sphinx-tabs

unknown

Oct 22, 2023

CONTENTS

1 Installation 3

2 Sphinx Configuration 5

3 Basic Tabs 7

4 Nested Tabs 9

5 Group Tabs 11

6 Code Tabs 13

Create tabbed content in Sphinx documentation when building HTML.

CHAPTER

ONE

INSTALLATION

```
pip install sphinx-tabs
```

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.

CHAPTER

TWO

SPHINX CONFIGURATION

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*:

```
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:

```
sphinx_tabs_disable_tab_closing = True
```

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

```
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*:

```
sphinx_tabs_disable_css_loading = True
```

CHAPTER

THREE

BASIC TABS

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:

```
.. tabs::

   .. tab:: Apples

      Apples are green, or sometimes red.

   .. tab:: Pears

      Pears are green.

   .. tab:: Oranges

      Oranges are orange.
```

These will appear as:

Apples

Apples are green, or sometimes red.

Pears

Pears are green.

Oranges

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.

CHAPTER

FOUR

NESTED TABS

Tabs can be nested inside one another:

```
.. 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

The Sun

The closest star to us.

Proxima Centauri

The second closest star to us.

Polaris

The North Star.

Moons

The Moon

Orbits the Earth

Titan

Orbits Jupiter

CHAPTER

FIVE

GROUP TABS

When multiple tab sets contain related content, the *group-tab* directive can be used to create group tabs:

```
.. 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
```

Linux

Linux tab content - tab set 1

Mac OSX

Mac OSX tab content - tab set 1

Windows

Windows tab content - tab set 1

Linux

Linux tab content - tab set 2

Mac OSX

Mac OSX tab content - tab set 2

Windows

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.

CHAPTER

SIX

CODE TABS

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
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
        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 R

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

C

```
C Main Function
```

C++

```
C++ Main Function
```

Python

```
Python Main Function
```

Java

```
Java Main Function
```

Julia

```
Julia Main Function
```

Fortran

```
Fortran Main Function
```

R

```
R Main Function
```

C

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

C++

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

Python

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

Java

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

Julia

```
function main()
end
```

Fortran

```
PROGRAM main
END PROGRAM main
```

R

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

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*.

Note: Sphinx's *include* directive does not work inside *code-tab*. Use *tab* or *group-tab* instead.