renderer. This rendering class must be refined with a mixin from `scribble/text-render`, `scribble/html-render`, or `scribble/latex-render`.

The mixin structure is meant to support document-specific extensions to the renderers. For example, the `scribble` command-line tool might, in the future, extract rendering mixins from a document module (in addition to the document proper).

See the `"base-render.ss"` source for more information about the methods of the renderer. Documents built with higher layers, such as `scribble/manual`, generally do not call the render object's methods directly.

`render%` : `class?`
  superclass: `object%`

Represents a renderer.

```
(new render%
 [dest-dir dest-dir]
 [[refer-to-existing-files refer-to-existing-files]
  [root-path root-path]])
→ (is-a?/c render%)
 dest-dir : path-string?
 refer-to-existing-files : any/c = #f
 root-path : (or/c path-string? false/c) = #f
```

Creates a renderer whose output will go to *dest-dir*. For example, *dest-dir* could name the directory containing the output Latex file, the HTML file for a single-file output, or the output sub-directory for multi-file HTML output.

If *root-path* is not `#f`, it is normally the same as *dest-dir* or a parent of

dest-dir. It causes cross-reference information to record destination files relative to *root-path*; when cross-reference information is serialized, it can be deserialized via deserialize-info with a different root path (indicating that the destination files have moved).

```
(send a-render collect srcs dests) → collect-info?
  srcs : (listof part?)
  dests : (listof path-string?)
```

Performs the collect pass. See render for information on the *dests* argument.

```
(send a-render resolve srcs dests ci) → resolve-info?
  srcs : (listof part?)
  dests : (listof path-string?)
  ci : collect-info?
```

Performs the resolve pass. See render for information on the *dests* argument.

```
(send a-render render srcs dests ri) → void?
  srcs : (listof part?)
  dests : (listof path-string?)
  ri : resolve-info?
```

Produces the final output.

The *dests* provide names of files for Latex or single-file HTML output, or names of sub-directories for multi-file HTML output. If the *dests* are relative, they're relative to the current directory; normally, they should indicates a path within the *dest-dir* supplied on initialization of the render% object.

```
(send a-render serialize-info ri) → any/c
  ri : resolve-info?
```

Serializes the collected info in *ri*.

```
(send a-render deserialize-info  v
                                 ci
                                [#:root root-path]) → void?
  v : any/c
  ci : collect-info?
  root-path : (or/c path-string? false/c) = #f
```

Adds the deserialized form of *v* to *ci*.

If *root-path* is not #f, then file paths that are recorded in *ci* as relative to an instantiation-supplied *root-path* are deserialized as relative instead to the given *root-path*.

5.2 Text Renderer

```
(require scribble/text-render)
```

`render-mixin` : `(class? . -> . class?)`
argument extends/implements: `render%`

Specializes a `render%` class for generating plain text.

5.3 HTML Renderer

```
(require scribble/html-render)
```

`render-mixin` : `(class? . -> . class?)`
argument extends/implements: `render%`

Specializes a `render%` class for generating HTML output.

`(send a-render set-external-tag-path url) → void?`
`url : string?`

Configures the renderer to redirect links to external via *`url`*, adding a `tag` query element to the end of the URL that contains the Base64-encoded, `print`ed, serialized original tag (in the sense of `link-element`) for the link.

`render-multi-mixin` : `(class? . -> . class?)`
argument extends/implements: `render%`

Further specializes a rendering class produced by `render-mixin` for generating multiple HTML files.

5.4 Latex Renderer

```
(require scribble/latex-render)
```

`render-mixin` : `(class? . -> . class?)`
argument extends/implements: `render%`

Specializes a `render%` class for generating Latex input.

6 Decoding Text

```
(require scribble/decode)
```

The `scribble/decode` library helps you write document content in a natural way—more like plain text, except for `@` escapes. Roughly, it processes a stream of strings to produces instances of the `scribble/struct` datatypes (see §4 "Structures And Processing").

At the flow level, decoding recognizes a blank line as a paragraph separator. Blocks and paragraphs without blank lines in between are collected into a compound paragraph.

At the paragraph-content level, decoding makes just a few special text conversions:

- `---`: converted to `'mdash`, which the HTML render outputs as an en-dash surrounded by space (so don't put spaces around `---` in a document)
- `--`: converted to `'ndash`
- `` ``` ``: converted to `'ldquo`, which is fancy open quotes: "
- `''`: converted to `'rdquo`, which is fancy closing quotes: "
- `'`: converted to `'rsquo`, which is a fancy apostrophe: '

Some functions *decode* a sequence of *`pre-flow`* or *`pre-content`* arguments using `decode-flow` or `decode-content`, respectively. For example, the `bold` function accepts any number of *`pre-content`* arguments, so that in

```
@bold{``apple''}
```

the `` ``apple'' `` argument is decoded to use fancy quotes, and then it is bolded.

```
(decode lst) → part?
  lst : list?
```

Decodes a document, producing a part. In *`lst`*, instances of `splice` are inlined into the list. An instance of `title-decl` supplies the title for the part, plus tag, style and version information. Instances of `part-index-decl` (that precede any sub-part) add index entries that point to the section. Instances of `part-collect-decl` add elements to the part that are used only during the collect pass. Instances of `part-tag-decl` add hyperlink tags to the section title. Instances of `part-start` at level 0 trigger sub-part parsing. Instances of `section` trigger are used as-is as subsections, and instances of `paragraph` and other flow-element datatypes are used as-is in the enclosing flow.

```
(decode-part lst tags title depth) → part?
  lst : list?
  tags : (listof string?)
  title : (or/c false/c list?)
  depth : excat-nonnegative-integer?
```

Like decode, but given a list of tag string for the part, a title (if #f, then a title-decl instance is used if found), and a depth for part-starts to trigger sub-part parsing.

```
(decode-flow lst) → flow?
  lst : list?
```

Decodes a flow. A sequence of two or more newlines separated only by whitespace counts is parsed as a paragraph separator. In *lst*, instances of splice are inlined into the list. Instances of paragraph and other flow-element datatypes are used as-is in the enclosing flow.

```
(decode-compound-paragraph lst) → block?
  lst : list?
```

Decodes a compound paragraph. If the compound paragraph contains a single block, the block is returned without a compound-paragraph wrapper.

```
(decode-paragraph lst) → paragraph?
  lst : list?
```

Decodes a paragraph.

```
(decode-content lst) → list?
  lst : list?
```

Decodes a sequence of elements.

```
(decode-elements lst) → list?
  lst : list?
```

An alias for decode-content.

```
(decode-string s) → list?
  s : string?
```

Decodes a single string to produce a list of elements.

```
(whitespace? s) → boolean?
  s : string?
```

Returns #t if s contains only whitespace, #f otherwise.

```
(struct title-decl (tag-prefix tags version style content))
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string?)
  tags : (listof string?)
  version : (or/c string? false/c)
  style : any/c
  content : list?
```

See decode and decode-part. The tag-prefix and style fields are propagated to the resulting part.

```
(struct part-start (depth tag-prefix tags style title))
  depth : integer?
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string?)
  tags : (listof string?)
  style : any/c
  title : list?
```

Like title-decl, but for a sub-part. See decode and decode-part.

```
(struct part-index-decl (plain-seq entry-seq))
  plain-seq : (listof string?)
  entry-seq : list?
```

See decode. The two fields are as for index-element.

```
(struct part-collect-decl (element))
  element : element?
```

See decode.

```
(struct part-tag-decl (tag))
  tag : tag?
```

See decode.

```
(struct splice (run))
  run : list?
```

See decode, decode-part, and decode-flow.

```
(clean-up-index-string str) → string?
  str : string?
```

Trims leading and trailing whitespace, and converts non-empty sequences of whitespace to a single space character.

7 Document Language

```
#lang scribble/doclang
```

The scribble/doclang language provides everything from scheme/base, except that it replaces the #%module-begin form.

The scribble/doclang #%module-begin essentially packages the body of the module into a call to decode, binds the result to doc, and exports doc.

Any module-level form other than an expression (e.g., a require or define) remains at the top level, and the doc binding is put at the end of the module. As usual, a module-top-level begin slices into the module top level.

8 Document Reader

```
#lang scribble/doc
```

The `scribble/doc` language is the same as `scribble/doclang`, except that `read-syntax-inside` is used to read the body of the module. In other words, the module body starts in Scribble "text" mode instead of S-expression mode.

9 Basic Document Forms

```
(require scribble/basic)
```

The scribble/basic library provides functions and forms that can be used from code written either in Scheme or with @ expressions.

For example, the title and italic functions might be called from Scheme as

```
(title #:tag "how-to"
       "How to Design " (italic "Great") " Programs")
```

or with an @ expression as

```
@title[#:tag "how-to"]{How to Design @italic{Great} Programs}
```

Although the procedures are mostly design to be used from @ mode, they are easier to document in Scheme mode (partly because we have scribble/manual).

9.1 Document Structure

```
(title [#:tag tag
        #:tag-prefix tag-prefix
        #:style style
        #:version vers]
        pre-content ...+)        → title-decl?
  tag : (or/c false/c string?) = #f
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string? module-path?) = #f
  style : any/c = #f
  vers : (or/c string? false/c) = #f
  pre-content : any/c
```

Generates a title-decl to be picked up by decode or decode-part. The decoded *pre-content* (i.e., parsed with decode-content) supplies the title content. If *tag* is #f, a tag string is generated automatically from the content. The tag string is combined with the symbol 'part to form the full tag.

A style of 'toc causes sub-sections to be generated as separate pages in multi-page HTML output. A style of 'index indicates an index section whose body is rendered in two columns for Latex output.

The *tag-prefix* argument is propagated to the generated structure (see §4.2 "Tags"). If *tag-prefix* is a module path, it is converted to a string using module-path-prefix->string.

The *vers* argument is propagated to the title-decl structure. Use "" as *vers* to suppress version rendering in the output.

The section title is automatically indexed by decode-part. For the index key, leading whitespace and a leading "A", "An", or "The" (followed by more whitespace) is removed.

```
(section [#:tag tag
          #:tag-prefix tag-prefix
          #:style style]
          pre-content ...+)        → part-start?
  tag : (or/c false/c string?) = #f
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string? module-path?) = #f
  style : any/c = #f
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like title, but generates a part-start of depth 0 to be by decode or decode-part.

```
(subsection [#:tag tag
             #:tag-prefix tag-prefix
             #:style style]
             pre-content ...+)        → part-start?
  tag : (or/c false/c string?) = #f
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string? module-path?) = #f
  style : any/c = #f
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like section, but generates a part-start of depth 1.

```
(subsubsection [#:tag tag
                #:tag-prefix tag-prefix
                #:style style]
                pre-content ...+)        → part-start?
  tag : (or/c false/c string?) = #f
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string? module-path?) = #f
  style : any/c = #f
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like section, but generates a part-start of depth 2.

```
(subsubsub*section [#:tag tag
                    #:tag-prefix tag-prefix
                    #:style style]
                    pre-content ...+)        → paragraph?
  tag : (or/c false/c string?) = #f
  tag-prefix : (or/c false/c string? module-path?) = #f
  style : any/c = #f
  pre-content : any/c
```

Similar to `section`, but merely generates a paragraph that looks like an unnumbered section heading (for when the nesting gets too deep to include in a table of contents).

```
(itemize itm ... [#:style style]) → itemization?
  itm : (or/c whitespace? an-item?)
  style : any/c = #f
```

Constructs an `itemization` or (when *style* is not `#f`) `styled-itemization` given a sequence of items constructed by `item`. Whitespace strings among the *itm*s are ignored.

```
(item pre-flow ...) → item?
  pre-flow : any/c
```

Creates an item for use with `itemize`. The decoded *pre-flow* (i.e., parsed with `decode-flow`) is the item content.

```
(item? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Returns `#t` if *v* is an item produced by `item`, `#f` otherwise.

```
(include-section module-path)
```

Requires *module-path* and returns its `doc` export (without making any imports visible to the enclosing context). Since this form expands to `require`, it must be used in a module or top-level context.

```
(author auth ...) → block?
  auth : any/c
```

Generates a `styled-paragraph` to show the author(s) of a document, where each author is represented by an element. Normally, this function is used after `title` for the beginning of a document. See also `author+email`.

```
(author+email author email) → element?
  author : elem
  email : string?
```

Combines an author name with an e-mail address, obscuring the e-mail address slightly to avoid address-harvesting robots.

```
(module-path-prefix->string mod-path) → string?
  mod-path : module-path?
```

Converts a module path to a string by resolving it to a path, and using `path->main-collects-relative`.

9.2 Text Styles

```
(elem pre-content ... [#:style style]) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
  style : any/c = #f
```

Wraps the decoded *pre-content* as an element with style *style*.

```
(aux-elem pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but creates an `aux-element`.

```
(italic pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but with style `'italic`.

```
(bold pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but with style `'bold`.

```
(tt pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but with style `'tt`.

```
(subscript pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but with style `'subscript`.

```
(superscript pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but with style `'superscript`.

```
(smaller pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `elem`, but with style `"smaller"`. When uses of `smaller` are nested, text gets progressively smaller.

```
(hspace n) → element?
  n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
```

Produces an element containing *n* spaces and style `'hspace`.

```
(span-class style-name pre-content ...) → element?
  style-name : string?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Wraps the decoded *pre-content* as an element with style *style-name*.

9.3 Indexing

```
(index words pre-content ...) → index-element?
  words : (or/c string? (listof string?))
  pre-content : any/c
```

Creates an index element given a plain-text string—or list of strings for a hierarchy, such as `'("strings" "plain")` for a "plain" entry below a more general "strings" entry. As index keys, the strings are "cleaned" using `clean-up-index-strings`. The strings (without clean-up) also serve as the text to render in the index. The decoded *pre-content* is the text to appear inline as the index target.

Use index when an index entry should point to a specific word or phrase within the typeset document (i.e., the *pre-content*). Use section-index, instead, to create an index entry that leads to a section, instead of a specific word or phrase within the section.

```
(index* words word-contents pre-content ...) → index-element?
  words : (listof string?)
  word-contents : (listof list?)
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like index, except that *words* must be a list, and the list of contents render in the index (in parallel to *words*) is supplied as *word-contents*.

```
(as-index pre-content ...) → index-element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like index, but the word to index is determined by applying content->string on the decoded *pre-content*.

```
(section-index word ...) → part-index-decl?
  word : string?
```

Creates a part-index-decl to be associated with the enclosing section by decode. The *word*s serve as both the keys and as the rendered forms of the keys within the index.

```
(index-section [#:tag tag]) → part?
  tag : (or/c false/c string?) = "doc-index"
```

Produces a part that shows the index the enclosing document. The optional *tag* argument is used as the index section's tag.

9.4 Tables of Contents

```
(table-of-contents) → delayed-block?
```

Returns a delayed flow element that expands to a table of contents for the enclosing section. For LaTeX output, however, the table of contents currently spans the entire enclosing document.

```
(local-table-of-contents [#:style style]) → delayed-block?
  style : any/c = #f
```

Returns a delayed flow element that may expand to a table of contents for the enclosing section, depending on the output type. For multi-page HTML output, the flow element is a table of contents; for Latex output, the flow element is empty.

The meaning of the *style* argument depends on the output type, but `'immediate-only` normally creates a table of contents that contains only immediate sub-sections of the enclosing section. See also the `'quiet` style of `part`, which normally suppresses sub-part entries in the table of contents.

10 Scheme

```
(require scribble/scheme)
```

The scribble/scheme library provides utilities for typesetting Scheme code. The scribble/manual forms provide a higher-level interface.

```
(define-code id typeset-expr)
(define-code id typeset-expr uncode-id)
(define-code id typeset-expr uncode-id d->s-expr)
(define-code id typeset-expr uncode-id d->s-expr stx-prop-expr)
```

Binds *id* to a form similar to scheme or schemeblock for typesetting code. The form generated by define-code handles source-location information, escapes via unquote, preservation of binding and property information, and element transformers.

The supplied *typeset-expr* expression should produce a procedure that performs the actual typesetting. This expression is normally to-element or to-paragraph. The argument supplied to *typeset-expr* is normally a syntax object, but more generally it is the result of applying *d->s-expr*.

The optional *uncode-id* specifies the escape from literal code to be recognized by *id*. The default is unsyntax.

The optional *d->s-expr* should produce a procedure that accepts three arguments suitable for datum->syntax: a syntax object or #f, an arbitrary value, and a vector for a source location. The result should record as much or as little of the argument information as needed by *typeset-expr* to typeset the code. Normally, *d->s-expr* is datum->syntax.

The *stx-prop-expr* should produce a procedure for recording a 'paren-shape property when the source expression uses with *id* has such a property. The default is syntax-property.

```
(to-paragraph v) → block?
  v : any/c
```

Typesets an S-expression that is represented by a syntax object, where source-location information in the syntax object controls the generated layout.

Identifiers that have for-label bindings are typeset and hyperlinked based on definitions declared elsewhere (via defproc, defform, etc.). The identifiers code:line, code:comment, and code:blank are handled as in schemeblock, as are identifiers that start with _.

In addition, the given *v* can contain var-id, shaped-parens, just-context, or

literal-syntax structures to be typeset specially (see each structure type for details), or it can contain element structures that are used directly in the output.

```
((to-paragraph/prefix prefix1
                      prefix
                      suffix)
                      v)       → block?
  prefix1 : any/c
  prefix : any/c
  suffix : any/c
  v : any/c
```

Like to-paragraph, but prefix1 is prefixed onto the first line, prefix is prefix to any subsequent line, and suffix is added to the end. The prefix1, prefix, and suffix arguments are used as elements, except that if suffix is a list of elements, it is added to the end on its own line.

```
(to-element v) → element?
  v : any/c
```

Like to-paragraph, except that source-location information is mostly ignored, since the result is meant to be inlined into a paragraph.

```
(to-element/no-color v) → element?
  v : any/c
```

Like to-element, but for-syntax bindings are ignored, and the generated text is uncolored. This variant is typically used to typeset results.

```
(struct var-id (sym))
  sym : (or/c symbol? identifier?)
```

When to-paragraph and variants encounter a var-id structure, it is typeset as sym in the variable font, like schemevarfont—unless the var-id appears under quote or quasiquote, in which case sym is typeset as a symbol.

```
(struct shaped-parens (val shape))
  val : any/c
  shape : char?
```

When to-paragraph and variants encounter a shaped-parens structure, it is typeset like a syntax object that has a 'paren-shape property with value shape.

```
(struct just-context (val context))
  val : any/c
  context : syntax?
```

When `to-paragraph` and variants encounter a `just-context` structure, it is typeset using the source-location information of `val` just the lexical context of `ctx`.

```
(struct literal-syntax (stx))
  stx : any/c
```

When `to-paragraph` and variants encounter a `literal-syntax` structure, it is typeset as the string form of `stx`. This can be used to typeset a syntax-object value in the way that the default printer would represent the value.

```
(element-id-transformer? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Provided `for-syntax`; returns `#t` if *v* is an element transformer created by `make-element-id-transformer`, `#f` otherwise.

```
(make-element-id-transformer proc) → element-id-transformer?
  proc : (syntax? . -> . syntax?)
```

Provided `for-syntax`; creates an *element transformer*. When an identifier has a transformer binding to an element transformer, then forms generated by `define-code` (including `scheme` and `schemeblock`) typeset the identifier by applying the *proc* to the identifier. The result must be an expression whose value, typically an `element`, is passed on to functions like `to-paragraph` .

```
(variable-id? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Provided `for-syntax`; returns `#t` if *v* is an element transformer created by `make-variable-id`, `#f` otherwise.

```
(make-variable-id sym) → variable-id?
  sym : (or/c symbol? identifier?)
```

Provided `for-syntax`; like `make-element-id-transformer` for a transformer that produces *sym* typeset as a variable (like `schemevarfont`)—unless it appears under quote or quasiquote, in which case *sym* is typeset as a symbol.

11 Manual Forms

```
(require scribble/manual)
```

The scribble/manual library provides all of scribble/basic plus additional functions, including many that are relatively specific to writing PLT Scheme documentation.

The scribble/manual name can also be used as a language with #lang. It acts like the scribble/doc language, except that the scribble/manual library is also required into the module.

11.1 Typesetting Code

(schemeblock *datum* ...)

Typesets the *datum* sequence as a table of Scheme code inset by two spaces. The source locations of the *datum*s determine the generated layout. For example,

```
(schemeblock
 (define (loop x)
   (loop (not x))))
```

produces the output

```
(define (loop x)
  (loop (not x)))
```

with the (loop (not x)) indented under define, because that's the way it is idented the use of schemeblock.

Furthermore, define is typeset as a keyword (bold and black) and as a hyperlink to define's definition in the reference manual, because this document was built using a for-label binding of define (in the source) that matches a definition in the reference manual. Similarly, not is a hyperlink to the its definition in the reference manual.

Use unsyntax to escape back to an expression that produces an element. For example,

```
(schemeblock
  (+ 1 #,(elem (scheme x) (subscript "2"))))
```

produces

```
(+ 1 x2)
```

The unsyntax form is regonized via free-identifier=?, so if you want to typeset code

that includes unsyntax, you can simply hide the usual binding:

```
(schemeblock
  (let ([unsyntax #f])
    (schemeblock
      #'(+ 1 #,x))))
```

Or use SCHEMEBLOCK, whose escape form is UNSYNTAX instead of unsyntax.

A few other escapes are recognized symbolically:

- (code:line *datum* ...) typesets as the sequence of *datum*s (i.e., without the code:line wrapper).
- (code:comment *datum*) typesets like *datum*, but colored as a comment and prefixed with a semi-colon. A typical *datum* escapes from Scheme-typesetting mode using unsyntax and produces a paragraph using t:

  ```
  (code:comment @#,t{this is a comment})
  ```

  (Note that `@#,foo{...}` reads as `#,(foo "...")`.)
- code:blank typesets as a blank space.
- *_id* typesets as id, but colored as a variable (like schemevarfont); this escape applies only if *_id* has no for-label binding and is not specifically colored as a subform non-terminal via defform, a variable via defproc, etc.

See also scribble/comment-reader.

(SCHEMEBLOCK *datum* ...)

Like schemeblock, but with the expression escape UNSYNTAX instead of unsyntax.

(schemeblock0 *datum* ...)

Like schemeblock, but without insetting the code.

(SCHEMEBLOCK0 *datum* ...)

Like SCHEMEBLOCK, but without insetting the code.

(schemeinput *datum* ...)

Like schemeblock, but the *datum* are typeset after a prompt representing a REPL.

```
(schememod lang datum ...)
```

Like schemeblock, but the *datum* are typeset inside a #lang-form module whose language is *lang*. The source location of *lang* (relative to the body *datum*s) determines the relative positioning of the #lang line in the typeset output.

```
(scheme datum ...)
```

Like schemeblock, but typeset on a single line and wrapped with its enclosing paragraph, independent of the formatting of *datum*.

```
(SCHEME datum ...)
```

Like scheme, but with the UNSYNTAX escape like schemeblock.

```
(schemeresult datum ...)
```

Like scheme, but typeset as a REPL value (i.e., a single color with no hyperlinks).

```
(schemeid datum ...)
```

Like scheme, but typeset as an unbound identifier (i.e., no coloring or hyperlinks).

```
(schememodname datum)
(schememodname (unsyntax expr))
```

Like scheme, but typeset as a module path. If *datum* is an identifier or *expr* produces a symbol, then it is hyperlinked to the module path's definition as created by defmodule.

```
(litchar str) → element?
  str : string?
```

Typesets *str* as a representation of literal text. Use this when you have to talk about the individual characters in a stream of text, as as when documenting a reader extension.

```
(verbatim [#:indent indent] str ...) → flow-element?
  indent : integer? = 0
  str : string?
```

Typesets *str* as a table/paragraph in typewriter font with the linebreaks specified by newline

characters in *str*. “Here strings” are often useful with verbatim.

```
(schemefont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets decoded *pre-content* as uncolored, unhyperlinked Scheme. This procedure is useful for typesetting things like #lang, which are not readable by themselves.

```
(schemevalfont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as a value.

```
(schemeresultfont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as a REPL result.

```
(schemeidfont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as an identifier.

```
(schemevarfont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as a variable (i.e., an argument or sub-form in a procedure being documented).

```
(schemekeywordfont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as a syntactic form name.

```
(schemeparenfont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored like parentheses.

```
(schememetafont pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as meta-syntax, such as backquote or unquote.

```
(schemeerror pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like schemefont, but colored as error-message text.

```
(procedure pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets decoded *pre-content* as a procedure name in a REPL result (e.g., in typewriter font with a `#<procedure:` prefix and `>` suffix.).

```
(var datum)
```

Typesets *datum* as an identifier that is an argument or sub-form in a procedure being documented. Normally, the `defproc` and `defform` arrange for `scheme` to format such identifiers automatically in the description of the procedure, but use `var` if that cannot work for some reason.

```
(svar datum)
```

Like `var`, but for subform non-terminals in a form definition.

11.1.1 Typesetting Comments

```
#reader scribble/comment-reader
```

As a reader module, `scribble/comment-reader` reads a single S-expression that contains `;`-based comment lines, and it wraps the comments with `code:comment` for use with forms like `schemeblock`. More precisely, `scribble/comment-reader` extends the current reader to adjust the parsing of `;`.

For example, within a Scribble document that imports `scribble/manual`,

```
@#reader scribble/comment-reader
 (schemeblock
  ;; This is not a pipe
```

```
  (make-pipe)
 )
```

generates

```
; This is not a pipe
(make-pipe)
```

The initial @ is needed above to shift into S-expression mode, so that #reader is recognized as a reader declaration instead of literal text. Also, the example uses (schemeblock ....) instead of @schemeblock[....] because the @-reader would drop comments within the schemeblock before giving scribble/comment-reader a chance to convert them.

11.2 Documenting Modules

```
(defmodule maybe-req id maybe-sources pre-flow ...)

    maybe-req =
              | #:require-form expr

maybe-sources =
              | #:use-sources (mod-path ...)
```

Produces a sequence of flow elements (encaptured in a splice) to start the documentation for a module that can be required using the path *id*. The decoded *pre-flow*s introduce the module, but need not include all of the module content.

Besides generating text, this form expands to a use of declare-exporting with *id*; the #:use-sources clause, if provided, is propagated to declare-exporting. Consequently, defmodule should be used at most once in a section, though it can be shadowed with defmodules in sub-sections.

If a #:require-form clause is provided, the given expression produces an element to use instead of (scheme require) for the declaration of the module. This is useful to suggest a different way of accessing the module instead of through require.

Hyperlinks created by schememodname are associated with the enclosing section, rather than the local *id* text.

```
(defmodulelang id maybe-sources pre-flow ...)
```

Like defmodule, but documents *id* as a module path suitable for use by either require or #lang.

```
(defmodulereader id maybe-sources pre-flow ...)
```

Like defmodule, but documents *id* as a module path suitable for use with #reader.

```
(defmodule* maybe-req  (id ...+) maybe-sources pre-flow ...)
(defmodulelang* (id ...+) maybe-sources pre-flow ...)
(defmodulereader* (id ...+) maybe-sources pre-flow ...)
```

Like defmodule, etc., but introduces multiple module paths instead of just one.

```
(defmodule*/no-declare maybe-req (id ...) pre-flow ...)
(defmodulelang*/no-declare (id ...) pre-flow ...)
(defmodulereader*/no-declare (id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like defmodule*, etc., but without expanding to declare-exporting. Use this form when you want to provide a more specific list of modules (e.g., to name both a specific module and one that combines several modules) via your own declare-exporting declaration.

```
(declare-exporting mod-path ... maybe-sources)

maybe-sources =
              | #:use-sources (mod-path ...)
```

Associates the *mod-path*s to all bindings defined within the enclosing section, except as overridden by other declare-exporting declarations in nested sub-sections. The list of *mod-path*s is shown, for example, when the user hovers the mouse over one of the bindings defined within the section.

More significantly, the first *mod-path* plus the #:use-sources *mod-path*s determine the binding that is documented by each defform, defproc, or similar form within the section that contains the declare-exporting declaration:

- If no #:use-sources clause is supplied, then the documentation applies to the given name as exported by the first *mod-path*.
- If #:use-sources *mod-path*s are supplied, then they are tried in order. The first one to provide an export with the same symbolic name and free-label-identifier=? to the given name is used as the documented binding. This binding is assumed to be the same as the identifier as exported by the first *mod-path* in the declare-exporting declaration.

The initial *mod-path*s sequence can be empty if *mod-path*s are given with #:use-sources. In that case, the rendered documentation never reports an exporting module for

identifiers that are documented within the section, but the *mod-path*s in #:use-sources provide a binding context for connecting (via hyperlinks) definitions and uses of identifiers.

The declare-exporting form should be used no more than once per section, since the declaration applies to the entire section, although overriding declare-exporting forms can appear in sub-sections.

11.3 Documenting Forms, Functions, Structure Types, and Values

```
(defproc prototype
         result-contract-expr-datum
         pre-flow ...)

prototype = (id arg-spec ...)
          | (prototype arg-spec ...)

 arg-spec = (arg-id contract-expr-datum)
          | (arg-id contract-expr-datum default-expr)
          | (keyword arg-id contract-expr-datum)
          | (keyword arg-id contract-expr-datum default-expr)
          | ellipses
          | ellipses+

 ellipses = ...

ellipses+ = ...+
```

Produces a sequence of flow elements (encapsulated in a splice) to document a procedure named *id*. Nesting *prototype*s corresponds to a curried function, as in define. The *id* is indexed, and it also registered so that scheme-typeset uses of the identifier (with the same for-label binding) are hyperlinked to this documentation.

A defmodule or declare-exporting form (or one of the variants) in an enclosing section determines the *id* binding that is being defined. The *id* should also have a for-label binding (as introduced by (require (for-label ....))) that matches the definition binding; otherwise, the defined *id* will not typeset correctly within the definition.

Each *arg-spec* must have one of the following forms:

(*arg-id contract-expr-datum*)

An argument whose contract is specified by *contract-expr-datum* which is typeset via schemeblock0.

(*arg-id contract-expr-datum default-expr*)

Like the previous case, but with a default value. All arguments with a default value must be grouped together, but they can be in the middle of required arguments.

(*keyword arg-id contract-expr-datum*)

Like the first case, but for a keyword-based argument.

(*keyword arg-id contract-expr-datum default-expr*)

Like the previous case, but with a default value.

...

Any number of the preceding argument. This form is normally used at the end, but keyword-based arguments can sensibly appear afterward. See also the documentation for `append` for a use of ... before the last argument.

...+

One or more of the preceding argument (normally at the end, like ...).

The *result-contract-expr-datum* is typeset via `schemeblock0`, and it represents a contract on the procedure's result.

The decoded *pre-flow* documents the procedure. In this description, references to *arg-id*s using `scheme`, `schemeblock`, etc. are typeset as procedure arguments.

The typesetting of all information before the *pre-flow*s ignores the source layout, except that the local formatting is preserved for contracts and default-values expressions.

```
(defproc* ([prototype
            result-contract-expr-datum] ...)
          pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defproc`, but for multiple cases with the same `id`.

When an `id` has multiple calling cases, they must be defined with a single `defproc*`, so that a single definition point exists for the `id`. However, multiple distinct `id`s can also be defined by a single `defproc*`, for the case that it's best to document a related group of procedures at once.

```
(defform maybe-id maybe-literals form-datum maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)

       maybe-id =
                | #:id id

 maybe-literals =
                | #:literals (literal-id ...)

maybe-contracts =
                | #:contracts ([subform-datum contract-expr-datum]
                               ...)
```

Produces a sequence of flow elements (encapsulated in a `splice`) to document a syntatic form named by *id* whose syntax is described by *form-datum*. If no `#:id` is used to specify *id*, then *form-datum* must have the form `(id . datum)`.

The *id* is indexed, and it is also registered so that `scheme`-typeset uses of the identifier (with the same for-label binding) are hyperlinked to this documentation.

The `defmodule` or `declare-exporting` requirements, as well as the binding requirements for *id*, are the same as for `defproc`.

The decoded *pre-flow* documents the form. In this description, a reference to any identifier in *form-datum* via `scheme`, `schemeblock`, etc. is typeset as a sub-form non-terminal. If `#:literals` clause is provided, however, instances of the *literal-id*s are typeset normally (i.e., as determined by the enclosing context).

If a `#:contracts` clause is provided, each *subform-datum* (typically an identifier that serves as a meta-variable in *form-datum*) is shown as producing a value that must satisfy the contract described by *contract-expr-datum*.

The typesetting of *form-datum*, *subform-datum*, and *contract-expr-datum* preserves the source layout, like `schemeblock`.

```
(defform* maybe-id maybe-literals [form-datum ...+] maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defform`, but for multiple forms using the same *id*.

```
(defform/subs maybe-id maybe-literals form-datum
  ([nonterm-id clause-datum ...+] ...)
  maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like defform, but including an auxiliary grammar of non-terminals shown with the *id* form. Each *nonterm-id* is specified as being any of the corresponding *clause-datum*s, where the formatting of each *clause-datum* is preserved.

```
(defform*/subs maybe-id maybe-literals [form-datum ...]
  maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like defform/subs, but for multiple forms for *id*.

```
(defform/none maybe-literal form-datum maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like defform, but without registering a definition.

```
(defidform id pre-flow ...)
```

Like defform, but with a plain *id* as the form.

```
(specform maybe-literals datum maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like defform, but without indexing or registering a definition, and with indenting on the left for both the specification and the *pre-flow*s.

```
(specsubform maybe-literals datum maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Similar to defform, but without any specific identifier being defined, and the table and flow are typeset indented. This form is intended for use when refining the syntax of a non-terminal used in a defform or other specsubform. For example, it is used in the documentation for defproc in the itemization of possible shapes for *arg-spec*.

The *pre-flow*s list is parsed as a flow that documents the procedure. In this description, a reference to any identifier in *datum* is typeset as a sub-form non-terminal.

```
(specsubform/subs maybe-literals datum
  ([nonterm-id clause-datum ...+] ...)
  maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like specsubform, but with a grammar like defform/subs.

```
(specspecsubform maybe-literals datum maybe-contracts
  pre-flow ...)
```

Like specsubform, but indented an extra level. Since using specsubform within the body of specsubform already nests indentation, specspecsubform is for extra indentation without nesting a description.

```
(specspecsubform/subs maybe-literals datum
 ([nonterm-id clause-datum ...+] ...)
 maybe-contracts
 pre-flow ...)
```

Like specspecsubform, but with a grammar like defform/subs.

```
(defparam id arg-id contract-expr-datum pre-flow ...)
```

Like defproc, but for a parameter. The *contract-expr-datum* serves as both the result contract on the parameter and the contract on values supplied for the parameter. The *arg-id* refers to the parameter argument in the latter case.

```
(defboolparam id arg-id pre-flow ...)
```

Like defparam, but the contract on a parameter argument is any/c, and the contract on the parameter result is boolean?.

```
(defthing id contract-expr-datum pre-flow ...)
```

Like defproc, but for a non-procedure binding.

```
(defstruct struct-name ([field-name contract-expr-datum] ...)
  flag-keywords
  pre-flow ...)

  struct-name = id
              | (id super-id)

flag-keywords =
              | #:mutable
              | #:inspector #f
              | #:mutable #:inspector #f
```

Similar to defform or defproc, but for a structure definition.

```
(deftogether [def-expr ...] pre-flow ...)
```

Combines the definitions created by the *def-expr*s into a single definition box. Each *def-expr* should produce a definition point via `defproc`, `defform`, etc. Each *def-expr* should have an empty *pre-flow*; the decoded *pre-flow* sequence for the `deftogether` form documents the collected bindings.

```
(schemegrammar maybe-literals id clause-datum ...+)

maybe-literals =
               | #:literals (literal-id ...)
```

Creates a table to define the grammar of *id*. Each identifier mentioned in a *clause-datum* is typeset as a non-terminal, except for the identifiers listed as *literal-id*s, which are typeset as with `scheme`.

```
(schemegrammar* maybe-literals [id clause-datum ...+] ...)
```

Like `schemegrammar`, but for typesetting multiple productions at once, aligned around the `=` and `|`.

```
(defidentifier  id
               [#:form? form?
                #:index? index?
                #:show-libs? show-libs?]) → element?
  id : identifier?
  form? : any/c = #f
  index? : any/c = #t
  show-libs? : any/c = #t
```

Typesets *id* as a Scheme identifier, and also establishes the identifier as the definition of a binding in the same way as `defproc`, `defform`, etc. As always, the library that provides the identifier must be declared via `defmodule` or `declare-exporting` for an enclosing section.

If *form?* is a true value, then the identifier is documented as a syntactic form, so that uses of the identifier (normally including *id* itself) are typeset as a syntactic form.

If *index?* is a true value, then the identifier is registered in the index.

If *show-libs?* is a true value, then the identifier's defining module may be exposed in the typeset form (e.g., when viewing HTML and the mouse hovers over the identifier).

11.4 Documenting Classes and Interfaces

```
(defclass id super (intf-id ...) pre-flow ...)

super = super-id
      | (mixin-id super)
```

Creates documentation for a class *id* that is a subclass of *super* and implements each interface *intf-id*. Each identifier in *super* (except `object%`) and *intf-id* must be documented somewhere via `defclass` or `definterface`.

The decoding of the *pre-flow* sequence should start with general documentation about the class, followed by constructor definition (see `defconstructor`), and then field and method definitions (see `defmethod`). In rendered form, the constructor and method specification are indented to visually group them under the class definition.

```
(defclass/title id super (intf-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defclass`, also includes a `title` declaration with the style `'hidden`. In addition, the constructor and methods are not left-indented.

This form is normally used to create a section to be rendered on its own HTML. The `'hidden` style is used because the definition box serves as a title.

```
(definterface id (intf-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defclass`, but for an interfaces. Naturally, *pre-flow* should not generate a constructor declaration.

```
(definterface/title id (intf-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `definterface`, but for single-page rendering as in `defclass/title`.

```
(defmixin id (domain-id ...) (range-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defclass`, but for a mixin. Any number of *domain-id* classes and interfaces are specified for the mixin's input requires, and any number of result classes and (more likely) interfaces are specified for the *range-id*. The *domain-id*s supply inherited methods.

```
(defmixin/title id (domain-id ...) (range-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defmixin`, but for single-page rendering as in `defclass/title`.

```
(defconstructor (arg-spec ...) pre-flow ...)

arg-spec = (arg-id contract-expr-datum)
         | (arg-id contract-expr-datum default-expr)
```

Like `defproc`, but for a constructor declaration in the body of `defclass`, so no return contract is specified. Also, the `new`-style keyword for each *arg-spec* is implicit from the *arg-id*.

```
(defconstructor/make (arg-spec ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defconstructor`, but specifying by-position initialization arguments (for use with `make-object`) instead of by-name arguments (for use with `new`).

```
(defconstructor*/make [(arg-spec ...) ...] pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defconstructor/make`, but with multiple constructor patterns analogous `defproc*`.

```
(defconstructor/auto-super [(arg-spec ...) ...] pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defconstructor`, but the constructor is annotated to indicate that additional initialization arguments are accepted and propagated to the superclass.

```
(defmethod maybe-mode (id arg-spec ...)
           result-contract-expr-datum
           pre-flow ...)

maybe-mode =
           | #:mode override
           | #:mode override-final
           | #:mode public-final
           | #:mode augment
           | #:mode augment-final
           | #:mode pubment
           | #:mode extend
           | #:mode extend-final
```

Like `defproc`, but for a method within a `defclass` or `definterface` body.

The *maybe-mode* specifies whether the method overrides a method from a superclass, and so on. (For these purposes, use `#:mode override` when refining a method of an implemented interface.) The `extend` mode is like `override`, but the description of the method should

describe only extensions to the superclass implementation.

```
(defmethod* maybe-mode
            ([(id arg-spec ...)
              result-contract-expr-datum] ...)
            pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defproc*`, but for a method within a `defclass` or `definterface` body. The *maybe-mode* specification is as in `defmethod`.

```
(method class/intf-id method-id)
```

Creates a hyperlink to the method named by *method-id* in the class or interface named by *class/intf-id*. The hyperlink names the method, only; see also `xmethod`.

For-label binding information is used with *class/intf-id*, but not *method-id*.

```
(xmethod class/intf-id method-id)
```

Like `method`, but the hyperlink shows both the method name and the containing class/interface.

11.5 Documenting Signatures

```
(defsignature id (super-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Defines a signature *id* that extends the *super-id* signatures. Any elements defined in decoded *pre-flow*s—including forms, procedures, structure types, classes, interfaces, and mixins—are defined as members of the signature instead of direct bindings. These definitions can be referenced through `sigelem` instead of `scheme`.

The decoded *pre-flow*s inset under the signature declaration in the typeset output, so no new sections, etc. can be started.

```
(defsignature/splice id (super-id ...) pre-flow ...)
```

Like `defsignature`, but the decoded *pre-flow*s are not typeset under the signature declaration, and new sections, etc. can be started in the *pre-flow*s.

```
(signature-desc pre-flow ...) → any/c
  pre-flow : any/c
```

Produces an opaque value that `defsignature` recognizes to outdent in the typeset form. This is useful for text describing the signature as a whole to appear right after the signature declaration.

```
(sigelem sig-id id)
```

Typesets the identifier *id* with a hyperlink to its definition as a member of the signature named by *sig-id*.

11.6 Various String Forms

```
(emph pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the decoded *pre-content* with emphasis (e.g., in italic).

```
(defterm pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the decoded *pre-content* as a defined term (e.g., in italic). Consider using `deftech` instead, though, so that uses of `tech` can hyper-link to the definition.

```
(onscreen pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the decoded *pre-content* as a string that appears in a GUI, such as the name of a button.

```
(menuitem menu-name item-name) → element?
  menu-name : string?
  item-name : string?
```

Typesets the given combination of a GUI's menu and item name.

```
(filepath pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the decoded *pre-content* as a file name (e.g., in typewriter font and in in quotes).

```
(exec pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the decoded *pre-content* as a command line (e.g., in typewriter font).

```
(envvar pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the given decoded *pre-content* as an environment variable (e.g., in typewriter font).

```
(Flag pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the given decoded *pre-content* as a flag (e.g., in typewriter font with a leading `-`).

```
(DFlag pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the given decoded *pre-content* a long flag (e.g., in typewriter font with two leading `-`s).

```
(PFlag pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the given decoded *pre-content* as a `+` flag (e.g., in typewriter font with a leading `+`).

```
(DPFlag pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets the given decoded *pre-content* a long `+` flag (e.g., in typewriter font with two leading `+`s).

```
(math pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

The decoded *pre-content* is further transformed:

- Any immediate `'rsquo` is converted to `'prime`.
- Parentheses and sequences of decimal digits in immediate strings are left as-is, but any other immediate string is italicized.

Extensions to `math` are likely, such as recognizing _ and ^ for subscripts and superscripts.

11.7 Links

```
(secref  tag
        [#:doc module-path
         #:tag-prefixes prefixes
         #:underline? underline?]) → element?
  tag : string?
  module-path : (or/c module-path? false/c) = #f
  prefixes : (or/c (listof string?) false/c) = #f
  underline? : any/c = #t
```

Inserts the hyperlinked title of the section tagged *tag*, but `aux-element` items in the title content are omitted in the hyperlink label.

If `#:doc` *module-path* is provided, the *tag* refers to a tag with a prefix determined by *module-path*. When `setup-plt` renders documentation, it automatically adds a tag prefix to the document based on the source module. Thus, for example, to refer to a section of the PLT Scheme reference, *module-path* would be `'(lib "scribblings/reference/reference.scrbl")`.

The `#:tag-prefixes` *prefixes* argument similarly supports selecting a particular section as determined by a path of tag prefixes. When a `#:doc` argument is provided, then *prefixes* should trace a path of tag-prefixed subsections to reach the *tag* section. When `#:doc` is not provided, the *prefixes* path is relative to any enclosing section (i.e., the youngest ancestor that produces a match).

If *underline?* is `#f`, then the hyperlink is rendered in HTML without an underline.

```
(seclink tag
         [#:doc module-path
          #:tag-prefixes prefixes
          #:underline? underline?]
          pre-content ...)        → element?
  tag : string?
  module-path : (or/c module-path? false/c) = #f
  prefixes : (or/c (listof string?) false/c) = #f
  underline? : any/c = #t
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like `secref`, but the link label is the decoded *pre-content* instead of the target section's name.

```
(other-manual module-path
              [#:underline? underline?]) → element?
  module-path : module-path?
  underline? : any/c = #t
```

Like `secref` for the document's implicit `"top"` tag. Use this function to refer to a whole manual instead of `secref`, in case a special style in the future is used for manual titles.

```
(schemelink id pre-content ...) → element?
  id : symbol?
  pre-content : any/c
```

The decoded *pre-content* is hyperlinked to the definition of *id*.

```
(link url
      pre-content ...
      [#:underline? underline?
       #:style style])         → element?
  url : string?
  pre-content : any/c
  underline? : any/c = #t
  style : any/c = (if underline? #f "plainlink")
```

The decoded *pre-content* is hyperlinked to *url*. If *style* is not supplied, then *underline?* determines how the link is rendered.

```
(elemtag t pre-content ...) → element?
  t : tag?
  pre-content : any/c
```

The tag *t* refers to the content form of *pre-content*.

```
(elemref  t
          pre-content ...
         [#:underline? underline?]) → element?
  t : tag?
  pre-content : any/c
  underline? : any/c = #t
```

The decoded *pre-content* is hyperlinked to *t*, which is normally defined using elemtag.

```
(deftech pre-content ... [#:style? style?]) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
  style? : any/c = #t
```

Produces an element for the decoded *pre-content*, and also defines a term that can be referenced elsewhere using tech.

The content->string result of the decoded *pre-content* is used as a key for references, but normalized as follows:

- A trailing "ies" is replaced by "y".
- A trailing "s" is removed.
- Consecutive hyphens and whitespaces are all replaced by a single space.

These normalization steps help support natural-language references that differ slightly from a defined form. For example, a definition of "bananas" can be referenced with a use of "banana".

If *style?* is true, then defterm is used on *pre-content*.

```
(tech  pre-content
       ...
      [#:doc module-path
       #:tag-prefixes prefixes]) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
  module-path : (or/c module-path? false/c) = #f
  prefixes : (or/c (listof string?) false/c) = #f
```

Produces an element for the decoded *pre-content*, and hyperlinks it to the definition of the content as established by deftech. The content's string form is normalized in the same way as for deftech. The #:doc and #:tag-prefixes arguments support cross-document and section-specific references, like in secref.

With the default style files, the hyperlink created by tech is somewhat quieter than most hyperlinks: the underline in HTML output is gray, instead of blue, and the term and underline turn blue only when the mouse is moved over the term.

In some cases, combining both natural-language uses of a term and proper linking can require some creativity, even with the normalization performed on the term. For example, if "bind" is defined, but a sentence uses the term "binding," the latter can be linked to the former using @tech{bind}ing.

```
(techlink pre-content
          ...
          [#:doc module-path
           #:tag-prefixes prefixes]) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
  module-path : (or/c module-path? false/c) = #f
  prefixes : (or/c (listof string?) false/c) = #f
```

Like tech, but the link is not a quiet. For example, in HTML output, a hyperlink underline appears even when the mouse is not over the link.

11.8 Indexing

```
(indexed-scheme datum ...)
```

A combination of scheme and as-index, with the following special cases when a single *datum* is provided:

- If *datum* is a quote form, then the quote is removed from the key (so that it's sorted using its unquoted form).
- If *datum* is a string, then quotes are removed from the key (so that it's sorted using the string content).

```
(idefterm pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Combines as-index and defterm. The content normally should be plural, rather than

singular. Consider using deftech, instead, which always indexes.

```
(pidefterm pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Like idefterm, but plural: adds an "s" on the end of the content for the index entry. Consider using deftech, instead.

```
(indexed-file pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

A combination of file and as-index, but where the sort key for the index iterm does not include quotes.

```
(indexed-envvar pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

A combination of envvar and as-index.

11.9 Images

```
(image filename-relative-to-source
       pre-element ...)            → flow-element?
  filename-relative-to-source : string?
  pre-element : any/c
```

Creates a centered image from the given relative source path. The decoded pre-content serves as the alternate text for contexts where the image cannot be displayed.

The path is relative to the current directory, which is set by setup-plt and scribble to the directory of the main document file.

When generating Latex output, if the filename has a ".gif" suffix, then the suffix is changed to ".png" (so a PNG file must exist in addition to the GIF file).

```
(image/plain filename-relative-to-source
             pre-element ...)            → element?
  filename-relative-to-source : string?
  pre-element : any/c
```

Like image, but the result is an element to appear inline in a paragraph.

11.10 Bibliography

See also scriblib/autobib.

```
(cite key) → element?
  key : string?
```

Links to a bibliography entry, using *key* both to indicate the bibliography entry and, in square brackets, as the link text.

```
(bibliography [#:tag tag] entry ...) → part?
  tag : string? = "doc-bibliography"
  entry : bib-entry?
```

Creates a bibliography part containing the given entries, each of which is created with bib-entry. The entries are typeset in order as given.

```
(bib-entry  #:key key
            #:title title
           [#:is-book? is-book?
            #:author author
            #:location location
            #:date date
            #:url url])          → bib-entry?
  key : string?
  title : any/c
  is-book? : any/c = #f
  author : any/c = #f
  location : any/c = #f
  date : any/c = #f
  url : any/c = #f
```

Creates a bibliography entry. The *key* is used to refer to the entry via cite. The other arguments are used as elements in the entry:

- *title* is the title of the cited work. It will be surrounded by quotes in typeset form if *is-book?* is #f, otherwise it is typeset via italic.
- *author* lists the authors. Use names in their usual order (as opposed to "last, first"), and separate multiple names with commas using "and" before the last name (where there are multiple names). The *author* is typeset in the bibliography as given, or it is omitted if given as #f.
- *location* names the publication venue, such as a conference name or a journal with volume, number, and pages. The *location* is typeset in the bibliography as given, or it is omitted if given as #f.

- *date* is a date, usually just a year (as a string). It is typeset in the bibliography as given, or it is omitted if given as #f.
- *url* is an optional URL. It is typeset in the bibliography using tt and hyperlinked, or it is omitted if given as #f.

(bib-entry? *v*) → boolean?
  v : any/c

Returns #t if *v* is a bibliography entry created by bib-entry, #f otherwise.

11.11 Miscellaneous

(t *pre-content* ...) → paragraph?
  pre-content : any/c

Wraps the decoded *pre-content* as a paragraph.

PLaneT : string?

"PLaneT" (to help make sure you get the letters in the right case).

(hash-lang) → element?

Returns an element for #lang that is hyperlinked to an explanation.

---

void-const : element?

Returns an element for #<void>.

---

undefined-const : element?

Returns an element for #<undefined>.

(centerline *pre-flow* ...) → table?
  pre-flow : any/c

Produces a centered table with the *pre-flow* parsed by decode-flow.

```
(commandline pre-content ...) → paragraph?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Produces an inset command-line example (e.g., in typewriter font).

```
(margin-note pre-content ...) → blockquote?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Produces a blockquote to be typeset in the margin instead of inlined.

11.12 Index-Entry Descriptions

```
(require scribble/manual-struct)
```

The `scribble/manual-struct` library provides types used to describe index entries created by `scribble/manual` functions. These structure types are provided separate from `scribble/manual` so that `scribble/manual` need not be loaded when deserializing cross-reference information that was generated by a previously rendered document.

```
(struct module-path-index-desc ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to a module definition via `defmodule` and company.

```
(struct exported-index-desc (name from-libs))
  name : symbol?
  from-libs : (listof module-path?)
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of an exported binding. The `name` field and `from-libs` list correspond to the documented name of the binding and the primary modules that export the documented name (but this list is not exhaustive, because new modules can re-export the binding).

```
(struct (form-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of a syntactic form via `defform` and company.

```
(struct (procedure-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of a procedure binding via `def-proc` and company.

```
(struct (thing-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of a binding via `defthing` and company.

```
(struct (struct-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of a structure type via `defstruct` and company.

```
(struct (class-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of a class via `defclass` and company.

```
(struct (interface-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of an interface via `definterface` and company.

```
(struct (mixin-index-desc exported-index-desc) ())
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of a mixin via `defmixin` and company.

```
(struct (method-index-desc exported-index-desc) (method-name
                                                 class-tag))
  method-name : symbol?
  class-tag : tag?
```

Indicates that the index entry corresponds to the definition of an method via `defmethod` and company. The *name* field from `exported-index-desc` names the class or interface that contains the method. The `method-name` field names the method. The `class-tag` field provides a pointer to the start of the documentation for the method's class or interface.

12 Evaluation and Examples

```
(require scribble/eval)
```

The `scribble/eval` library provides utilities for evaluating code at document-build time and incorporating the results in the document, especially to show example uses of defined procedures and syntax.

```
(interaction datum ...)
(interaction #:eval eval-expr datum ...)
```

Like `schemeinput`, except that the result for each input *datum* is shown on the next line. The result is determined by evaluating the `quoted` form of the *datum* using the evaluator produced by *eval-expr*, if provided.

The *eval-expr* must produce a sandbox evaluator via `make-evaluator` or `make-module-evaluator` with the `sandbox-output` and `sandbox-error-output` parameters set to `'string`. If `eval` is not provided, an evaluator is created using `make-base-eval`. See also `make-eval-factory`.

Uses of `code:comment` and `code:blank` are stipped from each *datum* before evaluation.

If a *datum* has the form `(eval:alts show-datum eval-datum)`, then *show-datum* is typeset, while *eval-datum* is evaluated.

```
(interaction-eval datum)
(interaction-eval #:eval eval-expr datum)
```

Like `interaction`, evaluates the `quoted` form of *datum*, but returns the empty string.

```
(interaction-eval-show datum)
(interaction-eval-show #:eval eval-expr datum)
```

Like `interaction-eval`, but produces an element representing the printed form of the evaluation result.

```
(schemeblock+eval datum ...)
(schemeblock+eval #:eval eval-expr datum ...)
```

Combines `schemeblock` and `interaction-eval`.

```
(schememod+eval name datum ...)
(schememod+eval #:eval eval-expr name datum ...)
```

Combines `schememod` and `interaction-eval`.

```
(def+int defn-datum expr-datum ...)
(def+int #:eval eval-expr defn-datum expr-datum ...)
```

Like `interaction`, except the *defn-datum* is typeset as for `schemeblock` (i.e., no prompt) and a line of space is inserted before the *expr-datum*s.

```
(defs+int (defn-datum ...) expr-datum ...)
(defs+int #:eval eval-expr (defn-datum ...) expr-datum ...)
```

Like `def+int`, but for multiple leading definitions.

```
(examples datum ...)
(examples #:eval eval-expr datum ...)
```

Like `interaction`, but with an "Examples:" label prefixed.

```
(defexamples datum ...)
(defexamples #:eval eval-expr datum ...)
```

Like `examples`, but each definition using `define` or `define-struct` among the *datum*s is typeset without a prompt, and with line of space after it.

```
(make-base-eval) → (any/c . -> . any)
```

Creates an evaluator using `(make-evaluator 'scheme/base)`, setting sandbox parameters to disable limits, set the outputs to `'string`, and not add extra security guards.

```
(make-base-eval-factory mod-paths) → (-> (any/c . -> . any))
  mod-paths : (listof module-path?)
```

Produces a function that is like `make-base-eval`, except that each module in *mod-paths* is attached to the evaluator's namespace. The modules are loaded and instantiated once (when the returned `make-base-eval`-like function is called the first time) and then attached to each evaluator that is created.

```
(make-eval-factory mod-paths) → (-> (any/c . -> . any))
  mod-paths : (listof module-path?)
```

Like `make-base-eval-factor`, but each module in *mod-paths* is also required into the top-level environment for each generated evaluator.

```
(close-eval eval) → (one-of/c "")
  eval : (any/c . -> . any)
```

Shuts down an evaluator produced by `make-base-eval`. Use `close-eval` when garbage collection cannot otherwise reclaim an evaluator (e.g., because it is defined in a module body).

```
(scribble-eval-handler)
 → ((any/c . -> . any) any/c boolean? . -> . any)
(scribble-eval-handler handler) → void?
  handler : ((any/c . -> . any) any/c boolean? . -> . any)
```

A parameter that serves as a hook for evaluation. The evaluator to use is supplied as the first argument to the parameter's value, and the second argument is the form to evaluate. The last argument is `#t` if exceptions are being captured (to display exception results), `#f` otherwise.

13 In-Source Documentation

The scribble/srcdoc and scribble/extract libraries support writing documentation withing the documentation code along with an export contract, similar to using JavaDoc. With this approach, a single contract specification is used both for the run-time contract and the documentation of an exported binding.

The scribble/srcdoc library provides forms for exporting a binding with associated documentation. The scribble/extract library is used to pull scribble/srcdoc-based documentation into a Scribble document (perhaps for multiple libraries).

Although documentation is written with a library's implementation when using scribble/srcdoc, the documentation creates no run-time overhead for the library. Similarly, typesetting the documentation does not require running the library. The two phases (run time versus documentation time) are kept separate in much the same way that the module system keeps expansion-time code separate from run-time code.

For an example use, see the "file" collection's "gif.ss" source file and the corresponding extraction in "scribblings/gif.scrbl". As that example illustrates, prefixing the module declaration with

```
#reader scribble/reader
```

enables the @-reader, which is handy for writing documentation expressions.

13.1 Source Annotations for Documentation

```
(require scribble/srcdoc)
```

(provide/doc *spec* ...)

Like provide or provide/contract, but each *spec* uses a *documentation transformer* to describe the exported identifier and its contract.

The currently supported documentation transformers are proc-doc, proc-doc/names, parameter-doc, and thing-doc.

(require/doc *require-spec* ...)

Like require, but for bindings that are needed at documentation time (and documentation-expansion time, etc.) instead of run time (and expansion time, etc.). A require-doc form has no effect on a normal use of the library; it affects only documentation extraction.

Typically, a library that uses `scribble/srcdoc` includes at least `(require/doc scribble/base scribble/manual)` to get core Scheme forms and basic Scribble functions to use in documentation expressions.

```
(proc-doc/names id contract (arg-id ...) desc-expr)
(proc-doc/names id case-contract ((arg-id ...) ...) desc-expr)

     contract = (-> arg ... result)
              | (->* (mandatory ...) (optional ...) result)

case-contract = (case-> (-> arg ... result) ...)
```

When used in `provide/doc`, exports *id* with the contract described by *contract* or *case-contract*, just like using `provide/contract`.

The *arg-id*s specify the names of arguments, which are not normally written as part of a contract. They are combined with the contract expression to generate the description of the binding in the documentation via `defproc`.

The *desc-expr* is a documentation-time expression that produces prose to describe the exported binding—that is, the last part of the generated `defproc`, so the description can refer to the *arg-id*s using `scheme`.

The normal `requires` of the enclosing library are effectively converted into `for-label requires` when generating documentation, so that identifiers in the *contract*s are linked to their corresponding documentation. Similarly, any binding that is available in the run-time phase of of the enclosing library can be referenced in documentation prose using the `scheme` form.

```
(proc-doc id contract desc-expr)

contract = (-> result)
         | (->d (arg ...) () (values [id result] ...))
         | (->d (arg ...) () [id result])
         | (->d (arg ...) () #:rest id rest [id result])
```

Like `proc-doc`, but supporting contract forms that embed argument names. Only a subset of `->d` forms are currently supported.

```
(thing-doc id contract-expr dec-expr)
```

Like `proc-doc`, but for an export of an arbitrary value.

(parameter-doc *id* (parameter/c *contract-expr*) *arg-id* *desc-expr*)

Like proc-doc, but for exporting a parameter.

13.2 Extracting Documentation from Source

```
(require scribble/extract)
```

(include-extracted *module-path*)

Expands to a sequence of documentation forms extracted from *module-path*, which is expected to be a module that uses scribble/srcdoc.

(provide-extracted *module-path*)

Similar to include-extracted, but the documentation is packaged and exported as exported, instead of left inline.

Use this form in combination with include-previously-extracted when documentation from a single source is to be split and typeset among multiple documentation locations. The provide-extracted form extracts the documentation once, and then include-previously-extracted form extracts documentation for specific bindings as needed.

(include-previously-extracted *module-path* *regexp*)

Similar to include-extracted, but instead of referring to the source that contains its own documentation, *module-path* refers to a module that uses provide-extracted. The include-previously-extracted form expands to documentation forms for all identifiers whose string forms match *regexp*.

14 BNF Grammars

```
(require scribble/bnf)
```

The scribble/bnf library provides utilities for typesetting grammars.

See also schemegrammar.

```
(BNF prod ...) → table?
  prod : (cons element? (listof element?))
```

Typesets a grammar table. Each production starts with an element (typically constructed with nonterm) for the non-terminal being defined, and then a list of possibilities (typically constructed with BNF-seq, etc.) to show on separate lines.

```
(nonterm pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets a non-terminal: italic in angle brackets.

```
(BNF-seq elem ...) → element?
  elem : element?
```

Typesets a sequence.

```
(BNF-group pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets a group surrounded by curly braces (so the entire group can be repeated, for example).

```
(optional pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets an optional element: in square brackets.

```
(kleenestar pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets a 0-or-more repetition.

```
(kleeneplus pre-content ...) → element?
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets a 1-or-more repetition.

```
(kleenerange n m pre-content ...) → element?
  n : any/c
  m : any/c
  pre-content : any/c
```

Typesets a *n*-to-*m* repetition. The *n* and *m* arguments are converted to a string using `(format "~a" n)` and `(format "~a" m)`.

```
(BNF-alt elem ...) → element?
  elem : element?
```

Typesets alternatives for a production's right-hand side to appear on a single line. The result is normally used as a single possibility in a production list for `BNF`.

```
BNF-etc : string?
```

A string to use for omitted productions or content.

15 Literate Programming

Programs written using `scribble/lp` are simultaneously two things: a program and a document describing the program.

Programs in `scribble/lp` are viewed in two different ways, either by running the program directly or by including it with `lp-include`. When running the program, all of the `chunk` expressions are collected and stitched together into a program, and the rest of the module is discarded. When using `lp-include`, the entire contents of the module are preserved and are treated like an ordinary Scribble document, where `chunk`s are typeset in a manner similar to `codeblock`.

For example, consider this program:

```
#lang scribble/lp

Literate programs have chunks of code, like this one:

@chunk[<f>
       (define (f x)
         <fs-body>)]

and this one:

@chunk[<fs-body>
       (* x x)]

that, when assembled, produce a complete program, in this case:

@schemeblock[(define (f x)
               (* x x))]
```

When this file is `required` in the normal manner, it defines a function `f` that squares its argument, and the documentation is ignored. When it is included with `lp-include`, it looks like this:

> Literate programs have chunks of code, like this one:
>
> <*f*> **::=**
>
> ```
> (define (f x)
>  <fs-body>)
> ```
>
> and this one:

<fs-body> **::=**

```
(* x x)
```

that, when assembled, produce a complete program, in this case:

```
(define (f x)
  (* x x))
```

15.1 scribble/lp Language

```
#lang scribble/lp
```

The scribble/lp language provides core support for literate programming.

(chunk *id form ...*)

Introduces a chunk, binding *id* for use in other chunks. Normally, *id* starts with < and ends with >.

When running a scribble program only the code inside the chunks is run; the rest is ignored.

If *id* is <*>, then this chunk is used as the main chunk in the file. If <*> is never used, then the first chunk in the file is treated as the main chunk. If some chunk is not referenced from the main chunk (possibly indirectly via other chunks that the main chunk references), then it is not included in the program and thus is not run.

15.2 scribble/lp-include Module

```
(require scribble/lp-include)
```

(lp-include *filename*)

Includes the source of *filename* as the typeset version of the literate program.

16 Cross-Reference Utilities

```
(require scribble/xref)
```

The scribble/xref library provides utilities for querying cross-reference information that was collected from a document build.

```
(xref? v) → boolean?
  v : any/c
```

Returns #t if v is a cross-reference record created by load-xref, #f otherwise.

```
(load-xref  sources
           [#:render% using-render%
            #:root root-path])       → xref?
  sources : (listof (-> any/c))
  using-render% : (subclass?/c render%) = (render-mixin render%)
  root-path : (or/c path-string? false/c) = #f
```

Creates a cross-reference record given a list of functions that each produce a serialized information obtained from serialize-info in render%. If a *sources* element produces #f, its result is ignored.

Since the format of serialized information is specific to a rendering class, the optional *using-render%* argument accepts the relevant class. It default to HTML rendering.

If *root-path* is not #f, then file paths that are serialized as relative to an instantiation-supplied *root-path* are deserialized as relative instead to the given *root-path*.

Use load-collections-xref from setup/xref to get all cross-reference information for installed documentation.

```
(xref-binding->definition-tag xref
                              binding
                              mode)   → (or/c tag? false/c)
  xref : xref?
  binding : (or/c identifier?
                  (list/c (or/c module-path?
                                module-path-index?)
                          symbol?)
                  (listof module-path-index?
                          symbol?
                          module-path-index?
                          symbol?
                          (one-of/c 0 1)
                          (or/c exact-integer? false/c)
                          (or/c exact-integer? false/c)))
  mode : (or/c exact-integer? false/c)
```

Locates a tag in *xref* that documents a module export. The binding is specified in one of several ways, as described below; all possibilities encode an exporting module and a symbolic name. The name must be exported from the specified module. Documentation is found either for the specified module or, if the exported name is re-exported from other other module, for the other module (transitively).

The *mode* argument specifies the relevant phase level for the binding. The *binding* is specified in one of four ways:

- If *binding* is an identifier, then `identifier-binding` is used with *mode* to determine the binding.
- If *binding* is a two-element list, then the first element provides the exporting module and the second the exported name. The *mode* argument is effectively ignored.
- If *binding* is a seven-element list, then it corresponds to a result from `identifier-binding` using *mode*.
- If *binding* is a five-element list, then the first element is as for the two-element-list case, and the remain elements are as in the last four elements of the seven-element case.

If a documentation point exists in *xref*, a tag is returned, which might be used with `xref-tag->path+anchor` or embedded in a document rendered via `xref-render`. If no definition point is found in *xref*, the result is `#f`.

```
(xref-tag->path+anchor  xref
                        tag
                       [#:render% using-render%])
 → (or/c false/c path?)
   (or/c false/c string?)
  xref : xref?
  tag : tag?
  using-render% : (subclass?/c render%) = (render-mixin render%)
```

Returns a path and anchor string designated by the key *tag* according the cross-reference *xref*. The first result is #f if no mapping is found for the given tag. The second result is #f if the first result is #f, and it can also be #f if the tag refers to a page rather than a specific point in a page.

The optional *using-render%* argument is as for load-xref.

```
(xref-tag->index-entry xref tag) → (or/c false/c entry?)
  xref : xref?
  tag : tag?
```

Extract an entry structure that provides addition information about the definition (of any) referenced by *tag*. This function can be composed with xref-binding->definition-tag to obtain information about a binding, such as the library that exports the binding and its original name.

```
(xref-render  xref
              doc
              dest
             [#:render% using-render%
              #:refer-to-existing-files? use-existing?])
 → (or/c void? any/c)
  xref : xref?
  doc : part?
  dest : (or/c path-string? false/c)
  using-render% : (subclass?/c render%) = (render-mixin render%)
  use-existing? : any/c = (not dest)
```

Renders *doc* using the cross-reference info in *xref* to the destination *dest*. For example, *doc* might be a generated document of search results using link tags described in *xref*.

If *dest* is #f, no file is written, and the result is an X-expression for the rendered page. Otherwise, the file *dest* is written and the result is #<void>.

The optional *using-render%* argument is as for load-xref. It determines the kind of

output that is generated.

If *use-existing?* is true, then files referenced during rendering (such as image files) are referenced from their existing locations, instead of copying to the directory of *dest*.

```
(xref-transfer-info renderer ci xref) → void?
  renderer : (is-a?/c render%)
  ci : collect-info?
  xref : xref?
```

Transfers cross-reference information to *ci*, which is the initially collected information from *renderer*.

```
(xref-index xref) → (listof entry?)
  xref : xref?
```

Converts indexing information *xref* into a list of `entry` structures.

```
(struct entry (words content tag desc))
  words : (and/c (listof string?) cons?)
  content : list?
  tag : tag?
  desc : any/c
```

Represents a single entry in a Scribble document index.

The `words` list corresponds to `index-element-plain-seq`. The `content` list corresponds to `index-element-entry-seq`. The `desc` value corresponds to `index-element-desc`. The `tag` is the destination for the index link into the main document.

17 Text Preprocessor

```
#lang scribble/text
```

The scribble/text language provides everything from scheme/base with a few changes that make it suitable as a preprocessor language:

- It uses read-syntax-inside to read the body of the module, similar to §8 "Document Reader". This means that by default, all text is read in as Scheme strings; and @-forms can be used to use Scheme functions and expression escapes.
- Values of expressions are printed with a custom output function. This function displays most values in a similar way to display, except that it is more convenient for a preprocessor output.

17.1 Writing Preprocessor Files

The combination of the two features makes text in files in the scribble/text language be read as strings, which get printed out when the module is required, for example, when a file is given as an argument to mzscheme. (In these example the left part shows the source input, and the right part the printed result.)

```
#lang scribble/text
Programming languages should
be designed not by piling
feature on top of feature, but
blah blah blah.
```

```
Programming languages should
be designed not by piling
feature on top of feature, but
blah blah blah.
```

Using @-forms, we can define and use Scheme functions.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(require scheme/list)
@(define Foo "Preprocessing")
@(define (3x . x)
   ;; scheme syntax here
   (add-between (list x x x) " "))
@Foo languages should
be designed not by piling
feature on top of feature, but
@3x{blah}.
```

```
Preprocessing languages should
be designed not by piling
feature on top of feature, but
blah blah blah.
```

As demonstrated in this case, the output function simply scans nested list structures recursively, which makes them convenient for function results. In addition, output prints most values similarly to display — notable exceptions are void and false values which cause no output to appear. This can be used for convenient conditional output.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (errors n)
   (list n
         " error"
         (and (not (= n 1)) "s")))
You have @errors[3] in your code,
I fixed @errors[1].
```

```
You have 3 errors in your code,
I fixed 1 error.
```

Using the scribble @-forms syntax, you can write functions more conveniently too.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (errors n)
   ;; note the use of 'unless'
   @list{@n error@unless[(= n 1)]{s}})
You have @errors[3] in your code,
I fixed @errors[1].
```

```
You have 3 errors in your code,
I fixed 1 error.
```

Following the details of the scribble reader, you may notice that in these examples there are newline strings after each definition, yet they do not show in the output. To make it easier to write definitions, newlines after definitions and indentation spaces before them are ignored.

```
#lang scribble/text


@(define (plural n)
   (unless (= n 1) "s"))


@(define (errors n)
   @list{@n error@plural[n]})


You have @errors[3] in your code,
  @(define fixed 1)
I fixed @errors[fixed].
```

```
You have 3 errors in your code,
I fixed 1 error.
```

These end-of-line newline strings are not ignored when they follow other kinds of expressions, which may lead to redundant empty lines in the output.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n str)
   (for/list ([i (in-range 1 (add1 n))])
     @list{@i @str,@"\n"}))
Start...
@count[3]{Mississippi}
... and I'm done.
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,


... and I'm done.
```

There are several ways to avoid having such empty lines in your output. The simplest way is to arrange for the function call's form to end right before the next line begins, but this is often not too convenient. An alternative is to use a `@;` comment, which makes the scribble reader ignore everything that follows it up to and including the newline. (These methods can be applied to the line that precedes the function call too, but the results are likely to have what looks like erroneous indentation. More about this below.)

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n str)
   (for/list ([i (in-range 1 (+ n 1))])
     @list{@i @str,@"\n"}))
Start...
@count[3]{Mississippi
}... done once.

Start again...
@count[3]{Massachusetts}@;
... and I'm done again.
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,
... done once.

Start again...
1 Massachusetts,
2 Massachusetts,
3 Massachusetts,
... and I'm done again.
```

A better approach is to generate newlines only when needed.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(require scheme/list)
@(define (counts n str)
   (add-between
    (for/list ([i (in-range 1 (+ n 1))])
      @list{@i @str,})
    "\n"))
Start...
@counts[3]{Mississippi}
... and I'm done.
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,
... and I'm done.
```

In fact, this is common enough that the `scribble/text` language provides a convenient facility: `add-newlines` is a function that is similar to `add-between` using a newline string as the default separator, except that false and void values are filtered out before doing so.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n str)
   (add-newlines
    (for/list ([i (in-range 1 (+ n 1))])
      @list{@i @str,})))
Start...
@count[3]{Mississippi}
... and I'm done.
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,
... and I'm done.
```

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n str)
   (add-newlines
    (for/list ([i (in-range 1 (+ n 1))])
      @(and (even? i) @list{@i @str,}))))
Start...
@count[6]{Mississippi}
... and I'm done.
```

```
Start...
2 Mississippi,
4 Mississippi,
6 Mississippi,
... and I'm done.
```

The separator can be set to any value.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n str)
   (add-newlines #:sep ",\n"
    (for/list ([i (in-range 1 (+ n 1))])
      @list{@i @str})))
Start...
@count[3]{Mississippi}.
... and I'm done.
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi.
... and I'm done.
```

17.2 Defining Functions and More

(Note: most of the tips in this section are applicable to any code that uses the Scribble @-form syntax.)

Because the Scribble reader is uniform, you can use it in place of any expression where it is more convenient. (By convention, we use a plain S-expression syntax when we want a Scheme expression escape, and an @-form for expressions that render as text, which, in the `scribble/text` language, is any value-producing expression.) For example, you can use an @-form for a function that you define.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define @bold[text] @list{*@|text|*})  An *important* note.
An @bold{important} note.
```

This is not commonly done, since most functions that operate with text will need to accept a variable number of arguments. In fact, this leads to a common problem: what if we want to write a function that consumes a number of "text arguments" rathen than a single "rest-like" body? The common solution for this is to provide the separate text arguments in the S-expression part of an @-form.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (choose 1st 2nd)
   @list{Either @1st, or @2nd@"."})
@(define who "us")
@choose[@list{you're with @who}
        @list{against @who}]
```

```
Either you're with us, or against us.
```

You can even use @-forms with a Scheme quote or quasiquote as the "head" part to make it shorter, or use a macro to get grouping of sub-parts without dealing with quotes.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (choose 1st 2nd)
   @list{Either @1st, or @2nd@"."})
@(define who "us")
@choose[@list{you're with @who}
        @list{against @who}]
@(define-syntax-rule (compare (x ...) ...)
   (add-newlines
    (list (list "* " x ...) ...)))
Shopping list:
@compare[@{apples}
         @{oranges}
         @{@(* 2 3) bananas}]
```

```
Either you're with us, or against us.
Shopping list:
* apples
* oranges
* 6 bananas
```

Yet another solution is to look at the text values and split the input arguments based on a specific token. Using `match` can make it convenient — you can even specify the patterns with @-forms.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(require scheme/match)
@(define (features . text)
   (match text
     [@list{@1st@...
            ---
            @2nd@...}
      @list{>> Pros <<
            @1st;
            >> Cons <<
            @|2nd|.}]))
@features{fast,
          reliable
          ---
          expensive,
          ugly}
```

```
>> Pros <<
fast,
reliable;
>> Cons <<
expensive,
ugly.
```

In particular, it is often convenient to split the input by lines, identified by delimiting `"\n"` strings. Since this can be useful, a `split-lines` function is provided.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(require scheme/list)
@(define (features . text)
   (add-between (split-lines text)
                ", "))
@features{red
          fast
          reliable}.
```

→ red, fast, reliable.

Finally, the Scribble reader accepts *any* expression as the head part of an @-form — even an @ form. This makes it possible to get a number of text bodies by defining a curried function, where each step accepts any number of arguments. This, however, means that the number of body expressions must be fixed.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define ((choose . 1st) . 2nd)
   @list{Either you're @1st, or @2nd@"."})
@(define who "me")
@@choose{with @who}{against @who}
```

→ Either you're with me, or against me.

17.3 Using Printouts

Because the preprocessor language simply displays each toplevel value as the file is run, it is possible to print text directly as part of the output.

```
#lang scribble/text
First
@display{Second}
Third
```

→

```
First
Second
Third
```

Taking this further, it is possible to write functions that output some text *instead* of returning values that represent the text.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n)
   (for ([i (in-range 1 (+ n 1))])
     (printf "~a Mississippi,\n" i)))
Start...
@count[3]@; avoid an empty line
... and I'm done.
```

→

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,
... and I'm done.
```

This can be used to produce a lot of output text, even infinite.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n)
   (printf "~a Mississippi,\n" n)
   (count (add1 n)))
Start...
@count[1]
this line is never printed!
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,
4 Mississippi,
5 Mississippi,
...
```

However, you should be careful not to mix returning values with printouts, as the results are rarely desirable.

```
#lang scribble/text
@list{1 @display{two} 3}
```

```
two1  3
```

Note that you don't need side-effects if you want infinite output. The `output` function iterates thunks and (composable) promises, so you can create a loop that is delayed in either form.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (count n)
   (cons @list{@n Mississippi,@"\n"}
         (lambda ()
           (count (add1 n)))))
Start...
@count[1]
this line is never printed!
```

```
Start...
1 Mississippi,
2 Mississippi,
3 Mississippi,
4 Mississippi,
5 Mississippi,
...
```

17.4 Indentation in Preprocessed output

An issue that can be very important in many preprocessor applications is the indentation of the output. This can be crucial in some cases, if you're generating code for an indentation-sensitive language (e.g., Haskell, Python, or C preprocessor directives). To get a better understanding of how the pieces interact, you may want to review how the Scribble reader section, but also remember that you can use quoted forms to see how some form is read.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(format "~s" '@list{
                a
                  b
                c})
```

```
(list "a" "\n" "  " "b" "\n" "c")
```

The Scribble reader ignores indentation spaces in its body. This is an intentional feature, since you usually do not want an expression to depend on its position in the source. But the question is how *can* we render some output text with proper indentation. The `output` function achieves that by assigning a special meaning to lists: when a newline is part of a list's contents, it causes the following text to appear with indentation that corresponds to the

column position at the beginning of the list. In most cases, this makes the output appear "as intended" when lists are used for nested pieces of text — either from a literal `list` expression, or an expression that evaluates to a list, or when a list is passed on as a value; either as a toplevel expression, or as a nested value; either appearing after spaces, or after other output.

```
#lang scribble/text
foo @list{1
          2
          3}
```

→

```
foo 1
    2
    3
```

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (block . text)
   @list{begin
           @text
         end})
@block{first
       second
       @block{
         third
         fourth}
       last}
```

```
begin
  first
  second
  begin
    third
    fourth
  end
  last
end
```

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (enumerate . items)
   (add-newlines #:sep ";\n"
    (for/list ([i (in-naturals 1)]
               [item (in-list items)])
      @list{@|i|. @item})))
Todo: @enumerate[@list{Install PLT Scheme}
                 @list{Hack, hack, hack}
                 @list{Profit}].
```

```
Todo: 1. Install PLT Scheme;
      2. Hack, hack, hack;
      3. Profit.
```

There are, however, cases when you need more refined control over the output. The `scribble/text` provides a few functions for such cases. The `splice` function is used to group together a number of values but avoid introducing a new indentation context.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (block . text)
   @splice{{
     blah(@text);
   }})
start         →
  @splice{foo();
          loop:}
  @list{if (something) @block{one,
                              two}}
end
```

```
start
  foo();
loop:
  if (something) {
    blah(one,
         two);
  }
end
```

The `disable-prefix` function disables all indentation printouts in its contents, including the indentation before the body of the `disable-prefix` value itself. It is useful, for example, to print out CPP directives.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (((IFFOO . var) . expr1) . expr2)
   (define (array e1 e2)
     @list{[@e1,
            @e2]})
   @list{var @var;
         @disable-prefix{#ifdef FOO}
         @var = @array[expr1 expr2];
         @disable-prefix{#else}
         @var = @array[expr2 expr1];
         @disable-prefix{#endif}})

function blah(something, something_else) {
  @disable-prefix{#include "stuff.inc"}
  @@@IFFOO{i}{something}{something_else}
}
```

```
function blah(something, something_else) {
#include "stuff.inc"
  var i;
#ifdef FOO
  i = [something,
       something_else];
#else
  i = [something_else,
       something];
#endif
}
```

If there are values after a `disable-prefix` value on the same line, they will get indented to the goal column (unless the output is already beyond it).

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (thunk name . body)
   @list{function @name() {
           @body
         }})
@(define (ifdef cond then else)
   @list{@disable-prefix{#}ifdef @cond
           @then
         @disable-prefix{#}else
           @else
         @disable-prefix{#}endif})

@thunk['do_stuff]{
  init();
  @ifdef["HAS_BLAH"
    @list{var x = blah();}
    @thunk['blah]{
      @ifdef["BLEHOS"
        @list{@disable-prefix{#}@;
                include <bleh.h>
              bleh();}
        @list{error("no bleh");}]
    }]
  more_stuff();
}
```

```
function do_stuff() {
  init();
# ifdef HAS_BLAH
    var x = blah();
# else
    function blah() {
#     ifdef BLEHOS
#       include <bleh.h>
        bleh();
#     else
        error("no bleh");
#     endif
    }
# endif
  more_stuff();
}
```

There are cases where each line should be prefixed with some string other than a plain indentation. The `add-prefix` function causes its contents to be printed using some given string prefix for every line. The prefix gets accumulated to an existing indentation, and indentation in the contents gets added to the prefix.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (comment . body)
   @add-prefix["// "]{@body})
@comment{add : int int -> string}
char *foo(int x, int y) {
  @comment{
    skeleton:
      allocate a string
      print the expression into it
      @comment{...more work...}
  }
  char *buf = malloc(@comment{FIXME!
                              This is bad}
                     100);
}
```

```
// add : int int -> string
char *foo(int x, int y) {
  // skeleton:
  //   allocate a string
  //   print the expression into it
  //   // ...more work...
  char *buf = malloc(// FIXME!
                     // This is bad
                     100);
}
```

When combining `add-prefix` and `disable-prefix` there is an additional value that can be useful: `flush`. This is a value that causes `output` to print the current indentation and prefix. This makes it possible to get the "ignored as a prefix" property of `disable-prefix` but only for a nested prefix.

```
#lang scribble/text
@(define (comment . text)
   (list flush
         @add-prefix[" *"]{
           @disable-prefix{/*} @text */}))
function foo(x) {
  @comment{blah
           more blah
           yet more blah}
  if (x < 0) {
    @comment{even more
             blah here
             @comment{even
                      nested}}
    do_stuff();
  }
}
```

```
function foo(x) {
  /* blah
   * more blah
   * yet more blah */
  if (x < 0) {
    /* even more
     * blah here
     * /* even
     *  * nested */ */
    do_stuff();
  }
}
```

17.5 Using External Files

Using additional files that contain code for your preprocessing is trivial: the preprocessor source is still source code in a module, so you can `require` additional files with utility functions.

```
            #lang scribble/text
            @(require "itemize.ss")
            Todo:
            @itemize[@list{Hack some}
                     @list{Sleep some}
                     @list{Hack some
                           more}]
                        →
itemize.ss: #lang scheme
            (provide itemize)
            (define (itemize . items)
              (add-between (map (lambda (item)
                                  (list "* " item))
                                items)
                           "\n"))
```

```
Todo:
* Hack some
* Sleep some
* Hack some
  more
```

Note that the `at-exp` language can often be useful here, since such files need to deal with texts. Using it, it is easy to include a lot of textual content.

```
          #lang scribble/text
          @(require "stuff.ss")
          Todo:
          @itemize[@list{Hack some}
                   @list{Sleep some}
                   @list{Hack some
                         more}]
          @summary
stuff.ss: #lang at-exp scheme/base
          (require scheme/list)
          (provide (all-defined-out))
          (define (itemize . items)
            (add-between (map (lambda (item)
                                @list{* @item})
                              items)
                         "\n"))
          (define summary
            @list{If that's not enough,
                  I don't know what is.})
```

```
Todo:
* Hack some
* Sleep some
* Hack some
  more
If that's not enough,
I don't know what is.
```

Of course, the extreme side of this will be to put all of your content in a plain Scheme module, using @-forms for convenience. However, there is no need to use the preprocessor language in this case; instead, you can `(require scribble/text)`, which will get all of the bindings that are available in the `scribble/text` language. Using `output`, switching from a preprocessed files to a Scheme file is very easy —- choosing one or the other depends on whether it is more convenient to write a text file with occasional Scheme expressions or the other way.

```
#lang at-exp scheme/base
@(require scribble/text scheme/list)
(define (itemize . items)
  (add-between (map (lambda (item)
                      @list{* @item})
                    items)
               "\n"))
(define summary
  @list{If that's not enough,
        I don't know what is.})
@(output
  @list{
    Todo:
    @itemize[@list{Hack some}
             @list{Sleep some}
             @list{Hack some
                   more}]
    @summary
  })
```

```
Todo:
* Hack some
* Sleep some
* Hack some
  more
If that's not enough,
I don't know what is.
```

However, you might run into a case where it is desirable to include a mostly-text file from a preprocessor file. It might be because you prefer to split the source text to several files, or because you need to preprocess a file without even a `#lang` header (for example, an HTML template file that is the result of an external editor). For these cases, the `scribble/text` language provides an `include` form that includes a file in the preprocessor syntax (where the default parsing mode is text).

```
#lang scribble/text
@(require scheme/list)
@(define (itemize . items)
   (list
    "<ul>"
    (add-between
     (map (lambda (item)
            @list{<li>@|item|</li>})
          items)
     "\n")
    "</ul>"))
@(define title "Todo")
@(define summary
   @list{If that's not enough,
         I don't know what is.})

@include["template.html"]
```

template.html:

```
<html>
<head><title>@|title|</title></head>
<body>
  <h1>@|title|</h1>
  @itemize[@list{Hack some}
           @list{Sleep some}
           @list{Hack some
                 more}]
  <p><i>@|summary|</i></p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<head><title>Todo</title></head>
<body>
  <h1>Todo</h1>
  <ul><li>Hack some</li>
      <li>Sleep some</li>
      <li>Hack some
          more</li></ul>
  <p><i>If that's not enough,
        I don't know what is.</i></p>
</body>
</html>
```

(Using `require` with a text file in the `scribble/text` language will not work as intended: using the preprocessor language means that the text is displayed when the module is invoked, so the required file's contents will be printed before any of the requiring module's text does. If you find yourself in such a situation, it is better to switch to a Scheme-with-@-expressions file as shown above.)

18 Extending and Configuring Scribble Output

Sometimes, Scribble's primitives and built-in styles are insufficient to produce the output that you need. The cases in which you need to extend or configure Scribble fall into two groups:

- You may need to drop into the back-end "language" of CSS or Tex to create a specific output effect. For this kind of extension, you will mostly likely attach a `'(css ,file)` or `'(tex ,file)` style to a `section` and then use a string defined in the *file* as an `element` or block style. This kind of extension is described in §18.1 "Adding a Style".
- You may need to produce a document whose page layout is different from the PLT Scheme documentation style. For that kind of configuration, you will most likely run the `scribble` command-line tool and supply flags like `--prefix` or `++style`. This kind of configuration is described in §18.2 "Configuring Output".

18.1 Adding a Style

When a string is uses as a style in an `element`, `styled-paragraph`, `table`, `styled-itemization`, `blockquote`, or `compound-paragraph`, it corresponds to a CSS class for HTML output or a Tex macro/environment for Latex output. In Latex output, the string is used as a command name for a `styled-paragraph` and an environment name for a `table`, `itemization`, `blockquote`, or `compound-paragraph`, except that a `blockquote` or `compound-paragraph` style name that starts with `\` is used (sans `\`) as a command instead of an environment. In addition, for an itemization, the style string is suffixed with `"Item"` and used as a CSS class or Tex macro name to use for the itemization's items (in place of `item` in the case of Latex).

Scribble includes a number of predefined styles that are used by the exports of `scribble/manual`, but they are not generally intended for direct use. For now, use them or redefine them at your own risk.

To add a mapping from your own style name to a CSS configuration, add a `'(css ,file)` style (in a list of styles) to an enclosing `part`. To map a style name to a Tex macro (or Latex environment), add a `'(tex ,file)` style to an enclosing part.

To avoid collisions with future additions to Scribble, start your style name with an uppercase letter that is not `S`. An uppercase letter helps to avoid collisions with macros defined by Latex packages, and future styles needed by `scribble/manual` will start with `S`.

For example, a Scribble document

```
#lang scribble/doc
```

```
@(require manual)

@title[#:style '((css "inbox.css") (tex "inbox.tex"))]{Quantum Pet}

Do not open: @elem[#:style "InBox"]{Cat}
```

combined with an "inbox.css" that contains

```
.inbox {
  padding: 0.2em;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
}
```

and an "inbox.tex" that contains

```
\newcommand{\InBox}[1]{\fbox{#1}}
```

generates

Quantum Pet
Do not open: Cat

18.2 Configuring Output

Scribble's output is configured in two layers:

- A prefix determines the DOCTYPE line for HTML output or the documentclass configuration (and perhaps some addition package uses or other configuration) for Latex output. The default prefix is "scribble-prefix.html" or "scribble-prefix.tex" in the "scribble" collection.
- Style definitions for all of the "built-in" styles used by scribble/manual (as described in §18.1 "Adding a Style"). The default style definitions are "scribble.css" or "scribble.tex" in the "scribble" collection.

When using the scribble command-line utility:

- Replace the prefix using the --prefix flag.
- Replace the style definitions using the --style flag.
- Add style definitions (that can override earlier ones) using the ++style flag.

For now, reading the default files is the best way to understand how they interact.

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