

Scribib: Extra Scribble Libraries

Version 5.1.1

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1 Examples Using the GUI Toolbox

```
(require scriblib/gui-eval)
```

The `scriblib/gui-eval` library support example evaluations that use `racket/gui` facilities (as opposed to just `racket/draw`) to generate text and image results.

The trick is that `racket/gui` is not generally available when rendering documentation, because it requires a GUI context. Text and image output is rendered to an image file when the `MREVAL` environment variable is set, so run the enclosing document once with the environment variable to generate the images. Future runs (with the environment variable unset) use the generated image.

```
(gui-interaction datum ...)  
(gui-interaction  
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render  
             get-get-width get-get-height  
 datum ...)  
(gui-interaction-eval datum ...)  
(gui-interaction-eval  
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render  
             get-get-width get-get-height  
 datum ...)  
(gui-interaction-eval-show datum ...)  
(gui-interaction-eval-show  
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render  
             get-get-width get-get-height  
 datum ...)  
(gui-schemeblock+eval datum ...)  
(gui-schemeblock+eval  
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render  
             get-get-width get-get-height  
 datum ...)  
(gui-schememod+eval datum ...)  
(gui-schememod+eval  
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render  
             get-get-width get-get-height  
 datum ...)  
(gui-def+int datum ...)  
(gui-def+int  
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render  
             get-get-width get-get-height  
 datum ...)
```

```
(gui-defs+int datum ...)
(gui-defs+int
 #:eval+opts the-eval get-predicate? get-render
             get-get-width get-get-height
 datum ...)
```

The first option of each of the above is like `interaction`, etc., but actually evaluating the forms only when the `MREVAL` environment variable is set, and then in an evaluator that is initialized with `racket/gui/base` and `slideshow`.

The second option of each allows you to specify your own evaluator via the `the-eval` argument and then to specify four thunks that return functions for finding and rendering graphical objects:

- `get-predicate?` : `(-> (-> any/c boolean?))` Determines if a value is a graphical object (and thus handled by the other operations)
- `get-render` : `(-> (-> any/c (is-a?/c dc<%>) number? number? void?))` Draws a graphical object (only called if the predicate returned `#t`; the first argument will be the value for which the predicate holds).
- `get-get-width` : `(-> (-> any/c number?))` Gets the width of a graphical object (only called if the predicate returned `#t`; the first argument will be the value for which the predicate holds).
- `get-get-height` : `(-> (-> any/c number?))` Gets the height of a graphical object (only called if the predicate returned `#t`; the first argument will be the value for which the predicate holds).

2 Figures

```
(require scriblib/figure)
```

```
(figure tag caption pre-flow ...) → block?  
  tag : string?  
  caption : content?  
  pre-flow : pre-flow?  
(figure* tag caption pre-flow ...) → block?  
  tag : string?  
  caption : content?  
  pre-flow : pre-flow?  
(figure** tag caption pre-flow ...) → block?  
  tag : string?  
  caption : content?  
  pre-flow : pre-flow?  
(figure-here tag caption pre-flow ...) → block?  
  tag : string?  
  caption : content?  
  pre-flow : pre-flow?
```

Creates a figure. The given *tag* is for use with `figure-ref` or `Figure-ref`. The *caption* is an element. The *pre-flow* is decoded as a flow.

For HTML output, the `figure` and `figure*` functions center the figure content, while `figure**` allows the content to be wider than the document body. For two-column Latex output, `figure*` and `figure**` generate a figure that spans columns.

For Latex output, `figure-here` generates a figure to be included at the position in the output text where the `figure-here` occurs in the source text. For HTML output, all `figure` variants place the figure where the use appears in the source text.

```
(figure-ref tag) → element?  
  tag : string?
```

Generates a reference to a figure, using a lowercase word “figure”.

```
(Figure-ref tag) → element?  
  tag : string?
```

Generates a reference to a figure, capitalizing the word “Figure”.

```
(Figure-target tag) → element?
```

`tag : string?`

Generates a new figure label. This function is normally not used directly, since it is used by `figure`.

3 Bibliographies

```
(require scriblib/autobib)
```

```
(define-cite ~cite-id citet-id generate-bibliography-id)
```

Binds `~cite-id`, `citet-id`, and `generate-bibliography-id`, which share state to accumulate and render citations.

The function bound to `~cite-id` produces a citation referring to one or more bibliography entries with a preceding non-breaking space. It has the contract

```
((bib?) () (listof bib?) . ->* . element?)
```

The function bound to `citet-id` generates an element suitable for use as a noun—referring to a document or its author—for one or more bibliography entries which share an author. It has the contract

```
((bib?) () (listof bib?) . ->* . element?)
```

The function bound to `generate-bibliography-id` generates the section for the bibliography. It has the contract

```
((() (:tag [tag "doc-bibliography"]) null? . ->* . part?)
```

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

Returns `#t` if `v` is a value produced by `make-bib` or `in-bib`, `#f` otherwise.

```
(make-bib #:title title  
          #:author author  
          #:is-book? is-book?  
          #:location location  
          #:date date  
          #:url url) → bib?  
  
title : any/c  
author : any/c = #f  
is-book? : any/c = #f  
location : any/c = #f  
date : any/c = #f  
url : string? = #f
```

Produces a value that represents a document to cite. Except for *is-book?* and *url*, the arguments are used as elements, except that *#f* means that the information is not supplied. Functions like *proceedings-location*, *author-name*, and *authors* help produce elements in a standard format.

An element produced by a function like *author-name* tracks first, last names, and name suffixes separately, so that names can be ordered and rendered correctly. When a string is provided as an author name, the last non-empty sequence of alphabetic characters or *-* after a space is treated as the author name, and the rest is treated as the first name.

```
(in-bib orig where) → bib?  
  orig : bib?  
  where : string?
```

Extends a bib value so that the rendered citation is suffixed with *where*, which might be a page or chapter number.

```
(proceedings-location location  
  [#:pages pages  
   #:series series  
   #:volume volume]) → element?  
  
location : any/c  
pages : (or (list/c any/c any/c) #f) = #f  
series : any/c = #f  
volume : any/c = #f
```

Combines elements to generate an element that is suitable for describing a paper's location within a conference or workshop proceedings.

```
(journal-location title  
  [#:pages pages  
   #:number number  
   #:volume volume]) → element?  
  
title : any/c  
pages : (or (list/c any/c any/c) #f) = #f  
number : any/c = #f  
volume : any/c = #f
```

Combines elements to generate an element that is suitable for describing a paper's location within a journal.

```
(book-location [#:edition edition  
  #:publisher publisher]) → element?
```



```
edition : any/c = #f
publisher : any/c = #f
```

Combines elements to generate an element that is suitable for describing a book's location.

```
(techrpt-location [#:institution institution
                  #:number number]) → element?
  institution : edition = any/c
  number : any/c
```

Combines elements to generate an element that is suitable for describing a technical report's location.

```
(dissertation-location [#:institution institution
                       #:degree degree]) → element?
  institution : edition = any/c
  degree : any/c = "PhD"
```

Combines elements to generate an element that is suitable for describing a dissertation.

```
(author-name first last [#:suffix suffix]) → element?
  first : any/c
  last : any/c
  suffix : any/c = #f
```

Combines elements to generate an element that is suitable for describing an author's name, especially where the last name is not merely a sequence of ASCII alphabet letters or where the name has a suffix (such as "Jr.").

```
(authors name ...) → element?
  name : any/c
```

Combines multiple author elements into one, so that it is rendered and alphabetized appropriately. If a *name* is a string, it is parsed in the same way as by `make-bib`.

```
(org-author-name name) → element?
  name : any/c
```

Converts an element for an organization name to one suitable for use as a bib-value author.

```
(other-authors) → element?
```

Generates an element that is suitable for use as a "others" author. When combined with

another author element via [authors](#), the one created by [other-authors](#) renders as “et al.”

```
(editor name) → element?  
  name : name/c
```

Takes an author-name element and create one that represents the editor of a collection. If a *name* is a string, it is parsed in the same way as by [make-bib](#).

4 Footnotes

```
(require scriblib/footnote)
```

```
(note pre-content ...) → element?  
pre-content : pre-content?
```

Creates a margin note for HTML and a footnote for Latex/PDF output.

```
(define-footnote footnote-id footnote-part-id)
```

Binds *footnote-id* to a form like `note` that generates a footnote in HTML output as well as Latex/PDF output. To trigger the HTML output of the footnotes that are registered through *footnote-id*, the function bound to *footnote-part-id* must be called at a position that corresponds the bottom of the HTML page. (The generated section will not show a title or appear in a table of contents; it will look like a footnote area.)

Beware that any content passed to *footnote-id* will occur twice in at least an intermediate form of the document, and perhaps also in the rendered form of the document. Consequently, the content passed to *footnote-id* should not bind link targets or include other one-time declarations.

5 Conditional Content

```
(require scriblib/render-cond)
```

As much as possible, Scribble documents should be independent of the target format for rendering the document. To customize generated output, use styles plus “back end” configurations for each target format (see §7.9 “Extending and Configuring Scribble Output” in *Scribble: Racket Documentation Tool*).

As a last resort, the `cond-element` and `cond-block` forms support varying the document content depending on the target format. More precisely, they generate parts of a document where content is delayed until the traverse pass of document rendering. Format detection relies on the `'scribble:current-render-mode` registration that is accessible through a `traverse-element` or `traverse-block`.

The syntax of `cond-element` and `cond-block` is based on SRFI-0.

```
(cond-element [feature-requirement body ...+])  
(cond-element [feature-requirement body ...+] [else body ...+])
```

```
feature-requirement = identifier  
                    | (not feature-requirement)  
                    | (and feature-requirement ...)  
                    | (or feature-requirement ...)
```

Generates a `traverse-element` whose replacement content is produced by the `body` of one of the first matching `cond-element` clause.

A `feature-requirement` can be any identifier; a useful identifier is one whose symbol form can appear in a `'scribble:current-render-mode` list. The identifier matches when its symbol form is in the `'scribble:current-render-mode` list. Typically, the identifier is `html`, `latex`, or `text` to indicate the corresponding rendering target.

A `(not feature-requirement)` test matches when `feature-requirement` does not match, and so on. An `else` clause always matches. If no `else` clause is present and no clause matches, then the `exn:fail:contract` exception is raised. Similarly, if the result of the selected `body` is not content according to `content?`, then the `exn:fail:contract` exception is raised.

```
(cond-block [feature-requirement body ...+])  
(cond-block [feature-requirement body ...+] [else body ...+])
```

Like `cond-element`, but generates a `traverse-block` where the selected `body` must produce a block according to `block?`.