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Create tabbed content in Sphinx documentation when building HTML.
To enable the extension in Sphinx, add the following to your conf.py:

```
extensions = ['sphinx_tabs.tabs']
```

If you are using Read The Docs for building your documentation, the extension must be added as a requirement. Please add `sphinx-tabs` to `requirements.txt` at the root of the project or in your docs folder.
If needed, there is a configuration option to allow additional builders to be considered compatible. For example, to add the `linkcheck` builder, add the following to your `conf.py`:

```python
sphinx_tabs_valid_builders = ['linkcheck']
```

By default, tabs can be closed by selecting the open tab. This functionality can be disabled using the `sphinx_tabs_disable_tab_closing` configuration option:

```python
sphinx_tabs_disable_tab_closing = True
```

Custom lexers that have been loaded in the sphinx `conf.py` can be used with `code-tabs`:

```python
def setup(app):
    app.add_lexer('alias', MyCustomLexer())
```

By default, the extension loads predefined CSS styles for tabs. To disable the CSS from loading, add the following to your `conf.py`:

```python
sphinx_tabs_disable_css_loading = True
```
All *sphinx-tabs* use the `tabs` directive to define a tab set. Basic tabs are added using the `tab` directive, which takes the tab’s label as an argument:

```plaintext
.. tabs::
   .. tab:: Apples
       Apples are green, or sometimes red.
   .. tab:: Pears
       Pears are green.
   .. tab:: Oranges
       Oranges are orange.
```

These will appear as:

Apples

Pears

Oranges

Apples are green, or sometimes red.

Pears are green.

Oranges are orange.

The contents of each tab can be displayed by clicking on the tab that you wish to show. Clicking on the tab that is currently open will hide the tab’s content, leaving only the tab set labels visible.

Alternatively, tab sets can be focused using Tab. The Left Arrow and Right Arrow keys can then be used to navigate across the tab set and Enter can be used to select a tab.
Tabs can be nested inside one another:

```markdown
.. tabs::
    .. tab:: Stars
        .. tabs::
            .. tab:: The Sun
                The closest star to us.
            .. tab:: Proxima Centauri
                The second closest star to us.
        .. tab:: Polaris
            The North Star.
    .. tab:: Moons
        .. tabs::
            .. tab:: The Moon
                Orbits the Earth
            .. tab:: Titan
                Orbits Jupiter
```

Nested tabs appear as:
Stars
Moons
The Sun
Proxima Centauri
Polaris
The closest star to us.
The second closest star to us.
The North Star.
The Moon
Titan
Orbits the Earth
Orbits Jupiter
When multiple tab sets contain related content, the `group-tab` directive can be used to create group tabs:

```markdown
.. tabs::
   .. group-tab:: Linux
      Linux tab content - tab set 1
   .. group-tab:: Mac OSX
      Mac OSX tab content - tab set 1
   .. group-tab:: Windows
      Windows tab content - tab set 1
.. tabs::
   .. group-tab:: Linux
      Linux tab content - tab set 2
   .. group-tab:: Mac OSX
      Mac OSX tab content - tab set 2
   .. group-tab:: Windows
      Windows tab content - tab set 2
```
Windows

Linux tab content - tab set 2

Mac OSX tab content - tab set 2

Windows tab content - tab set 2

The tab selection in these groups is synchronised, so selecting the ‘Linux’ tab of one tab set will open the ‘Linux’ tab contents in all tab sets on the current page.

If permitted by the user’s browser, the last selected group tab will be remembered when changing page in the current session. As such, if any tabsets on the next page contain a tab with the same label it will be selected.
A common use of group tabs is to show code examples in multiple programming languages. The `code-tab` directive creates a group tab and treats the tab content as a `code-block`.

The first argument to a `code-tab` is the name of the language to use for code highlighting, while the optional second argument is a custom label for the tab. By default, the tab is labelled using the lexer name. The tab label is used to group tabs, so the same custom label should be used to group related tabs.

```
.. tabs::
   .. code-tab:: c
       C Main Function
   .. code-tab:: c++
       C++ Main Function
   .. code-tab:: py
       Python Main Function
   .. code-tab:: java
       Java Main Function
   .. code-tab:: julia
       Julia Main Function
   .. code-tab:: fortran
       Fortran Main Function
   .. code-tab:: r R
       R Main Function
.. tabs::
   .. code-tab:: c
```
int main(const int argc, const char **argv) {
    return 0;
}

.. code-tab:: c++

    int main(const int argc, const char **argv) {
        return 0;
    }

.. code-tab:: py

    def main():
        return

.. code-tab:: java

    class Main {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            
        }
    }

.. code-tab:: julia

    function main()
    end

.. code-tab:: fortran

    PROGRAM main
    END PROGRAM main

.. code-tab:: r

    main <- function() {
        return(0)
    }
Python Main Function

```python
def main():
    return 0
```

Java Main Function

```java
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
    }
}
```

Julia Main Function

```julia
function main()
    return
end
```

Fortran Main Function

```fortran
PROGRAM main
END PROGRAM
```

R Main Function

```r
main <- function() {
    return(0)
}
```

C

C++

Python

Java

Julia

Fortran

R

```
int main(const int argc, const char **argv) {
    return 0;
}
```

```python
int main(const int argc, const char **argv) {
    return 0;
}
```

```
def main():
    return
```

Code tabs support highlighting using custom syntax highlighters that have been loaded in the sphinx configuration. To use custom lexers, pass the lexers alias as the first argument of `code-tab`. 

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