Docusaurus v2

Table of contents:

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Introduction

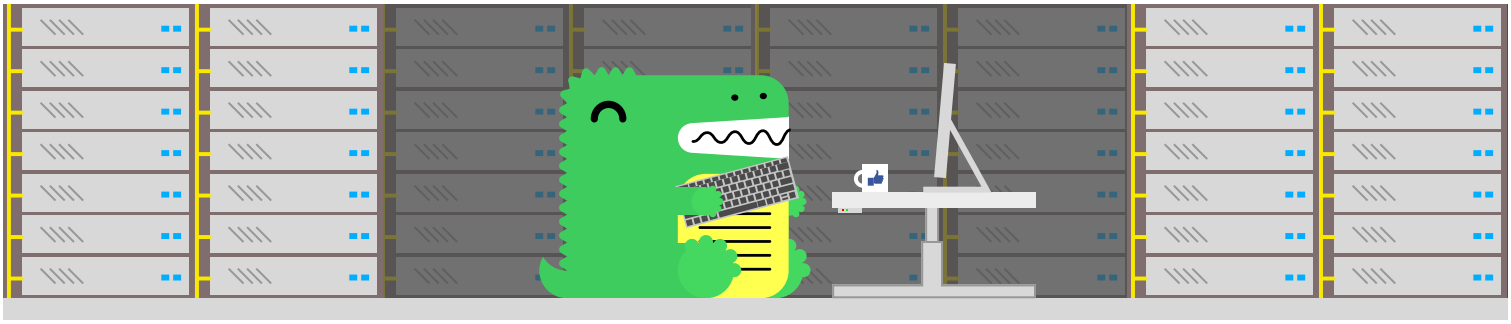
⚡ Docusaurus will help you ship a **beautiful documentation site in no time**.

🤖 Building a custom tech stack is expensive. Instead, **focus on your content** and just write Markdown files.

🏗 Ready for more? Use **advanced features** like versioning, i18n, search and theme customizations.

🚀 Check the **best Docusaurus sites** for inspiration and read some **testimonials**.

😳 Docusaurus is a **static-site generator**. It builds a **single-page application** with a fast client-side navigation, leveraging the full power of **React** to make your site interactive. It provides out-of-the-box **documentation features**, but can be used to create **any kind of site** (personal website, product, blog, marketing landing pages, etc).



Fast Track ⏱

Understand Docusaurus in **5 minutes** by playing!

Create a new Docusaurus site and follow the **very short** embedded tutorial.

Install Node.js and create a new Docusaurus site:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init my-website classic
```

Start the site:

```
cd my-website
npx docusaurus start
```

Open `http://localhost:3000` and follow the tutorial.

TIP

Use **new.docusaurus.io** to test Docusaurus immediately in your browser!

Or read the **5 minutes tutorial** online.

Disclaimer

Docusaurus v2 is **beta** but already quite stable and widely used.

We highly encourage you to **use Docusaurus v2 over Docusaurus v1**, as Docusaurus v1 will be deprecated soon.

A lot of users are already using Docusaurus v2 (trends).

Use Docusaurus v2 if:

- ✅ You want a modern Jamstack documentation site
- ✅ You want a single-page application (SPA) with client-side routing
- ✅ You want the full power of React and MDX
- ✅ You do not need support for IE11

Use Docusaurus v1 if:

- ❌ You don't want a single-page application (SPA)
- ❌ You need support for IE11

Features

Docusaurus is built with high attention to the developer and contributor experience.

- ⚛️ **Built with ❤️ and React**
  - Extend and customize with React
  - Gain full control of your site's browsing experience by providing your own React components
- **Pluggable**
  - Bootstrap your site with a basic template, then use advanced features and plugins
  - Open source your plugins to share with the community
- 🎨 **Developer experience**
  - Start writing your docs right now
  - Universal configuration entry point to make it more maintainable by contributors
  - Hot reloading with lightning fast incremental build on changes
  - Route-based code and data splitting
  - Publish to GitHub Pages, Netlify, Vercel and other deployment services with ease

Our shared goal — to help your users find what they need fast, and understand your products better. We share with you our best practices helping you build your doc site right and well.

- 🎯 **SEO friendly**
  - HTML files are statically generated for every possible path
  - page-specific SEO to help your users land on your official docs directly relating their problems at hand
- 📝 **Powered by MDX**
  - Write interactive components via JSX and React embedded in markdown
  - Share your code in live editors to get your users love your products on the spot
- 🔍 **Search** - Your full site is searchable
- 💾 **Document Versioning** - Helps you keep documentation in sync with project releases.
- 🌍 **i18n** - Translate your site in multiple locales

Docusaurus 2 is born to be compassionately accessible to all your users, and lightning fast.

- ⚡ **Lightning fast** - Docusaurus 2 follows the PRPL Pattern that makes sure your content loads blazing fast
- 🦖 **Accessible** - Attention to accessibility, making your site equally accessible to all users

Design principles

- **Little to learn** - Docusaurus should be easy to learn and use as the API is quite small. Most things will still be achievable by users, even if it takes them more code and more time to write. Not having abstractions is better than having the wrong abstractions, and we don't want users to have to hack around the wrong abstractions. Mandatory talk - Minimal API Surface Area.
- **Intuitive** - Users will not feel overwhelmed when looking at the project directory of a Docusaurus project or adding new features. It should look intuitive and easy to build on top of, using approaches they are familiar with.
- **Layered architecture** - The separations of concerns between each layer of our stack (content/theming/styling) should be clear - well-abstracted and modular.
- **Sensible defaults** - Common and popular performance optimizations and configurations will be done for users but they are given the option to override them.
- **No vendor-lock in** - Users are not required to use the default plugins or CSS, although they are highly encouraged to. Certain core lower-level infra level pieces like React Loadable, React Router cannot be swapped because we do default performance optimization on them. But not higher level ones, such as choice of Markdown engines, CSS frameworks, CSS methodology will be entirely up to users.

We believe that as developers, knowing how a library works is helpful in allowing us to become better at using it. Hence we're dedicating effort into explaining the architecture and various components of Docusaurus with the hope that users reading it will gain a deeper understanding of the tool and be even more proficient in using it.

Comparison with other tools

Across all static site generators, Docusaurus has a unique focus on documentation sites and has many out-of-the-box features.

We've also studied other main static site generators and would like to share our insights on the comparison, hopefully to help you navigate through the prismatic choices out there.

Gatsby

Gatsby is packed with a lot of features, has a rich ecosystem of plugins and is capable of doing everything that Docusaurus does. Naturally, that comes at a cost of a higher learning curve. Gatsby does many things well and is suitable for building many types of websites. On the other hand, Docusaurus tries to do one thing super well - be the best tool for writing and publishing content.

GraphQL is also pretty core to Gatsby, although you don't necessarily need GraphQL to build a Gatsby site. In most cases when building static websites, you won't need the flexibility that GraphQL provides.

Many aspects of Docusaurus 2 were inspired by the best things about Gatsby and it's a great alternative.

Dokz is a Gatsby theme to build documentation website. It is currently less featured than Docusaurus.

Next.js

Next.js is another very popular hybrid React framework. It can help you build a good documentation website, but it is not opinionated toward the documentation use-case, and it will require a lot more work to implement what Docusaurus provides out-of-the-box.

Nextra is an opinionated static-site-generator built on top of Next.js. It is currently less featured than Docusaurus.

VuePress

VuePress has many similarities with Docusaurus - both focus heavily on content-centric website and provides tailored documentation features out of the box. However, VuePress is powered by Vue, while Docusaurus is powered by React. If you want a Vue-based solution, VuePress would be a decent choice.

MkDocs

MkDocs is a popular Python static-site-generator with value proposition similar to Docusaurus.

It is a good option if you don't need a single-page application, and don't plan to leverage React.

Material for MkDocs is a beautiful theme.

Docsify

Docsify makes it easy to create a documentation website, but is not a static-site generator and is not SEO friendly.

GitBook

GitBook has very clean design and has been used by many open source projects. With its focus shifting towards a commercial product rather than an open-source tool, many of its requirements no longer fit the needs as an open source project's documentation site. As a result, many have turned to other products. You may read about Redux's switch to Docusaurus here.

Currently, GitBook is only free for open-source and non-profit teams. Docusaurus is free for everyone.

Jekyll

Jekyll is one of the most mature static site generators around and has been a great tool to use — in fact, before Docusaurus, most of Facebook's Open Source websites are/were built on Jekyll! It is extremely simple to get started. We want to bring a similar developer experience as building a static site with Jekyll.

In comparison with statically generated HTML and interactivity added using `<script />` tags, Docusaurus sites are React apps. Using modern JavaScript ecosystem tooling, we hope to set new standards on doc sites performance, asset build pipeline and optimizations, and ease to setup.

Staying informed

- GitHub
- Twitter
- Blog
- Discord

Something missing?

If you find issues with the documentation or have suggestions on how to improve the documentation or the project in general, please file an issue for us, or send a tweet mentioning the @docusaurus Twitter account.

For new feature requests, you can create a post on our Canny board, which is a handy tool for roadmapping and allows for sorting by upvotes, which gives the core team a better indicator of what features are in high demand, as compared to GitHub issues which are harder to triage. Refrain from making a Pull Request for new features (especially large ones) as someone might already be working on it or will be part of our roadmap. Talk to us first!

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Installation

Docusaurus is essentially a set of npm packages.

> **TIP**
>
> Use the **Fast Track** to understand Docusaurus in **5 minutes** ⏱!
>
> Use **new.docusaurus.io** to test Docusaurus immediately in your browser!

Requirements

- Node.js version >= 12.13.0 or above (which can be checked by running `node -v`). You can use nvm for managing multiple Node versions on a single machine installed
- Yarn version >= 1.5 (which can be checked by running `yarn --version`). Yarn is a performant package manager for JavaScript and replaces the `npm` client. It is not strictly necessary but highly encouraged.

Scaffold project website

The easiest way to install Docusaurus is to use the command line tool that helps you scaffold a skeleton Docusaurus website. You can run this command anywhere in a new empty repository or within an existing repository, it will create a new directory containing the scaffolded files.

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init [name] [template]
```

Example:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init my-website classic
```

If you do not specify `name` or `template`, it will prompt you for them. We recommend the `classic` template so that you can get started quickly and it contains features found in Docusaurus 1. The `classic`

template contains `@docusaurus/preset-classic` which includes standard documentation, a blog, custom pages, and a CSS framework (with dark mode support). You can get up and running extremely quickly with the classic template and customize things later on when you have gained more familiarity with Docusaurus.

[FB-Only]: If you are setting up a new Docusaurus website for a Facebook open source project, use the `facebook` template instead, which comes with some useful Facebook-specific defaults:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init my-website facebook
```

[Experimental]: If you want setting up a new website using bootstrap, use the `bootstrap` template, like the following:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init my-website bootstrap
```

If you want to skip installing dependencies, use the `--skip-install` option, like the following:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init my-website classic --skip-install
```

Project structure

Assuming you chose the classic template and named your site `my-website`, you will see the following files generated under a new directory `my-website/`:

```
my-website
├── blog
│   ├── 2019-05-28-hola.md
│   ├── 2019-05-29-hello-world.md
│   └── 2020-05-30-welcome.md
├── docs
│   ├── doc1.md
│   ├── doc2.md
│   ├── doc3.md
│   └── mdx.md
├── src
│   ├── css
│   │   └── custom.css
│   └── pages
```

```
│       ├── styles.module.css
│       └── index.js
├── static
│   └── img
├── docusaurus.config.js
├── package.json
├── README.md
├── sidebars.js
└── yarn.lock
```

Project structure rundown

- `/blog/` - Contains the blog Markdown files. You can delete the directory if you do not want/need a blog. More details can be found in the blog guide
- `/docs/` - Contains the Markdown files for the docs. Customize the order of the docs sidebar in `sidebars.js`. More details can be found in the docs guide
- `/src/` - Non-documentation files like pages or custom React components. You don't have to strictly put your non-documentation files in here but putting them under a centralized directory makes it easier to specify in case you need to do some sort of linting/processing
  - `/src/pages` - Any files within this directory will be converted into a website page. More details can be found in the pages guide
- `/static/` - Static directory. Any contents inside here will be copied into the root of the final `build` directory
- `/docusaurus.config.js` - A config file containing the site configuration. This is the equivalent of `siteConfig.js` in Docusaurus v1
- `/package.json` - A Docusaurus website is a React app. You can install and use any npm packages you like in them
- `/sidebar.js` - Used by the documentation to specify the order of documents in the sidebar

Running the development server

To preview your changes as you edit the files, you can run a local development server that will serve your website and reflect the latest changes.

npm **Yarn**

```
cd my-website
npm run start
```

By default, a browser window will open at http://localhost:3000.

Congratulations! You have just created your first Docusaurus site! Browse around the site to see what's available.

Build

Docusaurus is a modern static website generator so we need to build the website into a directory of static contents and put it on a web server so that it can be viewed. To build the website:

npm Yarn

```
npm run build
```

and contents will be generated within the `/build` directory, which can be copied to any static file hosting service like GitHub pages, Vercel or Netlify. Check out the docs on deployment for more details.

Updating your Docusaurus version

There are many ways to update your Docusaurus version. One guaranteed way is to manually change the version number in `package.json` to the desired version. Note that all `@docusaurus/`-namespaced packages should be using the same version.

IMPORTANT

Please update to the latest Docusaurus 2 version shown at the top of the page, not what is shown below.

package.json

```
"dependencies": {
```

```
  "@docusaurus/core": "^2.0.0-alpha.49",
  "@docusaurus/preset-classic": "^2.0.0-alpha.49",
  // ...
}
```

Then, in the directory containing `package.json`, run your package manager's install command:

npm Yarn

```
npm install
```

To check that the update occurred successfully, run:

npm Yarn

```
npx docusaurus --version
```

You should see the correct version as output.

Alternatively, if you are using Yarn, you can do:

```
yarn upgrade @docusaurus/core@2.0.0-alpha.49 @docusaurus/preset-classic@2.0.0-alpha.49
```

Problems?

Ask for help on Stack Overflow, on our GitHub repository or Twitter.

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Configuration

Docusaurus has a unique take on configurations. We encourage you to congregate information of your site into one place. We guard the fields of this file, and facilitate making this data object accessible across your site.

Keeping a well-maintained `docusaurus.config.js` helps you, your collaborators, and your open source contributors be able to focus on documentation while still being able to customize the site.

What goes into a `docusaurus.config.js`?

You should not have to write your `docusaurus.config.js` from scratch even if you are developing your site. All templates come with a `docusaurus.config.js` that includes defaults for the common options.

However, it can be helpful if you have a high-level understanding of how the configurations are designed and implemented.

The high-level overview of Docusaurus configuration can be categorized into:

For exact reference to each of the configurable fields, you may refer to `docusaurus.config.js` **API reference**.

Site metadata

Site metadata contains the essential global metadata such as `title`, `url`, `baseUrl` and `favicon`.

They are used in a number of places such as your site's title and headings, browser tab icon, social sharing (Facebook, Twitter) information or even to generate the correct path to serve your static files.

Deployment configurations

Deployment configurations such as `projectName` and `organizationName` are used when you deploy your site with the `deploy` command.

It is recommended to check the deployment docs for more information.

Theme, plugin, and preset configurations

List the theme, plugins, and presets for your site in the `themes`, `plugins`, and `presets` fields, respectively. These are typically npm packages:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: [
    '@docusaurus/plugin-content-blog',
    '@docusaurus/plugin-content-pages',
  ],
  themes: ['@docusaurus/theme-classic'],
};
```

They can also be loaded from local directories:

docusaurus.config.js

```
const path = require('path');

module.exports = {
  // ...
  themes: [path.resolve(__dirname, '/path/to/docusaurus-local-theme')],
};
```

To specify options for a plugin or theme, replace the name of the plugin or theme in the config file with an array containing the name and an options object:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-blog',
      {
        path: 'blog',
        routeBasePath: 'blog',
        include: ['*.md', '*.mdx'],
        // ...
```

```
      },
    ],
    '@docusaurus/plugin-content-pages',
  ],
};
```

To specify options for a plugin or theme that is bundled in a preset, pass the options through the `presets` field. In this example, `docs` refers to `@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs` and `theme` refers to `@docusaurus/theme-classic`.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebars.js'),
        },
        theme: {
          customCss: [require.resolve('./src/css/custom.css')],
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

For further help configuring themes, plugins, and presets, see Using Themes, Using Plugins, and Using Presets.

Custom configurations

Docusaurus guards `docusaurus.config.js` from unknown fields. To add custom fields, define them in `customFields`.

Example:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
```

```
  // ...
  customFields: {
    image: '',
    keywords: [],
  },
  // ...
};
```

Accessing configuration from components

Your configuration object will be made available to all the components of your site. And you may access them via React context as `siteConfig`.

Basic example:

```
import React from 'react';
import useDocusaurusContext from '@docusaurus/useDocusaurusContext';

const Hello = () => {
  const {siteConfig} = useDocusaurusContext();
  const {title, tagline} = siteConfig;

  return <div>{`${title} · ${tagline}`}</div>;
};
```

TIP

If you just want to use those fields on the client side, you could create your own JS files and import them as ES6 modules, there is no need to put them in `docusaurus.config.js`.

Customizing Babel Configuration

For new Docusaurus projects, we automatically generated a `babel.config.js` in project root.

babel.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [require.resolve('@docusaurus/core/lib/babel/preset')],
```

```
};
```

Most of the times, this configuration will work just fine. If you want to customize it, you can directly edit this file to customize babel configuration. For your changes to take effect, you need to restart Docusaurus devserver.

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TypeScript Support

Setup

Docusaurus supports writing and using TypeScript theme components. To start using TypeScript, add `@docusaurus/module-type-aliases` and some `@types` dependencies to your project:

npm | Yarn

```
npm install --save-dev typescript @docusaurus/module-type-aliases @types/react
@types/react-router-dom @types/react-helmet @tsconfig/docusaurus
```

Then add `tsconfig.json` to your project root with the following content:

tsconfig.json

```
{
  "extends": "@tsconfig/docusaurus/tsconfig.json",
  "include": ["src/"]
}
```

Docusaurus doesn't use this `tsconfig.json` to compile your project. It is added just for a nicer Editor experience, although you can choose to run `tsc` to type check your code for yourself or on CI.

Now you can start writing TypeScript theme components.

Swizzling TypeScript theme components

For themes that supports TypeScript theme components, you can add the `--typescript` flag to the end of swizzling command to get TypeScript source code. For example, the following command will generate `index.tsx` and `styles.module.css` into `src/theme/Footer`.

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-classic Footer -- --typescript
```

At this moment, the only official Docusaurus theme that supports TypeScript theme components is `@docusaurus/theme-classic`. If you are a Docusaurus theme package author who wants to add TypeScript support, see the Lifecycle APIs docs.

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Creating Pages

In this section, we will learn about creating pages in Docusaurus.

This is useful for creating **one-off standalone pages** like a showcase page, playground page or support page.

The functionality of pages is powered by `@docusaurus/plugin-content-pages`.

You can use React components, or Markdown.

> **NOTE**
>
> Pages do not have sidebars, only docs have.

Add a React page

Create a file `/src/pages/helloReact.js`:

/src/pages/helloReact.js

```
import React from 'react';
import Layout from '@theme/Layout';

function Hello() {
  return (
    <Layout title="Hello">
      <div
        style={{
          display: 'flex',
          justifyContent: 'center',
          alignItems: 'center',
          height: '50vh',
          fontSize: '20px',
        }}>
        <p>
          Edit <code>pages/hello.js</code> and save to reload.
        </p>
      </div>
```

```
    </Layout>
  );
}

export default Hello;
```

Once you save the file, the development server will automatically reload the changes. Now open `http://localhost:3000/helloReact`, you will see the new page you just created.

Each page doesn't come with any styling. You will need to import the `Layout` component from `@theme/Layout` and wrap your contents within that component if you want the navbar and/or footer to appear.

TIP

You can also create TypeScript pages with the `.tsx` extension (`helloReact.tsx`).

Add a Markdown page

Create a file `/src/pages/helloMarkdown.md`:

/src/pages/helloMarkdown.md

```
---
title: my hello page title
description: my hello page description
hide_table_of_contents: true
---

# Hello

How are you?
```

In the same way, a page will be created at `http://localhost:3000/helloMarkdown`.

Markdown pages are less flexible than React pages, because it always uses the theme layout.

Here's an example Markdown page.

TIP

You can use the full power of React in Markdown pages too, refer to the MDX documentation.

Routing

If you are familiar with other static site generators like Jekyll and Next, this routing approach will feel familiar to you. Any JavaScript file you create under `/src/pages/` directory will be automatically converted to a website page, following the `/src/pages/` directory hierarchy. For example:

- `/src/pages/index.js` → `<baseUrl>`
- `/src/pages/foo.js` → `<baseUrl>/foo`
- `/src/pages/foo/test.js` → `<baseUrl>/foo/test`
- `/src/pages/foo/index.js` → `<baseUrl>/foo/`

In this component-based development era, it is encouraged to co-locate your styling, markup and behavior together into components. Each page is a component, and if you need to customize your page design with your own styles, we recommend co-locating your styles with the page component in its own directory. For example, to create a "Support" page, you could do one of the following:

- Add a `/src/pages/support.js` file
- Create a `/src/pages/support/` directory and a `/src/pages/support/index.js` file.

The latter is preferred as it has the benefits of letting you put files related to the page within that directory. For example, a CSS module file (`styles.module.css`) with styles meant to only be used on the "Support" page. **Note:** this is merely a recommended directory structure and you will still need to manually import the CSS module file within your component module (`support/index.js`). By default, any Markdown or Javascript file starting with `_` will be ignored, and no routes will be created for that file (see the `exclude` option).

```
my-website
├── src
│   └── pages
│       ├── styles.module.css
│       ├── index.js
│       ├──_ignored.js
│       └── support
│           ├── index.js
```

```
|           └── styles.module.css
.
```

:::caution

All JavaScript/TypeScript files within the `src/pages/` directory will have corresponding website paths generated for them. If you want to create reusable components into that directory, use the `exclude` option (by default, files prefixed with `_`, test files(`.test.js`) and files in `__tests__` directory are not turned into pages).

:::

Using React

React is used as the UI library to create pages. Every page component should export a React component, and you can leverage on the expressiveness of React to build rich and interactive content.

Duplicate Routes

You may accidentally create multiple pages that are meant to be accessed on the same route. When this happens, Docusaurus will warn you about duplicate routes when you run `yarn start` or `yarn build`, but the site will still be built successfully. The page that was created last will be accessible, but it will override other conflicting pages. To resolve this issue, you should modify or remove any conflicting routes.

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Docs Introduction

The docs feature provides users with a way to organize Markdown files in a hierarchical format.

Document ID

Every document has a unique `id`. By default, a document `id` is the name of the document (without the extension) relative to the root docs directory.

For example, `greeting.md` id is `greeting` and `guide/hello.md` id is `guide/hello`.

```
website # Root directory of your site
└── docs
    ├── greeting.md
    └── guide
        └── hello.md
```

However, the **last part** of the `id` can be defined by user in the front matter. For example, if `guide/hello.md`'s content is defined as below, its final `id` is `guide/part1`.

```
---
id: part1
---
Lorem ipsum
```

If you want more control over the last part of the document URL, it is possible to add a `slug` (defaults to the `id`).

```
---
id: part1
slug: part1.html
---
Lorem ipsum
```

NOTE

It is possible to use:

- absolute slugs: `slug: /mySlug`, `slug: /`...
- relative slugs: `slug: mySlug`, `slug: ./../mySlug`...

Home page docs

If you want a document to be available at the root, and have a path like `https://docusaurus.io/docs/`, you can use the slug frontmatter:

```
---
id: my-home-doc
slug: /
---
Lorem ipsum
```

Docs-only mode

If you only want the documentation feature, you can run your Docusaurus 2 site without a landing page and display your documentation page as the index page instead.

To enable docs-only mode, set the docs plugin `routeBasePath: '/'`, and use the frontmatter `slug: /` on the document that should be the index page (more infos).

CAUTION

You should delete the existing homepage at `./src/pages/index.js`, or else there will be two files mapping to the same route!

TIP

There's also a "blog-only mode" for those who only want to use the blog feature of Docusaurus 2. You can use the same method detailed above. Follow the setup instructions on Blog-only mode.

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Create a doc

Create a markdown file, `greeting.md`, and place it under the `docs` directory.

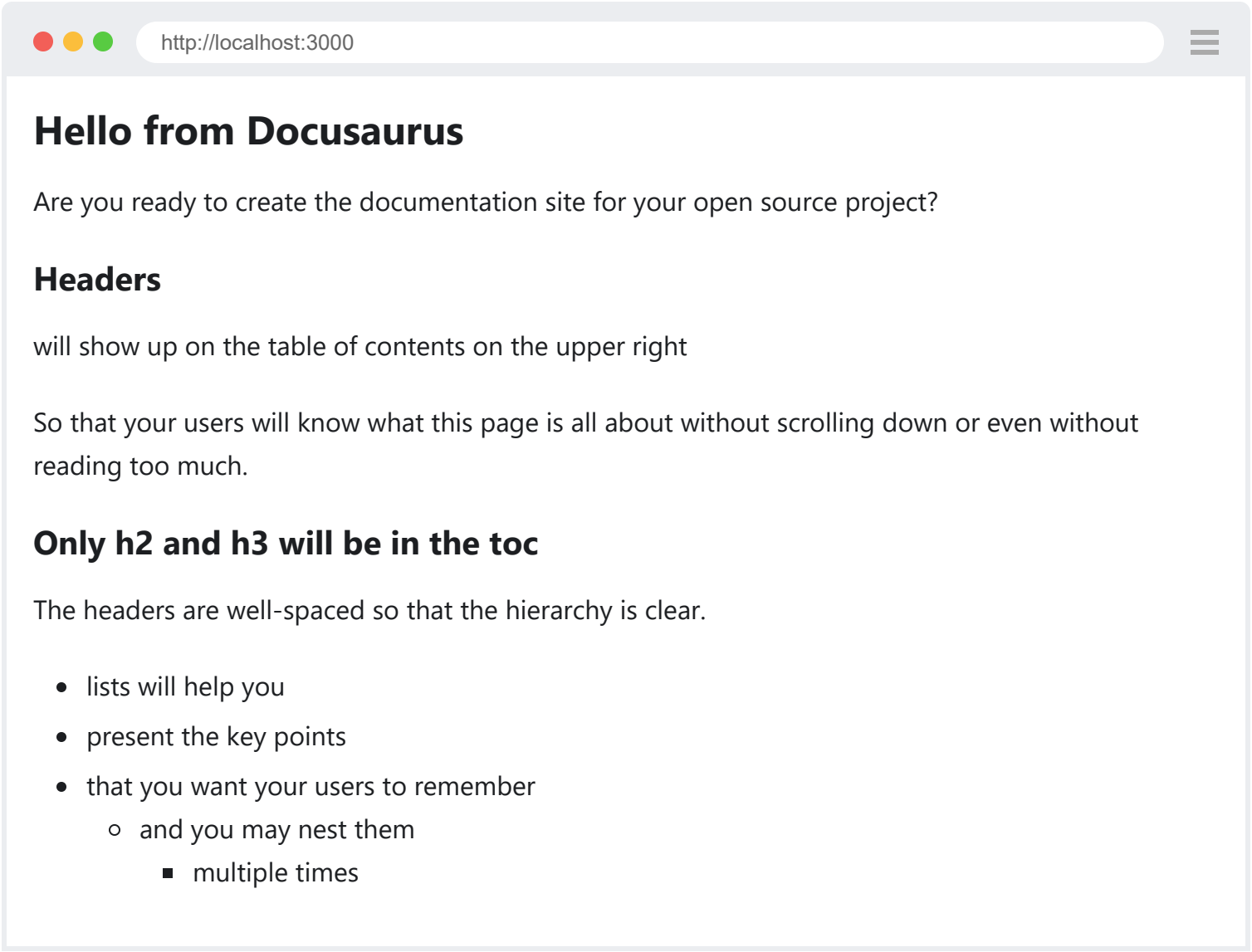
```
website # root directory of your site
├── docs
│   └── greeting.md
├── src
│   └── pages
├── docusaurus.config.js
├── ...
```

At the top of the file, specify `id` and `title` in the front matter, so that Docusaurus will pick them up correctly when generating your site.

```
---
id: greeting
title: Hello
---

## Hello from Docusaurus

Are you ready to create the documentation site for your open source project?

### Headers

will show up on the table of contents on the upper right

So that your users will know what this page is all about without scrolling down or even
without reading too much.

### Only h2 and h3 will be in the toc

The headers are well-spaced so that the hierarchy is clear.

- lists will help you
- present the key points
- that you want your users to remember
  - and you may nest them
    - multiple times

### Custom id headers {#custom-id}
```

```
With `{#custom-id}` syntax you can set your own header id.
```

This will render in the browser as follows:



Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Sidebar

Creating a sidebar is useful to:

- Group multiple **related documents**
- **Display a sidebar** on each of those documents
- Provide a **paginated navigation**, with next/previous button

To use sidebars on your Docusaurus site:

1. Define a file that exports a sidebar object.
2. Pass this object into the `@docusaurus/plugin-docs` plugin directly or via `@docusaurus/preset-classic`.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebars.js'),
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Default sidebar

By default, Docusaurus automatically generates a sidebar for you, by using the filesystem structure of the `docs` folder:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
```

```
  mySidebar: [
    {
      type: 'autogenerated',
      dirName: '.', // generate sidebar slice from the docs folder (or
versioned_docs/<version>)
    },
  ],
};
```

You can also define your sidebars explicitly.

Sidebar object

A sidebar is a **tree of sidebar items**.

```
type Sidebar =
  // Normal syntax
  | SidebarItem[]

  // Shorthand syntax
  | Record<
      string, // category label
      SidebarItem[] // category items
    >;
```

A sidebars file can contain **multiple sidebar objects**.

```
type SidebarsFile = Record<
  string, // sidebar id
  Sidebar
>;
```

Example:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  mySidebar: [
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Getting Started',
```

```
      items: ['doc1'],
    },
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Docusaurus',
      items: ['doc2', 'doc3'],
    },
  ],
};
```

Notice the following:

- There is a single sidebar `mySidebar`, containing 5 sidebar items
- `Getting Started` and `Docusaurus` are sidebar categories
- `doc1`, `doc2` and `doc3` are sidebar documents

TIP

Use the **shorthand syntax** to express this sidebar more concisely:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  mySidebar: {
    'Getting started': ['doc1'],
    Docusaurus: ['doc2', 'doc3'],
  },
};
```

Using multiple sidebars

You can create a sidebar for each **set of markdown files** that you want to **group together**.

TIP

The Docusaurus site is a good example of using multiple sidebars:

- Docs
- API

Example:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  tutorialSidebar: {
    'Category A': ['doc1', 'doc2'],
  },
  apiSidebar: ['doc3', 'doc4'],
};
```

NOTE

The keys `tutorialSidebar` and `apiSidebar` are sidebar **technical ids** and do not matter much.

When browsing:

- `doc1` or `doc2`: the `tutorialSidebar` will be displayed
- `doc3` or `doc4`: the `apiSidebar` will be displayed

A **paginated navigation** link documents inside the same sidebar with **next and previous buttons**.

Understanding sidebar items

`SidebarItem` is an item defined in a Sidebar tree.

There are different types of sidebar items:

- **Doc**: link to a doc page, assigning it to the sidebar
- **Ref**: link to a doc page, without assigning it to the sidebar
- **Link**: link to any internal or external page
- **Category**: create a hierarchy of sidebar items
- **Autogenerated**: generate a sidebar slice automatically

Doc: link to a doc

Use the `doc` type to link to a doc page and assign that doc to a sidebar:

```
type SidebarItemDoc =
  // Normal syntax
  | {
      type: 'doc';
      id: string;
      label: string; // Sidebar label text
    }

  // Shorthand syntax
  | string; // docId shortcut
```

Example:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  mySidebar: [
    // Normal syntax:
    {
      type: 'doc',
      id: 'doc1', // document id
      label: 'Getting started', // sidebar label
    },

    // Shorthand syntax:
    'doc2', // document id
  ],
};
```

The `sidebar_label` markdown frontmatter has a higher precedence over the `label` key in `SidebarItemDoc`.

NOTE

Don't assign the same doc to multiple sidebars: use a ref instead.

Ref: link to a doc, without sidebar

Use the `ref` type to link to a doc page without assigning it to a sidebar.

```
type SidebarItemRef = {
```

```
  type: 'ref';
  id: string;
};
```

Example:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  mySidebar: [
    {
      type: 'ref',
      id: 'doc1', // Document id (string).
    },
  ],
};
```

When browsing `doc1`, Docusaurus **will not display** the `mySidebar` sidebar.

Link: link to any page

Use the `link` type to link to any page (internal or external) that is not a doc.

```
type SidebarItemLink = {
  type: 'link';
  label: string;
  href: string;
};
```

Example:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  myLinksSidebar: [
    // External link
    {
      type: 'link',
      label: 'Facebook', // The link label
      href: 'https://facebook.com', // The external URL
    },
```

```
    // Internal link
    {
      type: 'link',
      label: 'Home', // The link label
      href: '/', // The internal path
    },
  ],
};
```

Category: create a hierarchy

Use the `category` type to create a hierarchy of sidebar items.

```
type SidebarItemCategory = {
  type: 'category';
  label: string; // Sidebar label text.
  items: SidebarItem[]; // Array of sidebar items.

  // Category options:
  collapsed: boolean; // Set the category to be collapsed or open by default
};
```

Example:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  docs: [
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Guides',
      collapsed: false,
      items: [
        'creating-pages',
        {
          type: 'category',
          label: 'Docs',
          items: ['introduction', 'sidebar', 'markdown-features', 'versioning'],
        },
      ],
    },
  ],
};
```

TIP

Use the **shorthand syntax** when you don't need **category options**:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  docs: {
    Guides: [
      'creating-pages',
      {
        Docs: ['introduction', 'sidebar', 'markdown-features', 'versioning'],
      },
    ],
  },
};
```

Collapsible categories

For sites with a sizable amount of content, we support the option to expand/collapse a category to toggle the display of its contents. Categories are collapsible by default. If you want them to be always expanded, set `themeConfig.sidebarCollapsible` to `false`:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    sidebarCollapsible: false,
  },
};
```

Expanded categories by default

For docs that have collapsible categories, you may want more fine-grain control over certain categories. If you want specific categories to be always expanded, you can set `collapsed` to `false`:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
```

```
  docs: {
    Guides: [
      'creating-pages',
      {
        type: 'category',
        label: 'Docs',
        collapsed: false,
        items: ['markdown-features', 'sidebar', 'versioning'],
      },
    ],
  },
};
```

Autogenerated: generate a sidebar

Docusaurus can **create a sidebar automatically** from your **filesystem structure**: each folder creates a sidebar category.

An `autogenerated` item is converted by Docusaurus to a **sidebar slice**: a list of items of type `doc` and `category`.

```
type SidebarItemAutogenerated = {
  type: 'autogenerated';
  dirName: string; // Source folder to generate the sidebar slice from (relative to docs)
};
```

Docusaurus can generate a sidebar from your docs folder:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  myAutogeneratedSidebar: [
    {
      type: 'autogenerated',
      dirName: '.', // '.' means the current docs folder
    },
  ],
};
```

You can also use **multiple** `autogenerated` **items** in a sidebar, and interleave them with regular sidebar items:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  mySidebar: [
    'intro',
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Tutorials',
      items: [
        'tutorial-intro',
        {
          type: 'autogenerated',
          dirName: 'tutorials/easy', // Generate sidebar slice from docs/tutorials/easy
        },
        'tutorial-medium',
        {
          type: 'autogenerated',
          dirName: 'tutorials/advanced', // Generate sidebar slice from
docs/tutorials/hard
        },
        'tutorial-end',
      ],
    },
    {
      type: 'autogenerated',
      dirName: 'guides', // Generate sidebar slice from docs/guides
    },
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Community',
      items: ['team', 'chat'],
    },
  ],
};
```

Autogenerated sidebar metadatas

By default, the sidebar slice will be generated in **alphabetical order** (using files and folders names).

If the generated sidebar does not look good, you can assign additional metadatas to docs and categories.

For docs: use additional frontmatter:

docs/tutorials/tutorial-easy.md

```
+ ---
+ sidebar_label: Easy
+ sidebar_position: 2
+ ---

# Easy Tutorial

This is the easy tutorial!
```

For categories: add a `_category_.json` or `_category_.yml` file in the appropriate folder:

docs/tutorials/_category_.json

```
{
  "label": "Tutorial",
  "position": 3
}
```

docs/tutorials/_category_.yml

```
label: 'Tutorial'
position: 2.5 # float position is supported
collapsed: false # keep the category open by default
```

INFO

The position metadata is only used **inside a sidebar slice**: Docusaurus does not re-order other items of your sidebar.

Using number prefixes

A simple way to order an autogenerated sidebar is to prefix docs and folders by number prefixes:

```
docs
├── 01-Intro.md
├── 02-Tutorial Easy
│   ├── 01-First Part.md
│   ├── 02-Second Part.md
│   └── 03-End.md
├── 03-Tutorial Hard
```

```
│   ├── 01-First Part.md
│   ├── 02-Second Part.md
│   ├── 03-Third Part.md
│   └── 04-End.md
└── 04-End.md
```

To make it **easier to adopt**, Docusaurus supports **multiple number prefix patterns**.

By default, Docusaurus will **remove the number prefix** from the doc id, title, label and url paths.

:::caution

Prefer using additional metadatas.

Updating a number prefix can be annoying, as it can require **updating multiple existing markdown links**:

docs/02-Tutorial Easy/01-First Part.md

```
- Check the [Tutorial End](../04-End.md);
+ Check the [Tutorial End](../05-End.md);
```

:::

Customize the sidebar items generator

You can provide a custom `sidebarItemsGenerator` function in the docs plugin (or preset) config:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs',
      {
        sidebarItemsGenerator: async function ({
          defaultSidebarItemsGenerator,
          numberPrefixParser,
          item,
          version,
          docs,
        }) {
          // Example: return an hardcoded list of static sidebar items
          return [
```

```
            {type: 'doc', id: 'doc1'},
            {type: 'doc', id: 'doc2'},
          ];
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

TIP

Re-use and enhance the default generator instead of writing a generator from scratch.

Add, update, filter, re-order the sidebar items according to your use-case:

docusaurus.config.js

```
// Reverse the sidebar items ordering (including nested category items)
function reverseSidebarItems(items) {
  // Reverse items in categories
  const result = items.map((item) => {
    if (item.type === 'category') {
      return {...item, items: reverseSidebarItems(item.items)};
    }
    return item;
  });
  // Reverse items at current level
  result.reverse();
  return result;
}

module.exports = {
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs',
      {
        sidebarItemsGenerator: async function ({
          defaultSidebarItemsGenerator,
          ...args
        }) {
          const sidebarItems = await defaultSidebarItemsGenerator(args);
          return reverseSidebarItems(sidebarItems);
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
```

```
};
```

Hideable sidebar

Using the enabled `themeConfig.hideableSidebar` option, you can make the entire sidebar hidden, allowing you to better focus your users on the content. This is especially useful when content consumption on medium screens (e.g. on tablets).

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    // highlight-starrt
    hideableSidebar: true,
  },
};
```

Passing custom props

To pass in custom props to a swizzled sidebar item, add the optional `customProps` object to any of the items:

```
{
  type: 'doc',
  id: 'doc1',
  customProps: {
    /* props */
  }
}
```

Complex sidebars example

Real-world example from the Docusaurus site:

sidebars.js

```
module.exports = {
  docs: [
    'introduction',
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Getting Started',
      collapsed: false,
      items: ['installation', 'configuration', 'typescript-support'],
    },
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Guides',
      items: [
        'guides/creating-pages',
        {
          Docs: [
            'guides/docs/introduction',
            'guides/docs/create-doc',
            'guides/docs/sidebar',
            'guides/docs/versioning',
            'guides/docs/markdown-features',
            'guides/docs/multi-instance',
          ],
        },
        'blog',
        {
          type: 'category',
          label: 'Markdown Features',
          items: [
            'guides/markdown-features/introduction',
            'guides/markdown-features/react',
            'guides/markdown-features/tabs',
            'guides/markdown-features/code-blocks',
            'guides/markdown-features/admonitions',
            'guides/markdown-features/headings',
            'guides/markdown-features/inline-toc',
            'guides/markdown-features/assets',
            'guides/markdown-features/plugins',
            'guides/markdown-features/math-equations',
          ],
        },
        'styling-layout',
        'static-assets',
        'search',
        'browser-support',
        'deployment',
        {
          type: 'category',
```

```
          label: 'Internationalization',
          items: [
            {
              type: 'doc',
              id: 'i18n/introduction',
              label: 'Introduction',
            },
            {
              type: 'doc',
              id: 'i18n/tutorial',
              label: 'Tutorial',
            },
            {
              type: 'doc',
              id: 'i18n/git',
              label: 'Using Git',
            },
            {
              type: 'doc',
              id: 'i18n/crowdin',
              label: 'Using Crowdin',
            },
          ],
        },
      ],
    },
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Advanced Guides',
      items: ['using-plugins', 'using-themes', 'presets'],
    },
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Migrating from v1 to v2',
      items: [
        'migration/migration-overview',
        'migration/migration-automated',
        'migration/migration-manual',
        'migration/migration-versioned-sites',
        'migration/migration-translated-sites',
      ],
    },
  ],
  api: [
    'cli',
    'docusaurus-core',
    'api/docusaurus.config.js',
    'lifecycle-apis',
    {
```

```
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Plugins',
      items: [
        'api/plugins/plugins-overview',
        'api/plugins/plugin-content-docs',
        'api/plugins/plugin-content-blog',
        'api/plugins/plugin-content-pages',
        'api/plugins/plugin-client-redirects',
        'api/plugins/plugin-debug',
        'api/plugins/plugin-google-analytics',
        'api/plugins/plugin-google-gtag',
        'api/plugins/plugin-ideal-image',
        'api/plugins/plugin-pwa',
        'api/plugins/plugin-sitemap',
      ],
    },
    {
      type: 'category',
      label: 'Themes',
      items: [
        'api/themes/themes-overview',
        'api/themes/theme-configuration',
        'api/themes/theme-classic',
        'api/themes/theme-bootstrap',
        'api/themes/theme-live-codeblock',
        'api/themes/theme-search-algolia',
      ],
    },
  ],
};
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Versioning

You can use the version script to create a new documentation version based on the latest content in the `docs` directory. That specific set of documentation will then be preserved and accessible even as the documentation in the `docs` directory changes moving forward.

> ⚠ **CAUTION**
>
> Think about it before starting to version your documentation - it can become difficult for contributors to help improve it!

Most of the time, you don't need versioning as it will just increase your build time, and introduce complexity to your codebase. Versioning is **best suited for websites with high-traffic and rapid changes to documentation between versions**. If your documentation rarely changes, don't add versioning to your documentation.

To better understand how versioning works and see if it suits your needs, you can read on below.

Directory structure

```
website
├── sidebars.json        # sidebar for master (next) version
├── docs                 # docs directory for master (next) version
│   ├── foo
│   │   └── bar.md       # https://mysite.com/docs/next/foo/bar
│   └── hello.md         # https://mysite.com/docs/next/hello
├── versions.json        # file to indicate what versions are available
├── versioned_docs
│   ├── version-1.1.0
│   │   ├── foo
│   │   │   └── bar.md   # https://mysite.com/docs/foo/bar
│   │   └── hello.md
│   └── version-1.0.0
│       ├── foo
│       │   └── bar.md   # https://mysite.com/docs/1.0.0/foo/bar
│       └── hello.md
├── versioned_sidebars
│   ├── version-1.1.0-sidebars.json
│   └── version-1.0.0-sidebars.json
```

```
├── docusaurus.config.js
└── package.json
```

The table below explains how a versioned file maps to its version and the generated URL.

Path	Version	URL
`versioned_docs/version-1.0.0/hello.md`	1.0.0	/docs/1.0.0/hello
`versioned_docs/version-1.1.0/hello.md`	1.1.0 (latest)	/docs/hello
`docs/hello.md`	next	/docs/next/hello

Tagging a new version

1. First, make sure your content in the `docs` directory is ready to be frozen as a version. A version always should be based from master.
2. Enter a new version number.

npm Yarn

```
npm run docusaurus docs:version 1.1.0
```

When tagging a new version, the document versioning mechanism will:

- Copy the full `docs/` folder contents into a new `versioned_docs/version-<version>/` folder.
- Create a versioned sidebars file based from your current sidebar configuration (if it exists) - saved as `versioned_sidebars/version-<version>-sidebars.json`.
- Append the new version number to `versions.json`.

Docs

Creating new docs

1. Place the new file into the corresponding version folder.
2. Include the reference for the new file into the corresponding sidebar file, according to version number.

Master docs

```
# The new file.
docs/new.md

# Edit the corresponding sidebar file.
sidebar.js
```

Older docs

```
# The new file.
versioned_docs/version-1.0.0/new.md

# Edit the corresponding sidebar file.
versioned_sidebars/version-1.0.0-sidebars.json
```

Linking docs

- Remember to include the `.md` extension.
- Files will be linked to correct corresponding version.
- Relative paths work as well.

```
The [@hello](hello.md#paginate) document is great!

See the [Tutorial](../getting-started/tutorial.md) for more info.
```

Versions

Each directory in `versioned_docs/` will represent a documentation version.

Updating an existing version

You can update multiple docs versions at the same time because each directory in `versioned_docs/` represents specific routes when published.

1. Edit any file.
2. Commit and push changes.
3. It will be published to the version.

Example: When you change any file in `versioned_docs/version-2.6/`, it will only affect the docs for version `2.6`.

Deleting an existing version

You can delete/remove versions as well.

1. Remove the version from `versions.json`.

Example:

```
[
  "2.0.0",
  "1.9.0",
- "1.8.0"
]
```

2. Delete the versioned docs directory. Example: `versioned_docs/version-1.8.0`.
3. Delete the versioned sidebars file. Example: `versioned_sidebars/version-1.8.0-sidebars.json`.

Recommended practices

Figure out the behavior for the "current" version

The "current" version is the version name for the `./docs` folder.

There are different ways to manage versioning, but two very common patterns are:

- You release v1, and start immediately working on v2 (including its docs)
- You release v1, and will maintain it for some time before thinking about v2.

Docusaurus defaults work great for the first usecase.

For the 2nd usecase: if you release v1 and don't plan to work on v2 anytime soon, instead of versioning v1 and having to maintain the docs in 2 folders (`./docs` + `./versioned_docs/version-1.0.0`), you may consider using the following configuration instead:

```
{
  "lastVersion": "current",
  "versions": {
    "current": {
      "label": "1.0.0",
      "path": "1.0.0"
    }
  }
}
```

The docs in `./docs` will be served at `/docs/1.0.0` instead of `/docs/next`, and `1.0.0` will become the default version we link to in the navbar dropdown, and you will only need to maintain a single `./docs` folder.

See docs plugin configuration for more details.

Version your documentation only when needed

For example, you are building a documentation for your npm package `foo` and you are currently in version 1.0.0. You then release a patch version for a minor bug fix and it's now 1.0.1.

Should you cut a new documentation version 1.0.1? **You probably shouldn't**. 1.0.1 and 1.0.0 docs shouldn't differ according to semver because there are no new features!. Cutting a new version for it will only just create unnecessary duplicated files.

Keep the number of versions small

As a good rule of thumb, try to keep the number of your versions below 10. **It is very likely** that you will have a lot of obsolete versioned documentation that nobody even reads anymore. For example, Jest is currently in version `24.9`, and only maintains several latest documentation version with the lowest being `22.X`. Keep it small 😊

Use absolute import within the docs

Don't use relative paths import within the docs. Because when we cut a version the paths no longer work (the nesting level is different, among other reasons). You can utilize the `@site` alias provided by docusaurus, that points to the `website` directory. Example:

```
- import Foo from '../src/components/Foo';
+ import Foo from '@site/src/components/Foo';
```

Global or versioned colocated assets

You should decide if assets like images and files are per version or shared between versions

If your assets should be versioned, put them in the docs version, and use relative paths:

```
![img alt](./myImage.png)

[download this file](./file.pdf)
```

If your assets are global, put them in `/static` and use absolute paths:

```
![img alt](/myImage.png)

[download this file](/file.pdf)
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Docs Markdown Features

Docs can use any Markdown feature, and have a few additional Docs-specific markdown features.

Markdown frontmatter

Markdown docs have their own Markdown frontmatter

Referencing other documents

If you want to reference another document file, you could use the name of the document you want to reference. Docusaurus will convert the file path to be the final website path (and remove the `.md`).

For example, if you are in `doc2.md` and you want to reference `doc1.md` and `folder/doc3.md`:

```
I am referencing a [document](doc1.md). Reference to another [document in a folder](folder/doc3.md).

[Relative document](../doc2.md) referencing works as well.
```

One benefit of this approach is that the links to external files will still work if you are viewing the file on GitHub.

Another benefit, for versioned docs, is that one versioned doc will link to another doc of the exact same version.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Docs Multi-instance

The `@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs` plugin can support multi-instance.

> **NOTE**
>
> This feature is only useful for versioned documentations. It is recommended to be familiar with docs versioning before reading this page.

Use-cases

Sometimes you want a Docusaurus site to host 2 distinct sets of documentation (or more).

These documentations may even have different versioning/release lifecycles.

Mobile SDKs documentation

If you build a cross-platform mobile SDK, you may have 2 documentations:

- Android SDK documentation (`v1.0`, `v1.1`)
- iOS SDK documentation (`v1.0`, `v2.0`)

In such case, you can use a distinct docs plugin instance per mobile SDK documentation.

> **CAUTION**
>
> If each documentation instance is very large, you should rather create 2 distinct Docusaurus sites.
>
> If someone edits the iOS documentation, is it really useful to rebuild everything, including the whole Android documentation that did not change?

Versioned and unversioned doc

Sometimes, you want some documents to be versioned, while other documents are more "global", and it feels useless to version them.

We use this pattern on the Docusaurus website itself:

- The /docs/* section is versioned
- The /community/* section is unversioned

Setup

Suppose you have 2 documentations:

- Product: some versioned doc about your product
- Community: some unversioned doc about the community around your product

In this case, you should use the same plugin twice in your site configuration.

:::caution

`@docusaurus/preset-classic` already includes a docs plugin instance for you!

:::

When using the preset:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          // id: 'product', // omitted => default instance
          path: 'product',
          routeBasePath: 'product',
          sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebarsProduct.js'),
          // ... other options
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
  plugins: [
```

```
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs',
      {
        id: 'community',
        path: 'community',
        routeBasePath: 'community',
        sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebarsCommunity.js'),
        // ... other options
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

When not using the preset:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs',
      {
        // id: 'product', // omitted => default instance
        path: 'product',
        routeBasePath: 'product',
        sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebarsProduct.js'),
        // ... other options
      },
    ],
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs',
      {
        id: 'community',
        path: 'community',
        routeBasePath: 'community',
        sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebarsCommunity.js'),
        // ... other options
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Don't forget to assign a unique `id` attribute to plugin instances.

NOTE

We consider that the `product` instance is the most important one, and make it the "default" instance by not assigning any id.

Versioned paths

Each plugin instance will store versioned docs in a distinct folder.

The default plugin instance will use these paths:

- `website/versions.json`
- `website/versioned_docs`
- `website/versioned_sidebars`

The other plugin instances (with an `id` attribute) will use these paths:

- `website/<pluginId>_versions.json`
- `website/<pluginId>_versioned_docs`
- `website/<pluginId>_versioned_sidebars`

TIP

You can omit the `id` attribute (defaults to `default`) for one of the docs plugin instances.

The instance paths will be simpler, and retro-compatible with a single-instance setup.

Tagging new versions

Each plugin instance will have its own cli command to tag a new version. They will be displayed if you run:

npm Yarn

```
npm run docusaurus -- --help
```

To version the product/default docs plugin instance:

npm Yarn

```
npm run docusaurus docs:version 1.0.0
```

To version the non-default/community docs plugin instance:

npm Yarn

```
npm run docusaurus docs:version:community 1.0.0
```

Docs navbar items

Each docs-related theme navbar items take an optional `docsPluginId` attribute.

For example, if you want to have one version dropdown for each mobile SDK (iOS and Android), you could do:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    navbar: {
      items: [
        {
          type: 'docsVersionDropdown',
          docsPluginId: 'ios',
        },
        {
          type: 'docsVersionDropdown',
          docsPluginId: 'android',
        },
      ],
    },
  },
};
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Blog

Initial setup

To setup your site's blog, start by creating a `blog` directory.

Then, add an item link to your blog within `docusaurus.config.js`:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    // ...
    navbar: {
      items: [
        // ...
        {to: 'blog', label: 'Blog', position: 'left'}, // or position: 'right'
      ],
    },
  },
};
```

Adding posts

To publish in the blog, create a file within the blog directory with a formatted name of `YYYY-MM-DD-my-blog-post-title.md`. The post date is extracted from the file name.

For example, at `my-website/blog/2019-09-05-hello-docusaurus-v2.md`:

```
---
title: Welcome Docusaurus v2
author: Joel Marcey
author_title: Co-creator of Docusaurus 1
author_url: https://github.com/JoelMarcey
author_image_url: https://graph.facebook.com/611217057/picture/?height=200&width=200
tags: [hello, docusaurus-v2]
description: This is my first post on Docusaurus 2.
image: https://i.imgur.com/mErPwqL.png
```

```
hide_table_of_contents: false
---
Welcome to this blog. This blog is created with [**Docusaurus 2 alpha**]
(https://docusaurus.io/).

<!--truncate-->

This is my first post on Docusaurus 2.

A whole bunch of exploration to follow.
```

Header options

The only required field is `title`; however, we provide options to add author information to your blog post as well along with other options.

- `author` - The author name to be displayed.
- `author_url` - The URL that the author's name will be linked to. This could be a GitHub, Twitter, Facebook profile URL, etc.
- `author_image_url` - The URL to the author's thumbnail image.
- `author_title` - A description of the author.
- `title` - The blog post title.
- `tags` - A list of strings to tag to your post.
- `draft` - A boolean flag to indicate that the blog post is work-in-progress and therefore should not be published yet. However, draft blog posts will be displayed during development.
- `description`: The description of your post, which will become the `<meta name="description" content="..."/>` and `<meta property="og:description" content="..."/>` in `<head>`, used by search engines. If this field is not present, it will default to the first line of the contents.
- `image`: Cover or thumbnail image that will be used when displaying the link to your post.
- `hide_table_of_contents`: Whether to hide the table of contents to the right. By default it is `false`.

Summary truncation

Use the `<!--truncate-->` marker in your blog post to represent what will be shown as the summary when viewing all published blog posts. Anything above `<!--truncate-->` will be part of the summary. For example:

```
---
title: Truncation Example
---
All these will be part of the blog post summary.

Even this.

<!--truncate-->

But anything from here on down will not be.

Not this.

Or this.
```

Feed

You can generate RSS/Atom feed by passing feedOptions. By default, RSS and Atom feeds are generated. To disable feed generation, set `feedOptions.type` to `null`.

```
feedOptions?: {
  type?: 'rss' | 'atom' | 'all' | null;
  title?: string;
  description?: string;
  copyright: string;
  language?: string; // possible values: http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-
html40/struct/dirlang.html#langcodes
};
```

Example usage:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        blog: {
          feedOptions: {
            type: 'all',
```

```
            copyright: `Copyright © ${new Date().getFullYear()} Facebook, Inc.`,
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Accessing the feed:

The feed for RSS can be found at:

```
https://{your-domain}/blog/rss.xml
```

and for Atom:

```
https://{your-domain}/blog/atom.xml
```

Advanced topics

Blog-only mode

You can run your Docusaurus 2 site without a landing page and instead have your blog's post list page as the index page. Set the `routeBasePath` to be `'/'` to indicate it's the root path.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: false,
        blog: {
          path: './blog',
          routeBasePath: '/', // Set this value to '/'.
        },
      },
```

```
    ],
  ],
};
```

⚠ CAUTION

Don't forget to delete the existing homepage at `./src/pages/index.js` or else there will be two files mapping to the same route!

You can also add meta description to the blog list page for better SEO:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        blog: {
          blogTitle: 'Docusaurus blog!',
          blogDescription: 'A docusaurus powered blog!',
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Multiple blogs

By default, the classic theme assumes only one blog per website and hence includes only one instance of the blog plugin. If you would like to have multiple blogs on a single website, it's possible too! You can add another blog by specifying another blog plugin in the `plugins` option for `docusaurus.config.js`.

Set the `routeBasePath` to the URL route that you want your second blog to be accessed on. Note that the `routeBasePath` here has to be different from the first blog or else there could be a collision of paths! Also, set `path` to the path to the directory containing your second blog's entries.

As documented for multi-instance plugins, you need to assign a unique id to the plugins.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-content-blog',
      {
        /**
         * Required for any multi-instance plugin
         */
        id: 'second-blog',
        /**
         * URL route for the blog section of your site.
         * *DO NOT* include a trailing slash.
         */
        routeBasePath: 'my-second-blog',
        /**
         * Path to data on filesystem relative to site dir.
         */
        path: './my-second-blog',
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

As an example, we host a second blog here.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Markdown Features introduction

Documentation is one of your product's interfaces with your users. A well-written and well-organized set of docs helps your users understand your product quickly. Our aligned goal here is to help your users find and understand the information they need, as quickly as possible.

Docusaurus 2 uses modern tooling to help you compose your interactive documentations with ease. You may embed React components, or build live coding blocks where your users may play with the code on the spot. Start sharing your eureka moments with the code your audience cannot walk away from. It is perhaps the most effective way of attracting potential users.

In this section, we'd like to introduce you to the tools we've picked that we believe will help you build a powerful documentation. Let us walk you through with an example.

Markdown is a syntax that enables you to write formatted content in a readable syntax.

The standard Markdown syntax is supported, and we use MDX as the parsing engine, which can do much more than just parsing Markdown, like rendering React components inside your documents.

IMPORTANT

This section assumes you are using the official Docusaurus content plugins.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Using React

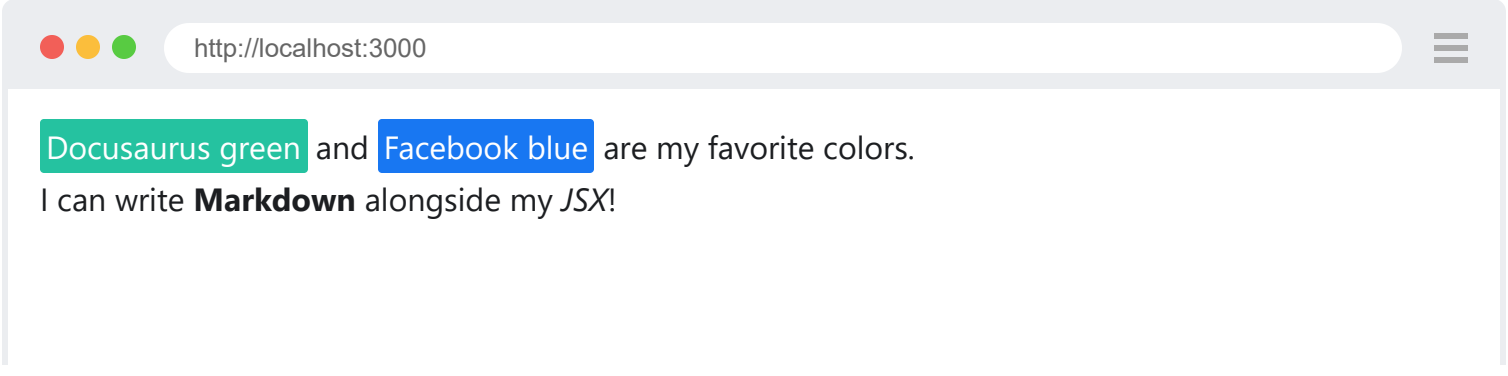
Docusaurus has built-in support for MDX, which allows you to write JSX within your Markdown files and render them as React components.

> **NOTE**
>
> While both `.md` and `.mdx` files are parsed using MDX, some of the syntax are treated slightly differently. For the most accurate parsing and better editor support, we recommend using the `.mdx` extension for files containing MDX syntax.

Try this block here:

```
export const Highlight = ({children, color}) => (
  <span
    style={{
      backgroundColor: color,
      borderRadius: '2px',
      color: '#fff',
      padding: '0.2rem',
    }}>
    {children}
  </span>
);

<Highlight color="#25c2a0">Docusaurus green</Highlight> and <Highlight
color="#1877F2">Facebook blue</Highlight> are my favorite colors.

I can write **Markdown** alongside my _JSX_!
```

Notice how it renders both the markup from your React component and the Markdown syntax:



You can also import your own components defined in other files or third-party components installed via npm! Check out the MDX docs to see what other fancy stuff you can do with MDX.

:::caution

Since all doc files are parsed using MDX, any HTML is treated as JSX. Therefore, if you need to inline-style a component, follow JSX flavor and provide style objects. This behavior is different from Docusaurus 1. See also Migrating from v1 to v2.

:::

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Tabs

To show tabbed content within Markdown files, you can fall back on MDX. Docusaurus provides `<Tabs>` components out-of-the-box.

```
import Tabs from '@theme/Tabs';
import TabItem from '@theme/TabItem';

<Tabs
  defaultValue="apple"
  values={[
    {label: 'Apple', value: 'apple'},
    {label: 'Orange', value: 'orange'},
    {label: 'Banana', value: 'banana'},
  ]}>
  <TabItem value="apple">This is an apple 🍎</TabItem>
  <TabItem value="orange">This is an orange 🍊</TabItem>
  <TabItem value="banana">This is a banana 🍌</TabItem>
</Tabs>;
```

And you will get the following:

Apple Orange Banana

This is an apple 🍎

INFO

By default, tabs are rendered eagerly, but it is possible to load them lazily by passing the `lazy` prop to the `Tabs` component.

Syncing tab choices

You may want choices of the same kind of tabs to sync with each other. For example, you might want to provide different instructions for users on Windows vs users on macOS, and you want to changing all OS-specific instructions tabs in one click. To achieve that, you can give all related tabs the same `groupId`

prop. Note that doing this will persist the choice in `localStorage` and all `<Tab>` instances with the same `groupId` will update automatically when the value of one of them is changed. Note that `groupID` are globally-namespaced.

```
<Tabs
  groupId="operating-systems"
  defaultValue="win"
  values={[
    {label: 'Windows', value: 'win'},
    {label: 'macOS', value: 'mac'},
  ]
}>
<TabItem value="win">Use Ctrl + C to copy.</TabItem>
<TabItem value="mac">Use Command + C to copy.</TabItem>
</Tabs>

<Tabs
  groupId="operating-systems"
  defaultValue="win"
  values={[
    {label: 'Windows', value: 'win'},
    {label: 'macOS', value: 'mac'},
  ]
}>
<TabItem value="win">Use Ctrl + V to paste.</TabItem>
<TabItem value="mac">Use Command + V to paste.</TabItem>
</Tabs>
```

Windows macOS

Use Ctrl + C to copy.

Windows macOS

Use Ctrl + V to paste.

For all tab groups that have the same `groupId`, the possible values do not need to be the same. If one tab group with chooses an value that does not exist in another tab group with the same `groupId`, the tab group with the missing value won't change its tab. You can see that from the following example. Try to select Linux, and the above tab groups doesn't change.

```
<Tabs
  groupId="operating-systems"
  defaultValue="win"
  values={[
    {label: 'Windows', value: 'win'},
    {label: 'macOS', value: 'mac'},
    {label: 'Linux', value: 'linux'},
  ]}>
  <TabItem value="win">I am Windows.</TabItem>
  <TabItem value="mac">I am macOS.</TabItem>
  <TabItem value="linux">I am Linux.</TabItem>
</Tabs>
```

Windows macOS Linux

I am Windows.

Tab choices with different `groupId`s will not interfere with each other:

```
<Tabs
  groupId="operating-systems"
  defaultValue="win"
  values={[
    {label: 'Windows', value: 'win'},
    {label: 'macOS', value: 'mac'},
  ]
}>
<TabItem value="win">Windows in windows.</TabItem>
<TabItem value="mac">macOS is macOS.</TabItem>
</Tabs>

<Tabs
  groupId="non-mac-operating-systems"
  defaultValue="win"
  values={[
    {label: 'Windows', value: 'win'},
    {label: 'Unix', value: 'unix'},
  ]
}>
<TabItem value="win">Windows is windows.</TabItem>
<TabItem value="unix">Unix is unix.</TabItem>
</Tabs>
```

Windows macOS

Windows in windows.

Windows Unix

Windows is windows.

Customizing tabs

You might want to customize the appearance of certain set of tabs. To do that you can pass the string in `className` prop and the specified CSS class will be added to the `Tabs` component:

```
import Tabs from '@theme/Tabs';
import TabItem from '@theme/TabItem';

<Tabs
  className="unique-tabs"
  defaultValue="apple"
  values={[
    {label: 'Apple', value: 'apple'},
    {label: 'Orange', value: 'orange'},
    {label: 'Banana', value: 'banana'},
  ]}>
  <TabItem value="apple">This is an apple 🍎</TabItem>
  <TabItem value="orange">This is an orange 🍊</TabItem>
  <TabItem value="banana">This is a banana 🍌</TabItem>
</Tabs>;
```

Apple Orange Banana

This is an apple 🍎

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Code blocks

Code blocks within documentation are super-powered 💪.

Code title

You can add a title to the code block by adding `title` key after the language (leave a space between them).

````
```jsx title="/src/components/HelloCodeTitle.js"
function HelloCodeTitle(props) {
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>;
}
```
````

/src/components/HelloCodeTitle.js

```jsx
function HelloCodeTitle(props) {
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>;
}
```

Syntax highlighting

Code blocks are text blocks wrapped around by strings of 3 backticks. You may check out this reference for specifications of MDX.

````
```jsx
console.log('Every repo must come with a mascot.');
```
````

Use the matching language meta string for your code block, and Docusaurus will pick up syntax highlighting automatically, powered by Prism React Renderer.

```
console.log('Every repo must come with a mascot.');
```

By default, the Prism syntax highlighting theme we use is Palenight. You can change this to another theme by passing `theme` field in `prism` as `themeConfig` in your docusaurus.config.js.

For example, if you prefer to use the `dracula` highlighting theme:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    prism: {
      theme: require('prism-react-renderer/themes/dracula'),
    },
  },
};
```

By default, Docusaurus comes with a subset of commonly used languages.

CAUTION

Some popular languages like Java, C#, or PHP are not enabled by default.

To add syntax highlighting for any of the other Prism supported languages, define it in an array of additional languages.

For example, if you want to add highlighting for the `powershell` language:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    prism: {
      additionalLanguages: ['powershell'],
    },
    // ...
  },
};
```

If you want to add highlighting for languages not yet supported by Prism, you can swizzle `prism-include-languages`:

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-classic prism-include-languages
```

It will produce `prism-include-languages.js` in your `src/theme` folder. You can add highlighting support for custom languages by editing `prism-include-languages.js`:

src/theme/prism-include-languages.js

```
const prismIncludeLanguages = (Prism) => {
  // ...

  additionalLanguages.forEach((lang) => {
    require(`prismjs/components/prism-${lang}`); // eslint-disable-line
  });

  require('/path/to/your/prism-language-definition');

  // ...
};
```

You can refer to Prism's official language definitions when you are writing your own language definitions.

Line highlighting

You can bring emphasis to certain lines of code by specifying line ranges after the language meta string (leave a space after the language).

````
```jsx {3}
function HighlightSomeText(highlight) {
  if (highlight) {
    return 'This text is highlighted!';
  }

  return 'Nothing highlighted';
}
````
````

```

```
function HighlightSomeText(highlight) {
  if (highlight) {
    return 'This text is highlighted!';
  }

  return 'Nothing highlighted';
}
```

To accomplish this, Docusaurus adds the `docusaurus-highlight-code-line` class to the highlighted lines. You will need to define your own styling for this CSS, possibly in your `src/css/custom.css` with a custom background color which is dependent on your selected syntax highlighting theme. The color given below works for the default highlighting theme (Palenight), so if you are using another theme, you will have to tweak the color accordingly.

/src/css/custom.css

```
.docusaurus-highlight-code-line {
  background-color: rgb(72, 77, 91);
  display: block;
  margin: 0 calc(-1 * var(--ifm-pre-padding));
  padding: 0 var(--ifm-pre-padding);
}

/* If you have a different syntax highlighting theme for dark mode. */
html[data-theme='dark'] .docusaurus-highlight-code-line {
  background-color: ; /* Color which works with dark mode syntax highlighting theme */
}
```

To highlight multiple lines, separate the line numbers by commas or use the range syntax to select a chunk of lines. This feature uses the `parse-number-range` library and you can find more syntax on their project details.

```
```jsx {1,4-6,11}
import React from 'react';

function MyComponent(props) {
  if (props.isBar) {
    return <div>Bar</div>;
  }
```

```
  return <div>Foo</div>;
}

export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React from 'react';

function MyComponent(props) {
  if (props.isBar) {
    return <div>Bar</div>;
  }

  return <div>Foo</div>;
}

export default MyComponent;
```

You can also use comments with `highlight-next-line`, `highlight-start`, and `highlight-end` to select which lines are highlighted.

```
```jsx
function HighlightSomeText(highlight) {
  if (highlight) {
    // highlight-next-line
    return 'This text is highlighted!';
  }

  return 'Nothing highlighted';
}

function HighlightMoreText(highlight) {
  // highlight-start
  if (highlight) {
    return 'This range is highlighted!';
  }
  // highlight-end

  return 'Nothing highlighted';
}
```
```

```
function HighlightSomeText(highlight) {
```

```
  if (highlight) {
    return 'This text is highlighted!';
  }

  return 'Nothing highlighted';
}

function HighlightMoreText(highlight) {
  if (highlight) {
    return 'This range is highlighted!';
  }

  return 'Nothing highlighted';
}
```

Supported commenting syntax:

Language	Syntax
JavaScript	`/* ... */` and `// ...`
JSX	`{/* ... */}`
Python	`# ...`
HTML	`<!-- ... -->`

If there's a syntax that is not currently supported, we are open to adding them! Pull requests welcome.

Interactive code editor

(Powered by React Live)

You can create an interactive coding editor with the `@docusaurus/theme-live-codeblock` plugin.

First, add the plugin to your package.

npm Yarn

```
npm install --save @docusaurus/theme-live-codeblock
```

You will also need to add the plugin to your `docusaurus.config.js`.

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themes: ['@docusaurus/theme-live-codeblock'],
  // ...
};
```

To use the plugin, create a code block with `live` attached to the language meta string.

````
```jsx live
function Clock(props) {
  const [date, setDate] = useState(new Date());
  useEffect(() => {
    var timerID = setInterval(() => tick(), 1000);

    return function cleanup() {
      clearInterval(timerID);
    };
  });

  function tick() {
    setDate(new Date());
  }

  return (
    <div>
      <h2>It is {date.toLocaleTimeString()}.</h2>
    </div>
  );
}
```
````

The code block will be rendered as an interactive editor. Changes to the code will reflect on the result panel live.

LIVE EDITOR

```
function Clock(props) {
  const [date, setDate] = useState(new Date());
  useEffect(() => {
```

```
    var timerID = setInterval(() => tick(), 1000);

    return function cleanup() {
      clearInterval(timerID);
    };
  });

  function tick() {
    setDate(new Date());
  }

  return (
    <div>
      <h2>It is {date.toLocaleTimeString()}.</h2>
    </div>
  );
}
```

RESULT

It is 05:53:33.

Imports

⚠ REACT-LIVE AND IMPORTS

It is not possible to import components directly from the react-live code editor, you have to define available imports upfront.

By default, all React imports are available. If you need more imports available, swizzle the react-live scope:

npm | Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-live-codeblock ReactLiveScope
```

src/theme/ReactLiveScope/index.js

```
import React from 'react';
```

```
const ButtonExample = (props) => (
  <button
    {...props}
    style={{
      backgroundColor: 'white',
      border: 'solid red',
      borderRadius: 20,
      padding: 10,
      cursor: 'pointer',
      ...props.style,
    }}
  />
);
```

```
// Add react-live imports you need here
const ReactLiveScope = {
  React,
  ...React,
  ButtonExample,
};

export default ReactLiveScope;
```

The `ButtonExample` component is now available to use:

LIVE EDITOR

```
function MyPlayground(props) {
  return (
    <div>
      <ButtonExample onClick={() => alert('hey!')}>Click me</ButtonExample>
    </div>
  );
}
```

RESULT

Multi-language support code blocks

With MDX, you can easily create interactive components within your documentation, for example, to display code in multiple programming languages and switching between them using a tabs component.

Instead of implementing a dedicated component for multi-language support code blocks, we've implemented a generic Tabs component in the classic theme so that you can use it for other non-code scenarios as well.

The following example is how you can have multi-language code tabs in your docs. Note that the empty lines above and below each language block is **intentional**. This is a current limitation of MDX, you have to leave empty lines around Markdown syntax for the MDX parser to know that it's Markdown syntax and not JSX.

````
import Tabs from '@theme/Tabs';
import TabItem from '@theme/TabItem';

<Tabs
  defaultValue="js"
  values={[
    { label: 'JavaScript', value: 'js', },
    { label: 'Python', value: 'py', },
    { label: 'Java', value: 'java', },
  ]
}>
<TabItem value="js">

```js
function helloWorld() {
  console.log('Hello, world!');
}
```

</TabItem>
<TabItem value="py">

```py
def hello_world():
  print 'Hello, world!'
```

</TabItem>
<TabItem value="java">

```java
class HelloWorld {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    System.out.println("Hello, World");
````
````

````
  }
}
```

</TabItem>
</Tabs>
````

And you will get the following:

JavaScript **Python** **Java**

```
function helloWorld() {
  console.log('Hello, world!');
}
```

You may want to implement your own `<MultiLanguageCode />` abstraction if you find the above approach too verbose. We might just implement one in future for convenience.

If you have multiple of these multi-language code tabs, and you want to sync the selection across the tab instances, refer to the Syncing tab choices section.
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Admonitions

In addition to the basic Markdown syntax, we use remark-admonitions alongside MDX to add support for admonitions. Admonitions are wrapped by a set of 3 colons.

Example:

```
:::note

The content and title *can* include markdown.

:::

:::tip You can specify an optional title

Heads up! Here's a pro-tip.

:::

:::info

Useful information.

:::

:::caution

Warning! You better pay attention!

:::

:::danger

Danger danger, mayday!

:::
```

NOTE

The content and title *can* include markdown.

YOU CAN SPECIFY AN OPTIONAL TITLE

Heads up! Here's a pro-tip.

INFO

Useful information.

CAUTION

Warning! You better pay attention!

DANGER

Danger danger, mayday!

Specifying title

You may also specify an optional title

```
:::note Your Title

The content and title *can* include markdown.

:::
```

YOUR TITLE

The content and title *can* include Markdown.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Headings

Markdown headings

You can use regular Markdown headings.

```
## Level 2 title

### Level 3 title

#### Level 4 title
```

Markdown headings appear as a table-of-contents entry.

Heading ids

Each heading has an id that can be automatically generated, or explicitly specified.

Heading ids allow you to link to a specific document heading in Markdown or JSX:

```
[link](#heading-id)
```

```
<Link to="#heading-id">link</Link>
```

Generated ids

By default, Docusaurus will generate heading ids for you, based on the heading text.

`### Hello World` will have id `hello-world`.

Generated ids have **some limits**:

- The id might not look good
- You might want to **change or translate** the text without updating the existing id

Explicit ids

A special Markdown syntax lets you set an **explicit heading id**:

```
### Hello World {#my-explicit-id}
```

TIP

Use the **write-heading-ids** CLI command to add explicit ids to all your Markdown documents.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Inline TOC

Each markdown document displays a tab of content on the top-right corner.

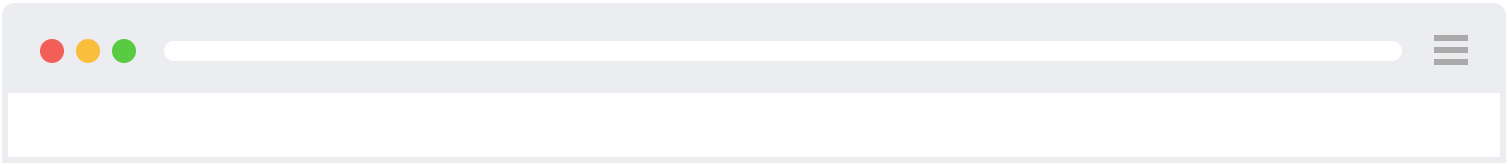
But it is also possible to display an inline table of contents directly inside a markdown document, thanks to MDX.

Full table of contents

The `toc` variable is available in any MDX document, and contain all the top level headings of a MDX document.

```
import TOCInline from '@theme/TOCInline';

<TOCInline toc={toc} />;
```



Custom table of contents

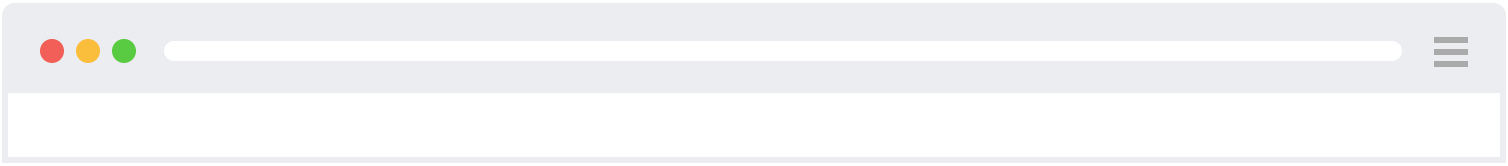
The `toc` props is just a list of table of contents items:

```
type TOCItem = {
  value: string;
  id: string;
  children: TOCItem[];
};
```

You can create this TOC tree manually, or derive a new TOC tree from the `toc` variable:

```
import TOCInline from '@theme/TOCInline';
```

```
<TOCInline
  toc={
    // Only show 3th and 5th top-level heading
    [toc[2], toc[4]]
  }
/>;
```



> **CAUTION**
>
> The underlying content is just an example to have more table-of-contents items available in current page.

Example Section 1

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 1 a

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 1 b

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 1 c

Lorem ipsum

Example Section 2

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 2 a

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 2 b

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 2 c

Lorem ipsum

Example Section 3

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 3 a

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 3 b

Lorem ipsum

Example Subsection 3 c

Lorem ipsum

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Assets

Sometimes you want to link to static assets directly from Markdown files, and it is convenient to co-locate the asset next to the markdown file using it.

We have setup Webpack loaders to handle most common file types, so that when you import a file, you get its url, and the asset is automatically copied to the output folder.

Let's imagine the following file structure:

```
# Your doc
/website/docs/myFeature.mdx

# Some assets you want to use
/website/docs/assets/docusaurus-asset-example-banner.png
/website/docs/assets/docusaurus-asset-example-pdf.pdf
```

Images

You can use images in Markdown, or by requiring them and using a JSX image tag:

```
# My Markdown page

<img
  src={require('./assets/docusaurus-asset-example-banner.png').default}
  alt="Example banner"
/>

or

![Example banner](./assets/docusaurus-asset-example-banner.png)
```

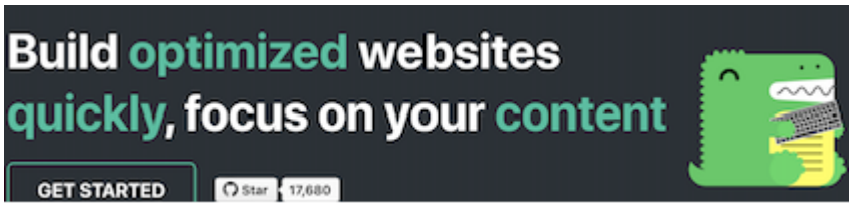
The ES imports syntax also works:

```
# My Markdown page

import myImageUrl from './assets/docusaurus-asset-example-banner.png';
```

```
<img src={myImageUrl} alt="My image alternative text" />
```

This results in displaying the image:



:::note

If you are using @docusaurus/plugin-ideal-image, you need to use the dedicated image component, as documented.

:::

Files

In the same way, you can link to existing assets by requiring them and using the returned url in videos, links etc.

```
# My Markdown page

<a
  target="_blank"
  href={require('./assets/docusaurus-asset-example-pdf.pdf').default}>
  Download this PDF
</a>

or

[Download this PDF using Markdown](./assets/docusaurus-asset-example-pdf.pdf)
```

Download this PDF
Download this PDF using Markdown

Inline SVGs

Docusaurus supports inlining SVGs out of the box.

```
import DocusaurusSvg from './docusaurus.svg';

<DocusaurusSvg />;
```

This can be useful, if you want to alter the part of the SVG image via CSS. For example, you can change one of the SVG colors based on the current theme.

```
import DocusaurusSvg from './docusaurus.svg';

<DocusaurusSvg className="themedDocusaurus" />;
```

```
html[data-theme='light'] .themedDocusaurus [fill='#FFFF50'] {
  fill: greenyellow;
}

html[data-theme='dark'] .themedDocusaurus [fill='#FFFF50'] {
  fill: seagreen;
}
```

Themed Images

Docusaurus supports themed images: the `ThemedImage` component (included in the classic/bootstrap themes) allows you to switch the image source based on the current theme.

```
import ThemedImage from '@theme/ThemedImage';

<ThemedImage
  alt="Docusaurus themed image"
  sources={{
    light: useBaseUrl('/img/docusaurus_light.svg'),
    dark: useBaseUrl('/img/docusaurus_dark.svg'),
  }}
/>;
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Plugins

You can expand the MDX functionalities, using plugins.

Docusaurus content plugins support both Remark and Rehype plugins that work with MDX.

Configuring plugins

An MDX plugin is usually a npm package, so you install them like other npm packages using npm.

First, install your Remark and Rehype plugins.

For example:

npm Yarn

```
npm install --save remark-images
npm install --save rehype-truncate
```

Next, import the plugins:

```
const remarkImages = require('remark-images');
const rehypeTruncate = require('rehype-truncate');
```

Finally, add them to the `@docusaurus/preset-classic` options in `docusaurus.config.js`:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
```

```
          sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebars.js'),
          // ...
          remarkPlugins: [remarkImages],
          rehypePlugins: [rehypeTruncate],
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Configuring plugin options

Some plugins can be configured and accept their own options. In that case, use the `[plugin, pluginOptions]` syntax, like so:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebars.js'),
          // ...
          remarkPlugins: [
            plugin1,
            [plugin2, {option1: {...}}],
          ],
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

See more information in the MDX documentation.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Styling and Layout

Traditional CSS

If you're using `@docusaurus/preset-classic`, you can create your own CSS files (e.g. `/src/css/custom.css`) and import them globally by passing it as an option into the preset.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        theme: {
          customCss: [require.resolve('./src/css/custom.css')],
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Any CSS you write within that file will be available globally and can be referenced directly using string literals. This is the most traditional approach to writing CSS and is fine for small websites that do not have much customization.

Styling your site with Infima

`@docusaurus/preset-classic` uses Infima as the underlying styling framework. Infima provides flexible layout and common UI components styling suitable for content-centric websites (blogs, documentation, landing pages). For more details, check out the Infima website.

When you `init` your Docusaurus 2 project, the website will be generated with basic Infima stylesheets and default styling. You may customize the styling by editing the `/src/css/custom.css` file.

/src/css/custom.css

```css
/**
 * You can override the default Infima variables here.
 * Note: this is not a complete list of --ifm- variables.
 */
:root {
  --ifm-color-primary: #25c2a0;
  --ifm-color-primary-dark: rgb(33, 175, 144);
  --ifm-color-primary-darker: rgb(31, 165, 136);
  --ifm-color-primary-darkest: rgb(26, 136, 112);
  --ifm-color-primary-light: rgb(70, 203, 174);
  --ifm-color-primary-lighter: rgb(102, 212, 189);
  --ifm-color-primary-lightest: rgb(146, 224, 208);
  --ifm-code-font-size: 95%;
}
```

Infima uses 7 shades of each color. We recommend using ColorBox to find the different shades of colors for your chosen primary color.

Alternatively, use the following tool to generate the different shades for your website and copy the variables into `/src/css/custom.css`.

Primary Color: 3578e5

CSS Variable Name	Hex	Adjustment
`--ifm-color-primary-lightest`	`#80aaef`	-30
`--ifm-color-primary-lighter`	`#5a91ea`	-15
`--ifm-color-primary-light`	`#4e89e8`	-10
`--ifm-color-primary`	`#3578e5`	0
`--ifm-color-primary-dark`	`#1d68e1`	10
`--ifm-color-primary-darker`	`#1b62d4`	15

CSS Variable Name	Hex	Adjustment
`--ifm-color-primary-darkest`	`#1751af`	30

Replace the variables in `src/css/custom.css` with these new variables.

```
--ifm-color-primary: #3578e5;
--ifm-color-primary-dark: #1d68e1;
--ifm-color-primary-darker: #1b62d4;
--ifm-color-primary-darkest: #1751af;
--ifm-color-primary-light: #4e89e8;
--ifm-color-primary-lighter: #5a91ea;
--ifm-color-primary-lightest: #80aaef;
```

Dark Mode

To customize the Infima variables for dark mode you can add the following to `src/css/custom.css`.

/src/css/custom.css

```
html[data-theme='dark'] {
  --ifm-color-primary: #4e89e8;
  --ifm-color-primary-dark: #5a91ea;
  /* any other colors you wish to overwrite */
}
```

Styling approaches

A Docusaurus site is a single-page React application. You can style it the way you style React apps.

There are a few approaches/frameworks which will work, depending on your preferences and the type of website you are trying to build. Websites that are highly interactive and behave more like web apps will benefit from a more modern styling approaches that co-locate styles with the components. Component styling can also be particularly useful when you wish to customize or swizzle a component.

Global styles

This is the most traditional way of styling that most developers (including non-front end developers) would be familiar with.

Assuming you are using `@docusaurus/preset-classic` and `/src/css/custom.css` was passed in to the preset config, styles inside that file would be available globally.

/src/css/custom.css

```
.purple-text {
  color: rebeccapurple;
}
```

```
function MyComponent() {
  return (
    <main>
      <h1 className="purple-text">Purple Heading!</h1>
    </main>
  );
}
```

Theme Class Names

We provide some predefined CSS class names to provide access for developers to style layout of a page globally in Docusaurus. The purpose is to have stable classnames shared by all themes that are meant to be targeted by custom CSS.

```
export const ThemeClassNames = {
  page: {
    blogListPage: 'blog-list-page',
    blogPostPage: 'blog-post-page',
    blogTagsListPage: 'blog-tags-list-page',
    blogTagsPostPage: 'blog-tags-post-page',
    docPage: 'doc-page',
    mdxPage: 'mdx-page',
  },
  wrapper: {
    main: 'main-wrapper',
    blogPages: 'blog-wrapper',
    docPages: 'docs-wrapper',
    mdxPages: 'mdx-wrapper',
  },
};
```

CSS modules

To style your components using CSS Modules, name your stylesheet files with the `.module.css` suffix (e.g. `welcome.module.css`). webpack will load such CSS files as CSS modules and you have to reference the class names from the imported CSS module (as opposed to using plain strings). This is similar to the convention used in Create React App.

styles.module.css

```css
.main {
  padding: 12px;
}

.heading {
  font-weight: bold;
}

.contents {
  color: #ccc;
}
```

```jsx
import styles from './styles.module.css';

function MyComponent() {
  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <h1 className={styles.heading}>Hello!</h1>
      <article className={styles.contents}>Lorem Ipsum</article>
    </main>
  );
}
```

The class names which will be processed by webpack into a globally unique class name during build.

CSS-in-JS

⚠ CAUTION

This section is a work in progress. Welcoming PRs.

Sass/SCSS

To use Sass/SCSS as your CSS preprocessor, install the unofficial Docusaurus 2 plugin `docusaurus-plugin-sass`. This plugin works for both global styles and the CSS modules approach:

1. Install `docusaurus-plugin-sass`:

npm Yarn

```
npm install --save docusaurus-plugin-sass
```

2. Include the plugin in your `docusaurus.config.js` file:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: ['docusaurus-plugin-sass'],
  // ...
};
```

3. Write and import your stylesheets in Sass/SCSS as normal.

Global styles using Sass/SCSS

You can now set the `customCss` property of `@docusaurus/preset-classic` to point to your Sass/SCSS file:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        // ...
        theme: {
          customCss: [require.resolve('./src/css/custom.scss')],
        },
        // ...
```

```
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Modules using Sass/SCSS

Name your stylesheet files with the `.module.scss` suffix (e.g. `welcome.module.scss`) instead of `.css`. Webpack will use `sass-loader` to preprocess your stylesheets and load them as CSS modules.

styles.module.scss

```scss
.main {
  padding: 12px;

  article {
    color: #ccc;
  }
}
```

```jsx
import styles from './styles.module.scss';

function MyComponent() {
  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <article>Lorem Ipsum</article>
    </main>
  );
}
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Static Assets

Every website needs assets: images, stylesheets, favicons etc. In such cases, you can create a directory named `static` at the root of your project.

Every file you put into **that directory will be copied** into the root of the generated `build` folder with the directory hierarchy preserved. E.g. if you add a file named `sun.jpg` to the static folder, it will be copied to `build/sun.jpg`.

This means that:

- for site `baseUrl: '/'`, the image `/static/img/docusaurus.png` will be served at `/img/docusaurus.png`.
- for site `baseUrl: '/subpath/'`, the image `/static/img/docusaurus.png` will be served at `/subpath/img/docusaurus.png`.

Referencing your static asset

You can reference assets from the `static` folder in your code using absolute paths, but this is not ideal because changing the site `baseUrl` will **break those link**s.

You can `import` / `require()` the static asset (recommended), or use the `useBaseUrl` utility function: both prepend the `baseUrl` to paths for you.

JSX example

MyComponent.js

```
import DocusaurusImageUrl from '@site/static/img/docusaurus.png';

<img src={DocusaurusImageUrl} />;
```

MyComponent.js

```
<img src={require('@site/static/img/docusaurus.png').default} />
```

MyComponent.js

```
import useBaseUrl from '@docusaurus/useBaseUrl';

<img src={useBaseUrl('/img/docusaurus.png')} />;
```

You can also import SVG files: they will be transformed into React components.

MyComponent.js

```
import DocusaurusLogoWithKeytar from '@site/static/img/docusaurus_keytar.svg';

<DocusaurusLogoWithKeytar title="Docusaurus Logo" className="logo" />;
```

Markdown example

Markdown links and images referencing assets of the static folder will be converted to `require("@site/static/assetName.png")`, and **the site baseUrl will be automatically prepended** for you.

my-doc.md

```
![Docusaurus](/img/docusaurus.png)
```

Thanks to MDX, you can also use `useBaseUrl` utility function in Markdown files! You'd have to use html tags like `<img>` instead of the Markdown image syntax though. The syntax is exactly the same as in JSX.

my-doc.mdx

```
---
id: my-doc
title: My Doc
---

// Add to the top of the file below the front matter.
import useBaseUrl from '@docusaurus/useBaseUrl';
```

```
...

<img alt="Docusaurus with Keytar" src={useBaseUrl('/img/docusaurus_keytar.svg')} />
```

Caveats

Keep in mind that:

- By default, none of the files in `static` folder will be post-processed, hashed or minified.
- Missing files referenced via hardcoded absolute paths will not be detected at compilation time, and will result in a 404 error.
- By default, GitHub Pages runs published files through Jekyll. Since Jekyll will discard any files that begin with `_`, it is recommended that you disable Jekyll by adding an empty file named `.nojekyll` file to your `static` directory if you are using GitHub pages for hosting.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Search

Docusaurus' own `@docusaurus/preset-classic` supports a search integration.

There are two main options, you can use Algolia DocSearch or bring in your own `SearchBar` component.

Using Algolia DocSearch

Algolia DocSearch works by crawling the content of your website every 24 hours and putting all the content in an Algolia index. This content is then queried directly from your front-end using the Algolia API. Note that your website needs to be publicly available for this to work (i.e., not behind a firewall). The service is free.

If your website is not eligible for the free, hosted version of DocSearch, or if your website sits behind a firewall, then you can run your own DocSearch crawler. For best results, you may want to use a config file based on the Docusaurus 2 config.

Connecting Algolia

To connect your docs with Algolia, add an `algolia` field in your `themeConfig`. **Apply for DocSearch** to get your Algolia index and API key.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    // ...
    algolia: {
      apiKey: 'YOUR_API_KEY',
      indexName: 'YOUR_INDEX_NAME',

      // Optional: see doc section below
      contextualSearch: true,

      // Optional: see doc section below
      appId: 'YOUR_APP_ID',
```

```
      // Optional: Algolia search parameters
      searchParameters: {},

      //... other Algolia params
    },
  },
};
```

:::info

The `searchParameters` option used to be named `algoliaOptions` in Docusaurus v1.

:::

Contextual search

Contextual search is mostly useful for versioned Docusaurus sites.

Let's consider you have 2 docs versions, v1 and v2. When you are browsing v2 docs, it would be odd to return search results for the v1 documentation. Sometimes v1 and v2 docs are quite similar, and you would end up with duplicate search results for the same query (one result per version).

To solve this problem, the contextual search feature understands that you are browsing a specific docs version, and will create the search query filters dynamically.

- browsing `/docs/v1/myDoc`, search results will only include **v1** docs (+ other unversioned pages)
- browsing `/docs/v2/myDoc`, search results will only include **v2** docs (+ other unversioned pages)

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    // ...
    algolia: {
      contextualSearch: true,
    },
  },
};
```

:::caution

When using `contextualSearch: true`, the contextual facet filters will be merged with the ones provided with `algolia.searchParameters.facetFilters`.

Custom Application ID

When running your own DocSearch crawler, it is required to set the `appId` configuration key to your own Application ID. If left unset, the `appId` will fallback to the one used with the free, hosted version of Algolia DocSearch.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    // ...
    algolia: {
      appId: 'YOUR_APP_ID',
    },
  },
};
```

Styling your Algolia search

By default, DocSearch comes with a fine-tuned theme that was designed for accessibility, making sure that colors and contrasts respect standards.

Still, you can reuse the Infima CSS variables from Docusaurus to style DocSearch by editing the `/src/css/custom.css` file.

/src/css/custom.css

```
html[data-theme='light'] .DocSearch {
  /* --docsearch-primary-color: var(--ifm-color-primary); */
  /* --docsearch-text-color: var(--ifm-font-color-base); */
  --docsearch-muted-color: var(--ifm-color-secondary-darkest);
  --docsearch-container-background: rgba(94, 100, 112, 0.7);
  /* Modal */
  --docsearch-modal-background: var(--ifm-color-secondary-lighter);
  /* Search box */
  --docsearch-searchbox-background: var(--ifm-color-secondary);
```

```
  --docsearch-searchbox-focus-background: var(--ifm-color-white);
  /* Hit */
  --docsearch-hit-color: var(--ifm-font-color-base);
  --docsearch-hit-active-color: var(--ifm-color-white);
  --docsearch-hit-background: var(--ifm-color-white);
  /* Footer */
  --docsearch-footer-background: var(--ifm-color-white);
}

html[data-theme='dark'] .DocSearch {
  --docsearch-text-color: var(--ifm-font-color-base);
  --docsearch-muted-color: var(--ifm-color-secondary-darkest);
  --docsearch-container-background: rgba(47, 55, 69, 0.7);
  /* Modal */
  --docsearch-modal-background: var(--ifm-background-color);
  /* Search box */
  --docsearch-searchbox-background: var(--ifm-background-color);
  --docsearch-searchbox-focus-background: var(--ifm-color-black);
  /* Hit */
  --docsearch-hit-color: var(--ifm-font-color-base);
  --docsearch-hit-active-color: var(--ifm-color-white);
  --docsearch-hit-background: var(--ifm-color-emphasis-100);
  /* Footer */
  --docsearch-footer-background: var(--ifm-background-surface-color);
  --docsearch-key-gradient: linear-gradient(
    -26.5deg,
    var(--ifm-color-emphasis-200) 0%,
    var(--ifm-color-emphasis-100) 100%
  );
}
```

Customizing the Algolia search behavior

Algolia DocSearch supports a list of options that you can pass to the `algolia` field in the `docusaurus.config.js` file.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    // ...
    algolia: {
      apiKey: 'YOUR_API_KEY',
      indexName: 'YOUR_INDEX_NAME',
      // Options...
```

```
    },
  },
};
```

Editing the Algolia search component

If you prefer to edit the Algolia search React component, swizzle the `SearchBar` component in `@docusaurus/theme-search-algolia`:

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-search-algolia SearchBar
```

Using your own search

To use your own search, swizzle the `SearchBar` component in `@docusaurus/theme-classic`

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-classic SearchBar
```

This will create a `src/themes/SearchBar` file in your project folder. Restart your dev server and edit the component, you will see that Docusaurus uses your own `SearchBar` component now.

Notes: You can alternatively swizzle from Algolia SearchBar and create your own search component from there.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Browser support

Docusaurus allows sites to define the list of supported browsers through a browserslist configuration.

Purpose

Websites need to balance between backward compatibility and bundle size. As old browsers do not support modern APIs or syntax, more code is needed to implement the same functionality, penalizing all other users with increased site load time. As a tradeoff, the Docusaurus bundler only supports browser versions defined in the browser list.

The browser list by default is provided through the `package.json` file as a root `browserslist` field.

:::caution

On old browsers, the compiled output will use unsupported (too recent) JS syntax, causing React to fail to initialize and ending up with a static website with only HTML/CSS and no JS.

:::

Default values

Websites initialized with the default classic template has the following in `package.json`:

package.json

```
{
  "name": "docusaurus",
  // ...
  "browserslist": {
    "production": [">0.5%", "not dead", "not op_mini all"],
    "development": [
      "last 1 chrome version",
      "last 1 firefox version",
      "last 1 safari version"
    ]
  }
  // ...
```

```
}
```

Explained in natural language, the browsers supported in production are those:

- With more than 0.5% of market share; *and*
- Has official support or updates in the past 24 months (the opposite of "dead"); *and*
- Is not Opera Mini.

And browsers used in development are:

- The latest version of Chrome *or* Firefox *or* Safari.

You can "evaluate" any config with the `browserlist` cli to obtain the actual list:

```
npx browserslist --env="production"
```

The output are all browsers supported in production. Below is the output in May, 2021:

```
and_chr 89
and_uc 12.12
chrome 89
chrome 88
chrome 87
edge 89
edge 88
firefox 86
ie 11
ios_saf 14.0-14.5
ios_saf 13.4-13.7
safari 14
safari 13.1
samsung 13.0
```

Read more

You may wish to visit the browserslist documentation for more specifications, especially the accepted query values and best practices.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Deployment

To build the static files of your website for production, run:

npm Yarn

```
npm run build
```

Once it finishes, the static files will be generated within the `build/` directory.

You can deploy your site to static site hosting services such as Vercel, GitHub Pages, Netlify, Render, and Surge. Docusaurus sites are statically rendered so they work without JavaScript too!

Testing Build Local

It is important to test build before deploying to a production. Docusaurus includes a `docusaurus serve` command to test build locally.

npm Yarn

```
npm run serve
```

Self Hosting

WARNING

It is not the most performant solution

Docusaurus can be self hosted using `docusaurus serve`. Change port using `--port` and `--host` to change host.

npm Yarn

```
npm run serve -- --build --port 80 --host 0.0.0.0
```

Deploying to GitHub Pages

Docusaurus provides an easy way to publish to GitHub Pages. Which is hosting that comes for free with every GitHub repository.

`docusaurus.config.js` settings

First, modify your `docusaurus.config.js` and add the required params:

Name	Description
`organizationName`	The GitHub user or organization that owns the repository. If you are the owner, it is your GitHub username. In the case of Docusaurus, it is "*facebook*" which is the GitHub organization that owns Docusaurus.
`projectName`	The name of the GitHub repository. For example, the repository name for Docusaurus is "docusaurus", so the project name is "docusaurus".
`url`	URL for your GitHub Page's user/organization page. This is commonly https://_username_.github.io.
`baseUrl`	Base URL for your project. For projects hosted on GitHub pages, it follows the format "/*projectName*/". For https://github.com/facebook/docusaurus, `baseUrl` is `/docusaurus/`.

INFO

In case you want to use your custom domain for GitHub Pages, create a `CNAME` file in the `static` directory. Anything within the `static` directory will be copied to the root of the `build` directory for deployment.

You may refer to GitHub Pages' documentation User, Organization, and Project Pages for more details.

Example:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  url: 'https://endiliey.github.io', // Your website URL
  baseUrl: '/',
  projectName: 'endiliey.github.io',
  organizationName: 'endiliey',
  // ...
};
```

WARNING

By default, GitHub Pages runs published files through Jekyll. Since Jekyll will discard any files that begin with `_`, it is recommended that you disable Jekyll by adding an empty file named `.nojekyll` file to your `static` directory.

Environment settings

Specify the Git user as an environment variable.

Name	Description
`GIT_USER`	The username for a GitHub account that has commit access to this repo. For your own repositories, this will usually be your GitHub username. The specified `GIT_USER` must have push access to the repository specified in the combination of `organizationName` and `projectName`.

Optional parameters, also set as environment variables:

Name	Description

Name	Description
`USE_SSH`	Set to `true` to use SSH instead of the default HTTPS for the connection to the GitHub repo.
`DEPLOYMENT_BRANCH`	The branch that the website will be deployed to, defaults to `gh-pages` for normal repos and `master` for repository names ending in `github.io`.
`CURRENT_BRANCH`	The branch that contains the latest docs changes that will be deployed. Usually, the branch will be `master`, but it could be any branch (default or otherwise) except for `gh-pages`. If nothing is set for this variable, then the current branch will be used.
`GIT_PASS`	Password (or token) of the `git` user (specified by `GIT_USER`). For example, to facilitate non-interactive deployment (e.g. continuous deployment)

GitHub enterprise installations should work in the same manner as github.com; you only need to set the organization's GitHub Enterprise host as an environment variable:

Name	Description
`GITHUB_HOST`	The domain name of your GitHub enterprise site.
`GITHUB_PORT`	The port of your GitHub enterprise site.

Deploy

Finally, to deploy your site to GitHub Pages, run:

Bash Windows PowerShell

```
GIT_USER=<GITHUB_USERNAME> yarn deploy
```

Triggering deployment with GitHub Actions

GitHub Actions allow you to automate, customize, and execute your software development workflows right in your repository.

This workflow assumes your documentation resided in `documentation` branch of your repository and your publishing source is configured for `gh-pages` branch.

1. Generate a new SSH key.
2. By default, your public key should have been created in `~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub` or use the name you've provided in the previous step to add your key to GitHub deploy keys.
3. Copy key to clipboard with `xclip -sel clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub` and paste it as a deploy key in your repository. Copy file content if the command line doesn't work for you. Check the box for `Allow write access` before saving your deployment key.
4. You'll need your private key as a GitHub secret to allow Docusaurus to run the deployment for you.
5. Copy your private key with `xclip -sel clip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa` and paste a GitHub secret with name `GH_PAGES_DEPLOY`. Copy file content if the command line doesn't work for you. Save your secret.
6. Create you documentation workflow file in `.github/workflows/`. In this example it's `documentation.yml`.

WARNING

Please make sure that you replace `actions@github.com` with your GitHub email and `gh-actions` with your name.

documentation.yml

```yaml
name: documentation

on:
  pull_request:
    branches: [documentation]
  push:
    branches: [documentation]

jobs:
  checks:
    if: github.event_name != 'push'
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v1
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
        with:
```

```
          node-version: '12.x'
      - name: Test Build
        run: |
          if [ -e yarn.lock ]; then
          yarn install --frozen-lockfile
          elif [ -e package-lock.json ]; then
          npm ci
          else
          npm i
          fi
          npm run build
  gh-release:
    if: github.event_name != 'pull_request'
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v1
      - uses: actions/setup-node@v1
        with:
          node-version: '12.x'
      - uses: webfactory/ssh-agent@v0.5.0
        with:
          ssh-private-key: ${{ secrets.GH_PAGES_DEPLOY }}
      - name: Release to GitHub Pages
        env:
          USE_SSH: true
          GIT_USER: git
        run: |
          git config --global user.email "actions@github.com"
          git config --global user.name "gh-actions"
          if [ -e yarn.lock ]; then
          yarn install --frozen-lockfile
          elif [ -e package-lock.json ]; then
          npm ci
          else
          npm i
          fi
          npm run deploy
```

1. Now when a new pull request arrives towards your repository in branch `documentation` it will automatically ensure that Docusaurus build is successful.
2. When pull request is merged to `documentation` branch or someone pushes to `documentation` branch directly it will be built and deployed to `gh-pages` branch.
3. After this step, your updated documentation will be available on the GitHub pages.

Triggering deployment with Travis CI

Continuous integration (CI) services are typically used to perform routine tasks whenever new commits are checked in to source control. These tasks can be any combination of running unit tests and integration tests, automating builds, publishing packages to NPM, and deploying changes to your website. All you need to do to automate the deployment of your website is to invoke the `yarn deploy` script whenever your website is updated. The following section covers how to do just that using Travis CI, a popular continuous integration service provider.

1. Go to https://github.com/settings/tokens and generate a new personal access token. When creating the token, grant it the `repo` scope so that it has the permissions it needs.
2. Using your GitHub account, add the Travis CI app to the repository you want to activate.
3. Open your Travis CI dashboard. The URL looks like `https://travis-ci.com/USERNAME/REPO`, and navigate to the `More options` > `Setting` > `Environment Variables` section of your repository.
4. Create a new environment variable named `GH_TOKEN` with your newly generated token as its value, then `GH_EMAIL` (your email address) and `GH_NAME` (your GitHub username).
5. Create a `.travis.yml` on the root of your repository with the following:

.travis.yml

```yaml
language: node_js
node_js:
  - '10'
branches:
  only:
    - master
cache:
  yarn: true
script:
  - git config --global user.name "${GH_NAME}"
  - git config --global user.email "${GH_EMAIL}"
  - echo "machine github.com login ${GH_NAME} password ${GH_TOKEN}" > ~/.netrc
  - yarn && GIT_USER="${GH_NAME}" yarn deploy
```

Now, whenever a new commit lands in `master`, Travis CI will run your suite of tests and if everything passes, your website will be deployed via the `yarn deploy` script.

Using Azure Pipelines

1. Sign Up at Azure Pipelines if you haven't already.

2. Create an organization and within the organization create a project and connect your repository from GitHub.
3. Go to https://github.com/settings/tokens and generate a new personal access token with the `repo` scope.
4. In the project page (which looks like `https://dev.azure.com/ORG_NAME/REPO_NAME/_build` create a new pipeline with the following text. Also, click on edit and add a new environment variable named `GH_TOKEN` with your newly generated token as its value, then `GH_EMAIL` (your email address) and `GH_NAME` (your GitHub username). Make sure to mark them as secret. Alternatively, you can also add a file named `azure-pipelines.yml` at your repository root.

azure-pipelines.yml

```yaml
trigger:
  - master

pool:
  vmImage: 'ubuntu-latest'

steps:
  - checkout: self
    persistCredentials: true

  - task: NodeTool@0
    inputs:
      versionSpec: '10.x'
    displayName: 'Install Node.js'

  - script: |
      git config --global user.name "${GH_NAME}"
      git config --global user.email "${GH_EMAIL}"
      git checkout -b master
      echo "machine github.com login ${GH_NAME} password ${GH_TOKEN}" > ~/.netrc
      yarn && GIT_USER="${GH_NAME}" yarn deploy
    env:
      GH_NAME: $(GH_NAME)
      GH_EMAIL: $(GH_EMAIL)
      GH_TOKEN: $(GH_TOKEN)
    displayName: 'yarn install and build'
```

Using Drone

1. Create a new ssh key that will be the deploy key for your project.

2. Name your private and public keys to be specific and so that it does not overwrite your other ssh keys.
3. Go to `https://github.com/USERNAME/REPO/settings/keys` and add a new deploy key by pasting in our public key you just generated.
4. Open your Drone.io dashboard and login. The URL looks like `https://cloud.drone.io/USERNAME/REPO`.
5. Click on the repository, click on activate repository, and add a secret called `git_deploy_private_key` with your private key value that you just generated.
6. Create a `.drone.yml` on the root of your repository with below text.

```
# .drone.yml
kind: pipeline
type: docker
trigger:
  event:
    - tag
- name: Website
  image: node
  commands:
    - mkdir -p $HOME/.ssh
    - ssh-keyscan -t rsa github.com >> $HOME/.ssh/known_hosts
    - echo "$GITHUB_PRIVATE_KEY > $HOME/.ssh/id_rsa"
    - chmod 0600 $HOME/.ssh/id_rsa
    - cd website
    - npm i
    - npm run publish-gh-pages
  environment:
    USE_SSH: true
    GIT_USER: $DRONE_COMMIT_AUTHOR
    GITHUB_PRIVATE_KEY: git_deploy_private_key
```

Now, whenever you push a new tag to github, this trigger will start the drone ci job to publish your website.

Deploying to Netlify

To deploy your Docusaurus 2 sites to Netlify, first make sure the following options are properly configured:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  url: 'https://docusaurus-2.netlify.com', // Url to your site with no trailing slash
  baseUrl: '/', // Base directory of your site relative to your repo
  // ...
};
```

Then, create your site with Netlify.

While you set up the site, specify the build commands and directories as follows:

- build command: `npm run build`
- build directory: `build`

If you did not configure these build options, you may still go to "Site settings" -> "Build and deploy" after your site is created.

Once properly configured with the above options, your site should deploy and automatically redeploy upon merging to your deploy branch, which defaults to `master`.

IMPORTANT

Make sure to disable Netlify setting `Pretty URLs` to prevent lowercased URLs, unnecessary redirects and 404 errors.

Deploying to Vercel

Deploying your Docusaurus project to Vercel will provide you with various benefits in the areas of performance and ease of use.

To deploy your Docusaurus project with a Vercel for Git Integration, make sure it has been pushed to a Git repository.

Import the project into Vercel using the Import Flow. During the import, you will find all relevant options preconfigured for you; however, you can choose to change any of these options, a list of which can be found here.

After your project has been imported, all subsequent pushes to branches will generate Preview Deployments, and all changes made to the Production Branch (commonly "main") will result in a

Production Deployment.

Deploying to Render

Render offers free static site hosting with fully managed SSL, custom domains, a global CDN and continuous auto-deploy from your Git repo. Get started in just a few minutes by following Render's guide to deploying Docusaurus.

Deploying to Qovery

Qovery is a fully-managed cloud platform that runs on your AWS, GCP, Azure and Digital Ocean account where you can host static sites, backend APIs, databases, cron jobs, and all your other apps in one place.

1. Create a Qovery account.

Visit the Qovery dashboard to create an account if you don't already have one.

2. Create a project

Click on "Create a new project" and give a name to your project.

Click on "Next".

3. Add an application

Click on "Create an application" then choose "I have an application" and select your GitHub or GitLab repository where your app is located.

Click on "Next".

Skip adding services

4. Deploy

Click on "Deploy".

You can see the status in real time by clicking on deployment logs.

Deploying to Hostman

Hostman allows you to host static websites for free. Hostman automates everything, you just need to connect your repository and follow easy steps:

1. Create a service

To deploy a Docusaurus static website, click Create in the top-left corner of your Dashboard and choose Front-end app or static website.

2. Select the project to deploy

If you are logged in to Hostman with your GitHub, GitLab or Bitbucket account, at this point you will see the repository with your projects, including the private ones.

Choose the project you want to deploy. It must contain the directory with the project's files (usually it is website or my-website).

To access a different repository, click Connect another repository.

If you didn't use your Git account credentials to log in, you'll be able to access the necessary account now, and then select the project.

3. Configure the build settings Next, the Website customization window will appear.

Choose the Static website option from the list of frameworks.

The Directory with app points at the directory that will contain the project's files after the build. You can leave it empty if during Step 2 you selected the repository with the contents of the website (or my_website) directory.

The standard build command for Docusaurus will be:

```
yarn run build
```

You can modify the build command if needed. You can enter multiple commands separated by &&.

4. Deploy Click Deploy to start the build process.

Once it starts, you will enter the deployment log. If there are any issues with the code, you will get warning or error messages in the log, specifying the cause of the problem.

Usually the log contains all the debugging data you'll need, but we are also here to help you solve the issues, so do not hesitate to contact us via chat.

When the deployment is complete, you will receive an e-mail notification and also see a log entry.

All done!

Your project is up and ready.

Deploying to Surge

Surge is a static web hosting platform, it is used to deploy your Docusaurus project from the command line in a minute. Deploying your project to Surge is easy and it is also free (including a custom domain and SSL).

Deploy your app in a matter of seconds using surge with the following steps:

1. First, install Surge using npm by running the following command:

```
npm install --g surge
```

2. To build the static files of your site for production in the root directory of your project, run:

```
npm run build
```

3. Then, run this command inside the root directory of your project:

```
surge build/
```

First-time users of Surge would be prompted to create an account from the command line(happens only once).

Confirm that the site you want to publish is in the `build` directory, a randomly generated subdomain `*.surge.sh subdomain` is always given (which can be edited).

Using your domain

If you have a domain name you can deploy your site using surge to your domain using the command:

```
surge build/ yourdomain.com
```

Your site is now deployed for free at `subdomain.surge.sh` or `yourdomain.com` depending on the method you chose.

Setting up CNAME file

Store your domain in a CNAME file for future deployments with the following command:

```
echo subdomain.surge.sh > CNAME
```

You can deploy any other changes in the future with the command `surge`.

Deploying to QuantCDN

1. Install Quant CLI
2. Create a QuantCDN account by signing up
3. Initialize your project with `quant init` and fill in your credentials:

```
quant init
```

4. Deploy your site

```
quant deploy
```

See docs and blog for more examples and use cases for deploying to QuantCDN.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

i18n - Introduction

It is **easy to translate a Docusaurus website** with its internationalization (i18n) support.

Goals

It is important to understand the **design decisions** behind the Docusaurus i18n support.

For more context, you can read the initial RFC and PR.

i18n goals

The goals of the Docusaurus i18n system are:

- **Simple**: just put the translated files in the correct filesystem location
- **Flexible translation workflows**: use Git (monorepo, forks, or submodules), SaaS software, FTP
- **Flexible deployment options**: single, multiple domains, or hybrid
- **Modular**: allow plugin authors to provide i18n support
- **Low-overhead runtime**: documentation is mostly static and does not require a heavy JS library or polyfills
- **Scalable build-times**: allow building and deploying localized sites independently
- **Localize assets**: an image of your site might contain text that should be translated
- **No coupling**: not forced to use any SaaS, yet integrations are possible
- **Easy to use with Crowdin**: multiple Docusaurus v1 sites use Crowdin, and should be able to migrate to v2
- **Good SEO defaults**: we set useful SEO headers like `hreflang` for you
- **RTL support**: locales reading right-to-left (Arabic, Hebrew, etc.) are supported and easy to implement
- **Default translations**: classic theme labels are translated for you in many languages

i18n non-goals

We don't provide support for:

- **Automatic locale detection**: opinionated, and best done on the server
- **Translation SaaS software**: you are responsible to understand the external tools of your choice
- **Translation of slugs**: technically complicated, little SEO value

Translation workflow

Overview

Overview of the workflow to create a translated Docusaurus website:

1. **Configure**: declare the default locale and alternative locales in `docusaurus.config.js`
2. **Translate**: put the translation files at the correct filesystem location
3. **Deploy**: build and deploy your site using a single or multi-domain strategy

Translation files

You will have to work with 2 kind of translation files.

Markdown files

This is the main content of your Docusaurus website.

Markdown and MDX documents are translated as a whole, to fully preserve the translation context, instead of splitting each sentence as a separate string.

JSON files

JSON is used to translate:

- your React code: using the `<Translate>` component
- your theme: the navbar, footer
- your plugins: the docs sidebar category labels

The JSON format used is called **Chrome i18n**:

```
{
  "myTranslationKey1": {
    "message": "Translated message 1",
```

```
    "description": "myTranslationKey1 is used on the homepage"
  },
  "myTranslationKey2": {
    "message": "Translated message 2",
    "description": "myTranslationKey2 is used on the FAQ page"
  }
}
```

The choice was made for 2 reasons:

- **Description attribute**: to help translators with additional context
- **Widely supported**: Chrome extensions, Crowdin, Transifex, Phrase, Applanga

Translation files location

The translation files should be created at the correct filesystem location.

Each locale and plugin has its own `i18n` subfolder:

```
website/i18n/<locale>/<pluginName>/...
```

> **NOTE**
>
> For multi-instance plugins, the path is `website/i18n/<locale>/<pluginName>-<pluginId>/...`.

Translating a very simple Docusaurus site in French would lead to the following tree:

```
website/i18n
└── fr
    ├── code.json
    │
    ├── docusaurus-plugin-content-blog
    │   └── 2020-01-01-hello.md
    │
    ├── docusaurus-plugin-content-docs
    │   ├── current #
    │   │   ├── doc1.md
    │   │   └── doc2.mdx
    │   └── current.json
    │
    └── docusaurus-theme-classic
```

```
        ├── footer.json
        └── navbar.json
```

The JSON files are initialized with the `docusaurus write-translations` CLI command.

The `code.json` file is extracted from React components using the `<Translate>` API.

:::info

Notice that the `docusaurus-plugin-content-docs` plugin has a `current` subfolder and a `current.json` file, useful for the **docs versioning feature**.

:::

Each content plugin or theme is different, and **define its own translation files location**:

- Docs i18n
- Blog i18n
- Pages i18n
- Themes i18n

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

i18n - Tutorial

This tutorial will walk you through the basis of the **Docusaurus i18n system**.

We will add **French** translations to a **newly initialized English Docusaurus website**.

Initialize a new site with `npx @docusaurus/init@latest init website classic` (like this one).

Configure your site

Modify `docusaurus.config.js` to add the i18n support for the French language.

Site configuration

Use the site i18n configuration to declare the i18n locales:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  i18n: {
    defaultLocale: 'en',
    locales: ['en', 'fr'],
  },
};
```

Theme configuration

Add a **navbar item** of type `localeDropdown` so that users can select the locale they want:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    navbar: {
      items: [
        {
```

```
          type: 'localeDropdown',
          position: 'left',
        },
      ],
    },
  },
};
```

Start your site

Start your localized site in dev mode, using the locale of your choice:

npm Yarn

```
npm run start -- --locale fr
```

Your site is accessible at `http://localhost:3000/fr/`.

We haven't provided any translation, and the site is **mostly untranslated**.

TIP

Docusaurus provides **default translations** for generic theme labels, such as "Next" and "Previous" for the pagination.

Please help us complete those **default translations**.

CAUTION

Each locale is a **distinct standalone single-page-application**: it is not possible to start the Docusaurus sites in all locales at the same time.

Translate your site

The French translations will be added in `website/i18n/fr`.

Docusaurus is modular, and each content plugin has its own subfolder.

> **NOTE**
>
> After copying files around, restart your site with `npm run start -- --locale fr`.
>
> Hot-reload will work better when editing existing files.

Use the translation APIs

Open the homepage, and use the translation APIs:

src/pages/index.js

```jsx
import React from 'react';
import Layout from '@theme/Layout';
import Link from '@docusaurus/Link';

import Translate, {translate} from '@docusaurus/Translate';

export default function Home() {
  return (
    <Layout>
      <h1>
        <Translate>Welcome to my website</Translate>
      </h1>
      <main>
        <Translate
          id="homepage.visitMyBlog"
          description="The homepage message to ask the user to visit my blog"
          values={{blog: <Link to="https://docusaurus.io/blog">blog</Link>}}>
          {'You can also visit my {blog}'}
        </Translate>

        <input
          type="text"
          placeholder={
            translate({
              message: 'Hello',
              description: 'The homepage input placeholder',
            })
          }
        />
      </main>
```

```
    </Layout>
  );
}
```

:::caution

Docusaurus provides a **very small and lightweight translation runtime** on purpose, and only supports basic placeholders interpolation, using a subset of the ICU Message Format.

Most documentation websites are generally **static** and don't need advanced i18n features (**plurals**, **genders**, etc.). Use a library like react-intl for more advanced use-cases.

:::

Translate JSON files

JSON translation files are used for everything that is not contained in a Markdown document:

- React/JSX code
- Layout navbar and footer labels
- Docs sidebar category labels
- ...

Run the write-translations command:

npm Yarn

```
npm run write-translations -- --locale fr
```

It will extract and initialize the JSON translation files that you need to translate.

The homepage translations are statically extracted from React source code:

i18n/fr/code.json

```
{
  "Welcome to my website": {
    "message": "Welcome to my website",
    "description": "The homepage welcome message"
```

```
  },
  "Hello": {
    "message": "Hello",
    "description": "The homepage input placeholder"
  }
}
```

Plugins and themes will also write their own **JSON translation files**, such as:

i18n/fr/docusaurus-theme-classic/navbar.json

```
{
  "title": {
    "message": "My Site",
    "description": "The title in the navbar"
  },
  "item.label.Docs": {
    "message": "Docs",
    "description": "Navbar item with label Docs"
  },
  "item.label.Blog": {
    "message": "Blog",
    "description": "Navbar item with label Blog"
  },
  "item.label.GitHub": {
    "message": "GitHub",
    "description": "Navbar item with label GitHub"
  }
}
```

Translate the `message` attribute in the JSON files of `i18n/fr`, and your site layout and homepage should now be translated.

Translate Markdown files

Official Docusaurus content plugins extensively use Markdown/MDX files, and allow you to translate them.

Translate the docs

Copy your docs Markdown files to `i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current`, and translate them:

```
mkdir -p i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current
cp -r docs/** i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current
```

:::info

`current` is needed for the docs versioning feature: each docs version has its own subfolder.

:::

Translate the blog

Copy your blog Markdown files to `i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-blog`, and translate them:

```
mkdir -p i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-blog
cp -r blog/** i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-blog
```

Translate the pages

Copy your pages Markdown files to `i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages`, and translate them:

```
mkdir -p i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages
cp -r src/pages/**.md i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages
cp -r src/pages/**.mdx i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages
```

:::caution

We only copy `.md` and `.mdx` files, as pages React components are translated through JSON translation files already.

:::

Use explicit heading ids

By default, a Markdown heading `### Hello World` will have a generated id `hello-world`.

Other documents can target it with `[link](#hello-world)`.

The translated heading becomes `### Bonjour le Monde`, with id `bonjour-le-monde`.

Generated ids are not always a good fit for localized sites, as it requires you to localize all the anchor links:

```
- [link](#hello-world).
+ [link](#bonjour-le-monde)
```

:::tip

For localized sites, it is recommended to use **explicit heading ids**.

:::

Deploy your site

You can choose to deploy your site under a **single domain**, or use **multiple (sub)domains**.

Single-domain deployment

Run the following command:

npm Yarn

```
npm run build
```

Docusaurus will build **one single-page application per locale**:

- `website/build`: for the default, English language
- `website/build/fr`: for the French language

You can now deploy the `build` folder to the static hosting solution of your choice.

:::note

The Docusaurus v2 website use this strategy:

- https://docusaurus.io
- https://docusaurus.io/fr

:::

:::tip

Static hosting providers generally redirect `/unknown/urls` to `/404.html` by convention, always showing an **English 404 page**.

Localize your 404 pages by configuring your host to redirect `/fr/*` to `/fr/404.html`.

This is not always possible, and depends on your host: GitHub Pages can't do this, Netlify can.

Multi-domain deployment

You can also build your site for a single locale:

npm Yarn

```
npm run build -- --locale fr
```

Docusaurus will not add the `/fr/` URL prefix.

On your static hosting provider:

- create one deployment per locale
- configure the appropriate build command, using the `--locale` option
- configure the (sub)domain of your choice for each deployment

CAUTION

This strategy is **not possible** with Github Pages, as it is only possible to **have a single deployment**.

Hybrid

It is possible to have some locales using sub-paths, and others using subdomains.

It is also possible to deploy each locale as a separate subdomain, assemble the subdomains in a single unified domain at the CDN level:

- Deploy your site as `fr.docusaurus.io`
- Configure a CDN to serve it from `docusaurus.io/fr`

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

i18n - Using git

A **possible translation strategy** is to **version control the translation files** to Git (or any other VCS).

Tradeoffs

This strategy has advantages:

- **Easy to get started**: just add the `i18n` folder to Git
- **Easy for developers**: Git, GitHub and pull requests are mainstream developer tools
- **Free** (or without any additional cost, assuming you already use Git)
- **Low friction**: does not require signing-up to an external tool
- **Rewarding**: contributors are happy to have a nice contribution history

Using Git also present some shortcomings:

- **Hard for non-developers**: they do not master Git and pull-requests
- **Hard for professional translations**: they are used to SaaS translation softwares and advanced features
- **Hard to maintain**: you have to keep the translated files **in sync** with the untranslated files

> **NOTE**
>
> Some **large-scale technical projects** (React, Vue.js, MDN, TypeScript, Nuxt.js, etc.) use Git for translations.
>
> Refer to the Docusaurus i18n RFC for our notes and links studying these systems.

Git tutorial

This is a walk-through of using Git to translate a newly initialized English Docusaurus website into French, and assume you already followed the i18n tutorial.

Prepare the Docusaurus site

Initialize a new Docusaurus site:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init website classic
```

Add the site configuration for the French language:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  i18n: {
    defaultLocale: 'en',
    locales: ['en', 'fr'],
  },
  themeConfig: {
    navbar: {
      items: [
        // ...
        {
          type: 'localeDropdown',
          position: 'left',
        },
        // ...
      ],
    },
  },
  // ...
};
```

Translate the homepage:

src/pages/index.js

```
import React from 'react';
import Translate from '@docusaurus/Translate';
import Layout from '@theme/Layout';

export default function Home() {
  return (
    <Layout>
      <h1 style={{margin: 20}}>
        <Translate description="The homepage main heading">
```

```
          Welcome to my Docusaurus translated site!
        </Translate>
      </h1>
    </Layout>
  );
}
```

Initialize the `i18n` folder

Use the write-translations CLI command to initialize the JSON translation files for the French locale:

npm Yarn

```
npm run write-translations -- --locale fr

  1 translations written at i18n/fr/code.json
 11 translations written at i18n/fr/docusaurus-theme-classic/footer.json
  4 translations written at i18n/fr/docusaurus-theme-classic/navbar.json
  3 translations written at i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current.json
```

TIP

Use the `--messagePrefix '(fr) '` option to make the untranslated strings stand out.

`Hello` will appear as `(fr) Hello` and makes it clear a translation is missing.

Copy your untranslated Markdown files to the French folder:

```
mkdir -p i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current
cp -r docs/** i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current

mkdir -p i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-blog
cp -r blog/** i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-blog

mkdir -p i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages
cp -r src/pages/**.md i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages
cp -r src/pages/**.mdx i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-pages
```

Add all these files to Git.

Translate the files

Translate the Markdown and JSON files in `i18n/fr` and commit the translation.

You should now be able to start your site in French and see the translations:

npm Yarn

```
npm run start -- --locale fr
```

You can also build the site locally or on your CI:

npm Yarn

```
npm run build
# or
npm run build -- --locale fr
```

Repeat

Follow the same process for each locale you need to support.

Maintain the translations

Keeping translated files **consistent** with the originals **can be challenging**, in particular for Markdown documents.

Markdown translations

When an untranslated Markdown document is edited, it is **your responsibility to maintain the respective translated files**, and we unfortunately don't have a good way to help you do so.

To keep your translated sites consistent, when the `website/docs/doc1.md` doc is edited, you need **backport these edits** to `i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current/doc1.md`.

JSON translations

To help you maintain the JSON translation files, it is possible to run again the write-translations CLI command:

npm Yarn

```
npm run write-translations -- --locale fr
```

New translation will be appended, and existing ones will not be overridden.

TIP

Reset your translations with the `--override` option.

Localize edit urls

When the user is browsing a page at `/fr/doc1`, the edit button will link by default to the unlocalized doc at `website/docs/doc1.md`.

Your translations are on Git, and you can use the `editLocalizedFiles: true` option of the docs and blog plugins.

The edit button will link to the localized doc at `i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs/current/doc1.md`.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

i18n - Using Crowdin

The i18n system of Docusaurus is **decoupled from any translation software**.

You can integrate Docusaurus with the **tools and SaaS of your choice**, as long as you put the **translation files at the correct location**.

We document the usage of Crowdin, as **one** possible **integration example**.

CAUTION

This is **not an endorsement of Crowdin** as the unique choice to translate a Docusaurus site, but it is successfully used by Facebook to translate documentation projects such as Jest, Docusaurus and ReasonML.

Refer to the **Crowdin documentation** and **Crowdin support** for help.

TIP

Use this **community-driven GitHub issue** to discuss anything related to Docusaurus + Crowdin.

Crowdin overview

Crowdin is a translation SaaS, offering a free plan for open-source projects.

We recommend the following translation workflow:

- **Upload sources** to Crowdin (untranslated files)
- Use Crowdin to **translate the content**
- **Download translations** from Crowdin (localized translation files)

Crowdin provides a CLI to **upload sources** and **download translations**, allowing you to automate the translation process.

The `crowdin.yml` configuration file is convenient for Docusaurus, and permits to **download the localized translation files at the expected location** (in `i18n/<locale>/..`).

Read the **official documentation** to know more about advanced features and different translation workflows.

Crowdin tutorial

This is a walk-through of using Crowdin to translate a newly initialized English Docusaurus website into French, and assume you already followed the i18n tutorial.

The end result can be seen at docusaurus-crowdin-example.netlify.app (repository).

Prepare the Docusaurus site

Initialize a new Docusaurus site:

```
npx @docusaurus/init@latest init website classic
```

Add the site configuration for the French language:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  i18n: {
    defaultLocale: 'en',
    locales: ['en', 'fr'],
  },
  themeConfig: {
    navbar: {
      items: [
        // ...
        {
          type: 'localeDropdown',
          position: 'left',
        },
        // ...
      ],
    },
  },
  // ...
```

```
};
```

Translate the homepage:

src/pages/index.js

```jsx
import React from 'react';
import Translate from '@docusaurus/Translate';
import Layout from '@theme/Layout';

export default function Home() {
  return (
    <Layout>
      <h1 style={{margin: 20}}>
        <Translate description="The homepage main heading">
          Welcome to my Docusaurus translated site!
        </Translate>
      </h1>
    </Layout>
  );
}
```

Create a Crowdin project

Sign up on Crowdin, and create a project.

Use English as source language, and French as target language.

Your project is created, but it is empty for now. We will upload the files to translate in the next steps.

Create the Crowdin configuration

This configuration (doc) provides a mapping for the Crowdin CLI to understand:

- Where to find the source files to upload (JSON and Markdown)
- Where to download the files after translation (in `i18n/<locale>`)

Create `crowdin.yml` in `website`:

crowdin.yml

```
project_id: '123456'
api_token_env: 'CROWDIN_PERSONAL_TOKEN'
preserve_hierarchy: true
files: [
    # JSON translation files
    {
      source: '/i18n/en/**/*',
      translation: '/i18n/%two_letters_code%/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    # Docs Markdown files
    {
      source: '/docs/**/*',
      translation: '/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-
docs/current/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    # Blog Markdown files
    {
      source: '/blog/**/*',
      translation: '/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-
blog/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
  ]
```

Crowdin has its own syntax for declaring source/translation paths:

- `**/*`: everything in a subfolder
- `%two_letters_code%`: the 2-letters variant of Crowdin target languages (`fr` in our case)
- `**/%original_file_name%`: the translations will preserve the original folder/file hierarchy

INFO

The Crowdin CLI warnings are not always easy to understand.

We advise to:

- change one thing at a time
- re-upload sources after any configuration change
- use paths starting with `/` (`./` does not work)
- avoid fancy globbing patterns like `/docs/**/*.(md|mdx)` (does not work)

Access token

The `api_token_env` attribute defines the **env variable name** read by the Crowdin CLI.

You can obtain a `Personal Access Token` on your personal profile page.

:::tip

You can keep the default value `CROWDIN_PERSONAL_TOKEN`, and set this environment variable and on your computer and on the CI server to the generated access token.

:::

:::caution

A Personal Access Tokens grant **read-write access to all your Crowdin projects**.

You should **not commit** it, and it may be a good idea to create a dedicated **Crowdin profile for your company** instead of using a personal account.

:::

Other configuration fields

- `project_id`: can be hardcoded, and is found on `https://crowdin.com/project/<MY_PROJECT_NAME>/settings#api`
- `preserve_hierarchy`: preserve the folder's hierarchy of your docs on Crowdin UI instead of flattening everything

Install the Crowdin CLI

This tutorial use the CLI in version `3.5.2`, but we expect `3.x` releases to keep working.

Install the Crowdin CLI as a NPM package to your Docusaurus site:

npm | Yarn

```
npm install @crowdin/cli@3
```

Add a `crowdin` script:

package.json

```
{
  "scripts": {
    "crowdin": "crowdin"
  }
}
```

Test that you can run the Crowdin CLI:

npm Yarn

```
npm run crowdin -- --version
```

Set the `CROWDIN_PERSONAL_TOKEN` env variable on your computer, to allow the CLI to authenticate with the Crowdin API.

TIP

Temporarily, you can hardcode your personal token in `crowdin.yml` with `api_token: 'MY-TOKEN'`.

Upload the sources

Generate the JSON translation files for the default language in `website/i18n/en`:

npm Yarn

```
npm run write-translations
```

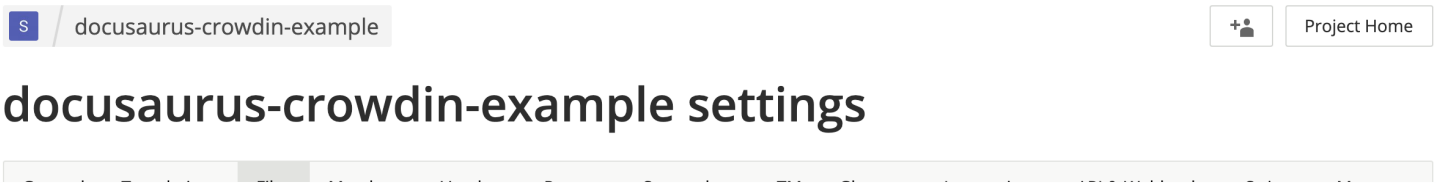
Upload all the JSON and Markdown translation files:

npm Yarn

```
npm run crowdin upload
```

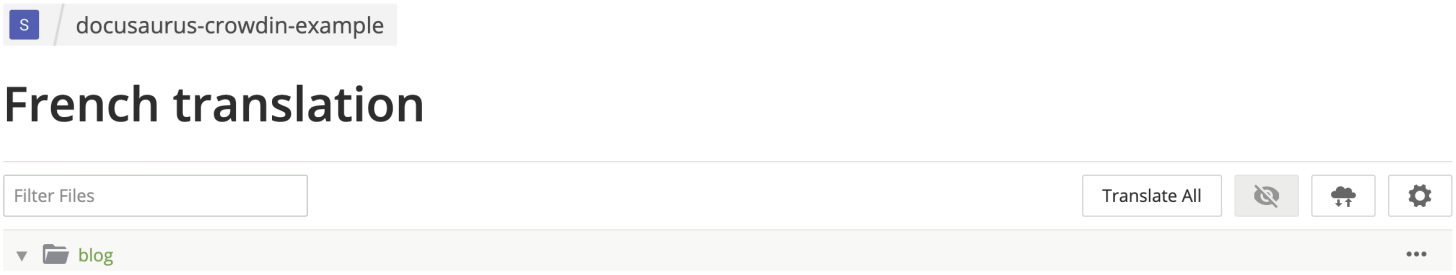
```
✓ Fetching project info
✓ Directory 'i18n'
✓ Directory 'i18n/en'
✓ Directory 'i18n/en/docusaurus-theme-classic'
✓ Directory 'i18n/en/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs'
✓ File 'i18n/en/docusaurus-theme-classic/footer.json'
✓ File 'i18n/en/docusaurus-theme-classic/navbar.json'
```

Your source files are now visible on the Crowdin interface:
`https://crowdin.com/project/<MY_PROJECT_NAME>/settings#files`

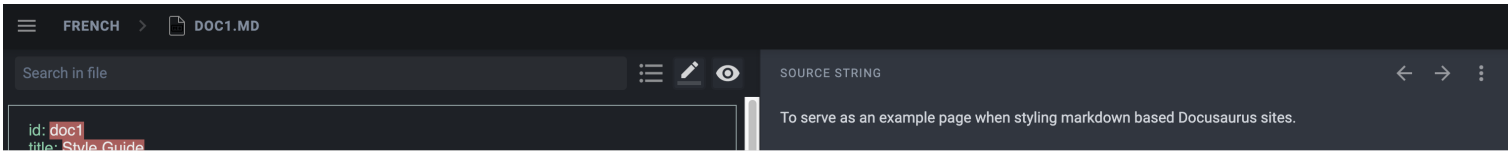


Translate the sources

On `https://crowdin.com/project/<MY_PROJECT_NAME>`, click on the French target language.



Translate some Markdown files.



TIP

Use `Hide String` to make sure translators **don't translate things that should not be**:

- Frontmatter: `id`, `slug`, `tags` ...
- Admonitions: `:::`, `:::note`, `:::tip` ...

Translate some JSON files.

INFO

The `description` attribute of JSON translation files is visible on Crowdin to help translate the strings.

TIP

Pre-translate your site, and **fix pre-translation mistakes manually** (enable the Global Translation Memory in settings first).

Use the `Hide String` feature first, as Crowdin is pre-translating things too optimistically.

Download the translations

Use the Crowdin CLI to download the translated JSON and Markdown files.

npm Yarn

```
npm run crowdin download
```

The translated content should be downloaded in `i18n/fr`.

Start your site on the French locale:

npm Yarn

```
npm run start -- --locale fr
```

Make sure that your website is now translated in French at `http://localhost:3000/fr/`.

Automate with CI

We will configure the CI to **download the Crowdin translations at build time**, and keep them outside of Git.

Add `website/i18n` to `.gitignore`.

Set the `CROWDIN_PERSONAL_TOKEN` env variable on your CI.

Create a npm script to `sync` Crowdin (extract sources, upload sources, download translations):

package.json

```
{
  "scripts": {
    "crowdin:sync": "docusaurus write-translations && crowdin upload && crowdin download"
  }
}
```

Call the `npm run crowdin:sync` script in your CI, just before building the Docusaurus site.

TIP

Keep your deploy-previews fast: don't download translations, and use `npm run build -- --locale en` for feature branches.

CAUTION

Crowdin does not support well multiple concurrent uploads/downloads: it is preferable to only include translations to your production deployment, and keep deploy previews untranslated.

Advanced Crowdin topics

MDX

CAUTION

Pay special attention to the JSX fragments in MDX documents!

Crowdin **does not support officially MDX**, but they added **support for the `.mdx` extension**, and interpret such files as Markdown (instead of plain text).

MDX problems

Crowdin thinks the JSX syntax is embedded HTML, and can mess-up with the JSX markup when you download the translations, leading to a site that fails to build due to invalid JSX.

Simple JSX fragments using simple string props like `<Username name="Sebastien"/>` will work fine.

More complex JSX fragments using object/array props like `<User person={{name: "Sebastien"}}/>` are more likely to fail due to a syntax that does not look like HTML.

MDX solutions

We recommend moving the complex embedded JSX code as separate standalone components.

We also added a `mdx-code-block` escape hatch syntax:

````
# How to deploy Docusaurus

To deploy Docusaurus, run the following command:

````mdx-code-block
import Tabs from '@theme/Tabs';

import TabItem from '@theme/TabItem';

<Tabs
  defaultValue="bash"
  values={[
    { label: 'Bash', value: 'bash' },
    { label: 'Windows', value: 'windows' }
]}>
  <TabItem value="bash">

  ```bash
  GIT_USER=<GITHUB_USERNAME> yarn deploy
  ```

  </TabItem>
  <TabItem value="windows">

  ```batch
  cmd /C "set "GIT_USER=<GITHUB_USERNAME>" && yarn deploy"
````

````
  ```

  </TabItem>
</Tabs>
````

This will:

- be interpreted by Crowdin as code blocks (and not mess-up with the markup on download)
- be interpreted by Docusaurus as regular JSX (as if it was not wrapped by any code block)
- unfortunately opt-out of MDX tooling (IDE syntax highlighting, Prettier...)

Docs versioning

Configure translation files for the `website/versioned_docs` folder.

When creating a new version, the source strings will generally be quite similar to the current version (`website/docs`), and you don't want to translate the new version docs again and again.

Crowdin provides a `Duplicate Strings` setting.

We recommend using `Hide`, but the ideal setting depends on how much your versions are different.

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> Not using `Hide` leads to a much larger amount of `source strings` in quotas, and will affect the pricing.

Multi-instance plugins

You need to configure translation files for each plugin instance.

If you have a docs plugin instance with `id=ios`, you will need to configure those source files as well

- `website/ios`
- `website/ios_versioned_docs` (if versioned)
````

Maintaining your site

Sometimes, you will **remove or rename a source file** on Git, and Crowdin will display CLI warnings:

When your sources are refactored, you should use the Crowdin UI to **update your Crowdin files manually**:

VCS (Git) integrations

Crowdin has multiple VCS integrations for GitHub, GitLab, Bitbucket.

> **WARNING**
>
> We recommend avoiding them.

It could have been helpful to be able to edit the translations in both Git and Crowdin, and have a **bi-directional sync** between the 2 systems.

In practice, **it didn't work very reliably** for a few reasons:

- The Crowdin -> Git sync works fine (with a pull request)
- The Git -> Crowdin sync is manual (you have to press a button)
- The heuristics used by Crowdin to match existing Markdown translations to existing Markdown sources are not 100% reliable, and you have to verify the result on Crowdin UI after any sync from Git
- 2 users concurrently editing on Git and Crowdin can lead to a translation loss
- It requires the `crowdin.yml` file to be at the root of the repository

In-Context localization

Crowdin has an In-Context localization feature.

> **CAUTION**
>
> Unfortunately, it does not work yet for technical reasons, but we have good hope it can be solved.

Crowdin replaces markdown strings with technical ids such as `crowdin:id12345`, but it does so too aggressively, including hidden strings, and mess-up with the frontmatter, admonitions, jsx...

Localize edit urls

When the user is browsing a page at `/fr/doc1`, the edit button will link by default to the unlocalized doc at `website/docs/doc1.md`.

You may prefer the edit button to link to the Crowdin interface instead, and can use the `editUrl` function to customize the edit urls on a per-locale basis.

docusaurus.config.js

```
const DefaultLocale = 'en';

module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          editUrl: ({locale, versionDocsDirPath, docPath}) => {
            // Link to Crowdin for French docs
            if (locale !== DefaultLocale) {
              return `https://crowdin.com/project/docusaurus-v2/${locale}`;
            }
            // Link to Github for English docs
            return
`https://github.com/facebook/docusaurus/edit/master/website/${versionDocsDirPath}/${docPath}`
          },
        },
        blog: {
          editUrl: ({locale, blogDirPath, blogPath}) => {
            if (locale !== DefaultLocale) {
              return `https://crowdin.com/project/docusaurus-v2/${locale}`;
            }
            return
`https://github.com/facebook/docusaurus/edit/master/website/${blogDirPath}/${blogPath}`;
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

> **NOTE**
>
> It is currently **not possible to link to a specific file** in Crowdin.

Example configuration

The **Docusaurus v2 configuration file** is a good example of using versioning and multi-instance:

crowdin.yml

```yaml
project_id: '428890'
api_token_env: 'CROWDIN_PERSONAL_TOKEN'
preserve_hierarchy: true
files:
  [
    {
      source: '/website/i18n/en/**/*',
      translation: '/website/i18n/%two_letters_code%/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    {
      source: '/website/docs/**/*',
      translation: '/website/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-
docs/current/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    {
      source: '/website/community/**/*',
      translation: '/website/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-docs-
community/current/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    {
      source: '/website/versioned_docs/**/*',
      translation: '/website/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-
docs/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    {
      source: '/website-1.x/blog/**/*',
      translation: '/website/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-
blog/**/%original_file_name%',
    },
    {
      source: '/website/src/pages/**/*',
      translation: '/website/i18n/%two_letters_code%/docusaurus-plugin-content-
pages/**/%original_file_name%',
      ignore: ['/**/*.js', '/**/*.jsx', '/**/*.ts', '/**/*.tsx', '/**/*.css'],
```

```
    },
  ]
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Plugins

Plugins are the building blocks of features in a Docusaurus 2 site. Each plugin handles its own individual feature. Plugins may work and be distributed as part of bundle via presets.

Available plugins

We maintain a list of official plugins, but the community has also created some unofficial plugins.

Installing a plugin

A plugin is usually a npm package, so you install them like other npm packages using npm.

npm Yarn

```
npm install --save docusaurus-plugin-name
```

Then you add it in your site's `docusaurus.config.js`'s `plugins` option:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: ['@docusaurus/plugin-content-pages'],
};
```

Docusaurus can also load plugins from your local directory, you can do something like the following:

docusaurus.config.js

```
const path = require('path');

module.exports = {
```

```
  // ...
  plugins: [path.resolve(__dirname, '/path/to/docusaurus-local-plugin')],
};
```

Configuring plugins

For the most basic usage of plugins, you can provide just the plugin name or the absolute path to the plugin.

However, plugins can have options specified by wrapping the name and an options object in an array inside your config. This style is usually called `Babel Style`.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-xxx',
      {
        /* options */
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Example:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  plugins: [
    // Basic usage.
    '@docusaurus/plugin-google-analytics',

    // With options object (babel style)
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-sitemap',
      {
        changefreq: 'weekly',
      },
    ],
```

```
  ],
};
```

Multi-instance plugins and plugin ids

All Docusaurus content plugins can support multiple plugin instances.

The Docs plugin has additional multi-instance documentation

It is required to assign a unique id to each plugin instance.

By default, the plugin id is `default`.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  plugins: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-xxx',
      {
        id: 'plugin-xxx-1',
        // other options
      },
    ],
    [
      '@docusaurus/plugin-xxx',
      {
        id: 'plugin-xxx-2',
        // other options
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

NOTE

At most one plugin instance can be the "default plugin instance", by omitting the `id` attribute, or using `id: 'default'`.

Plugins design

Docusaurus' implementation of the plugins system provides us with a convenient way to hook into the website's lifecycle to modify what goes on during development/build, which involves (but not limited to) extending the webpack config, modifying the data being loaded and creating new components to be used in a page.

Creating plugins

A plugin is a module which exports a function that takes two parameters and returns an object when executed.

Module definition

The exported modules for plugins are called with two parameters: `context` and `options` and returns a JavaScript object with defining the lifecycle APIs.

For example if you have a reference to a local folder such as this in your `docusaurus.config.js`:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  plugins: [path.resolve(__dirname, 'my-plugin')],
};
```

Then in the folder `my-plugin` you can create an index.js such as this

index.js

```
module.exports = function (context, options) {
  // ...
  return {
    name: 'my-docusaurus-plugin',
    async loadContent() {
      /* ... */
    },
    async contentLoaded({content, actions}) {
      /* ... */
```

```
    },
    /* other lifecycle API */
  };
};
```

The `my-plugin` folder could also be a fully fledged package with it's own package.json and a `src/index.js` file for example

`context`

`context` is plugin-agnostic and the same object will be passed into all plugins used for a Docusaurus website. The `context` object contains the following fields:

```
interface LoadContext {
  siteDir: string;
  generatedFilesDir: string;
  siteConfig: DocusaurusConfig;
  outDir: string;
  baseUrl: string;
}
```

`options`

`options` are the second optional parameter when the plugins are used. `options` are plugin-specific and are specified by users when they use them in `docusaurus.config.js`. Alternatively, if preset contains the plugin, the preset will then be in charge of passing the correct options into the plugin. It is up to individual plugin to define what options it takes.

Return value

The returned object value should implement the lifecycle APIs.

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Themes

Like plugins, themes are designed to add functionality to your Docusaurus site. As a good rule of thumb, themes are mostly focused on client-side, where plugins are more focused on server-side functionalities. Themes are also designed to be replace-able with other themes.

Available themes

We maintain a list of official themes.

Using themes

To use themes, specify the themes in your `docusaurus.config.js`. You may use multiple themes:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themes: ['@docusaurus/theme-classic', '@docusaurus/theme-live-codeblock'],
};
```

Theme components

Most of the time, theme is used to provide a set of React components, e.g. `Navbar`, `Layout`, `Footer`.

Users can use these components in their code by importing them using the `@theme` webpack alias:

```
import Navbar from '@theme/Navbar';
```

The alias `@theme` can refer to a few directories, in the following priority:

1. A user's `website/src/theme` directory, which is a special directory that has the higher precedence.
2. A Docusaurus theme packages's `theme` directory.

3. Fallback components provided by Docusaurus core (usually not needed).

Given the following structure

```
website
├── node_modules
│   └── docusaurus-theme
│       └── theme
│           └── Navbar.js
└── src
    └── theme
        └── Navbar.js
```

`website/src/theme/Navbar.js` takes precedence whenever `@theme/Navbar` is imported. This behavior is called component swizzling. In iOS, method swizzling is the process of changing the implementation of an existing selector (method). In the context of a website, component swizzling means providing an alternative component that takes precedence over the component provided by the theme.

Themes are for providing UI components to present the content. Most content plugins need to be paired with a theme in order to be actually useful. The UI is a separate layer from the data schema, so it makes it easy to swap out the themes for other designs (i.e., Bootstrap).

For example, a Docusaurus blog consists of a blog plugin and a blog theme.

docusaurus.config.js

```
{
  theme: ['theme-blog'],
  plugins: ['plugin-content-blog'],
}
```

And if you want to use Bootstrap styling, you can swap out the theme with `theme-blog-bootstrap` (fictitious non-existing theme):

docusaurus.config.js

```
{
  theme: ['theme-blog-bootstrap'],
  plugins: ['plugin-content-blog'],
}
```

Wrapping your site with `<Root>`

A `<Root>` theme component is rendered at the very top of your Docusaurus site.

It allows you to wrap your site with additional logic, by creating a file at `src/theme/Root.js`:

website/src/theme/Root.js

```
import React from 'react';

// Default implementation, that you can customize
function Root({children}) {
  return <>{children}</>;
}

export default Root;
```

This component is applied above the router and the theme `<Layout>`, and will **never unmount**.

TIP

Use this component to render React Context providers and global stateful logic.

Swizzling theme components

CAUTION

We discourage swizzling of components during the Docusaurus 2 beta phase. The theme components APIs are likely to evolve and have breaking changes. If possible, stick with the default appearance for now.

Docusaurus Themes' components are designed to be replaceable. To make it easier for you, we created a command for you to replace theme components called `swizzle`.

To swizzle a component for a theme, run the following command in your doc site:

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle <theme name> [component name]
```

As an example, to swizzle the `<Footer />` component in `@docusaurus/theme-classic` for your site, run:

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-classic Footer
```

This will copy the current `<Footer />` component used by the theme to a `src/theme/Footer` directory under the root of your site, which is where Docusaurus will look for swizzled components. Docusaurus will then use swizzled component in place of the original one from the theme.

Although we highly discourage swizzling of all components, if you wish to do that, run:

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-classic
```

Note: You need to restart your webpack dev server in order for Docusaurus to know about the new component.

Wrapping theme components

Sometimes, you just want to wrap an existing theme component with additional logic, and it can be a pain to have to maintain an almost duplicate copy of the original theme component.

In such case, you should swizzle the component you want to wrap, but import the original theme component in your customized version to wrap it.

For site owners

The `@theme-original` alias allows you to import the original theme component.

Here is an example to display some text just above the footer, with minimal code duplication.

src/theme/Footer.js

```
// Note: importing from "@theme/Footer" would fail due to the file importing itself
import OriginalFooter from '@theme-original/Footer';
import React from 'react';

export default function Footer(props) {
  return (
    <>
      <div>Before footer</div>
      <OriginalFooter {...props} />
    </>
  );
}
```

For plugin authors

One theme can wrap a component from another theme, by importing the component from the initial theme, using the `@theme-init` import.

Here's an example of using this feature to enhance the default theme `CodeBlock` component with a `react-live` playground feature.

```
import InitialCodeBlock from '@theme-init/CodeBlock';
import React from 'react';

export default function CodeBlock(props) {
  return props.live ? (
    <ReactLivePlayground {...props} />
  ) : (
    <InitialCodeBlock {...props} />
  );
}
```

Check the code of `docusaurus-theme-live-codeblock` for details.

CAUTION

Unless you want publish to npm a "theme enhancer" (like `docusaurus-theme-live-codeblock`), you likely don't need `@theme-init`.

Themes design

While themes share the exact same lifecycle methods with plugins, their implementations can look very different from those of plugins based on themes' designed objectives.

Themes are designed to complete the build of your Docusaurus site and supply the components used by your site, plugins, and the themes themselves. So a typical theme implementation would look like a `src/index.js` file that hooks it up to the lifecycle methods. Most likely they would not use `loadContent`, which plugins would use. And it is typically accompanied by a `src/theme` directory full of components.

To summarize:

- Themes share the same lifecycle methods with Plugins
- Themes are run after all existing Plugins
- Themes exist to add component aliases by extending the webpack config

Writing customized Docusaurus themes

A Docusaurus theme normally includes an `index.js` file where you hook up to the lifecycle methods, alongside with a `theme/` directory of components. A typical Docusaurus `theme` folder looks like this:

```
website
├── package.json
└── src
    ├── index.js
    └── theme
        ├── MyThemeComponent
        └── AnotherThemeComponent.js
```

There are two lifecycle methods that are essential to theme implementation:

- `getThemePath()`

- `getClientModules()`

These lifecycle method are not essential but recommended:

- `validateThemeConfig({themeConfig, validate})`
- `validateOptions({options, validate})`

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Presets

Presets are collections of plugins and themes.

Using presets

A preset is usually a npm package, so you install them like other npm packages using npm.

npm | Yarn

```
npm install --save docusaurus-preset-name
```

Then, add it in your site's `docusaurus.config.js`'s `presets` option:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: ['@docusaurus/preset-xxxx'],
};
```

To load presets from your local directory, specify how to resolve them:

docusaurus.config.js

```
const path = require('path');

module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [path.resolve(__dirname, '/path/to/docusaurus-local-presets')],
};
```

Presets -> themes and plugins

Presets in some way are a shorthand function to add plugins and themes to your docusaurus config. For example, you can specify a preset that includes the following themes and plugins,

```
module.exports = function preset(context, opts = {}) {
  return {
    themes: [
      require.resolve('@docusaurus/themes-cool'),
      require.resolve('@docusaurus/themes-bootstrap'),
    ],
    plugins: [require.resolve('@docusaurus/plugin-blog')],
  };
};
```

then in your Docusaurus config, you may configure the preset instead:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: ['@docusaurus/preset-my-own'],
};
```

This is equivalent of doing:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  themes: ['@docusaurus/themes-cool', '@docusaurus/themes-bootstrap'],
  plugins: ['@docusaurus/plugin-blog'],
};
```

This is especially useful when some plugins and themes are intended to be used together.

Official presets

`@docusaurus/preset-classic`

The classic preset that is usually shipped by default to new docusaurus website. It is a set of plugins and themes.

Themes	Plugins
`@docusaurus/theme-classic`	`@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs`
`@docusaurus/theme-search-algolia`	`@docusaurus/plugin-content-blog`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-content-pages`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-debug`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-google-analytics`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-google-gtag`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-sitemap`

To specify plugin options individually, you can provide the necessary fields to certain plugins, i.e. `customCss` for `@docusaurus/theme-classic`, pass them in the preset field, like this:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        // Debug defaults to true in dev, false in prod
        debug: undefined,
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/theme-classic.
        theme: {
          customCss: [require.resolve('./src/css/custom.css')],
        },
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/plugin-content-docs (false to disable)
        docs: {},
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/plugin-content-blog (false to disable)
        blog: {},
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/plugin-content-pages (false to disable)
        pages: {},
```

```
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/plugin-content-sitemap (false to disable)
        sitemap: {},
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

In addition to these plugins and themes, `@docusaurus/theme-classic` adds `remark-admonitions` as a remark plugin to `@docusaurus/plugin-content-blog` and `@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs`.

The `admonitions` key will be passed as the options to `remark-admonitions`. Passing `false` will prevent the plugin from being added to MDX.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          // options for remark-admonitions
          admonitions: {},
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

`@docusaurus/preset-bootstrap`

The classic preset that is usually shipped by default to new docusaurus website. It is a set of plugins and themes.

Themes	Plugins
`@docusaurus/theme-bootstrap`	`@docusaurus/plugin-content-docs`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-content-blog`

Themes	Plugins
	`@docusaurus/plugin-content-pages`
	`@docusaurus/plugin-debug`

To specify plugin options individually, you can provide the necessary fields to certain plugins, i.e. `docs` for `@docusaurus/theme-bootstrap`, pass them in the preset field, like this:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-bootstrap',
      {
        // Debug defaults to true in dev, false in prod
        debug: undefined,
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/plugin-content-docs (false to disable)
        docs: {},
        // Will be passed to @docusaurus/plugin-content-blog (false to disable)
        blog: {},
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

⚠ CAUTION

This preset is work in progress

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Migration overview

This doc guides you through migrating an existing Docusaurus 1 site to Docusaurus 2.

We try to make this as easy as possible, and provide a migration cli.

Main differences

Docusaurus 1 is a pure documentation site generator, using React as a server-side template engine, but not loading React on the browser.

Docusaurus 2 is rebuilt it from the ground up, generates a single-page-application, using the full power of React in the browser. It allows for more customizability but preserved the best parts of Docusaurus 1 - easy to get started, versioned docs, and i18n.

Beyond that, Docusaurus 2 is a **performant static site generator** and can be used to create common content-driven websites (e.g. Documentation, Blogs, Product Landing and Marketing Pages, etc) extremely quickly.

While our main focus will still be helping you get your documentations right and well, it is possible to build any kind of website using Docusaurus 2 as it is just a React application. **Docusaurus can now be used to build any website, not just documentation websites.**

Docusaurus 1 structure

Your Docusaurus 1 site should have the following structure:

```
├── docs
└── website
    ├── blog
    ├── core
    │   └── Footer.js
    ├── package.json
    ├── pages
    ├── sidebars.json
    ├── siteConfig.js
    └── static
```

Docusaurus 2 structure

After the migration, your Docusaurus 2 site could look like:

```
├── docs
└── website
    ├── blog
    ├── src
    │   ├── components
    │   ├── css
    │   └── pages
    ├── static
    ├── package.json
    ├── sidebars.json
    ├── docusaurus.config.js
```

INFO

This migration does not change the `/docs` folder location, but Docusaurus v2 sites generally have the `/docs` folder inside `/website`

You are free to put the `/docs` folder anywhere you want after having migrated to v2.

Migration process

There are multiple things to migrate to obtain a fully functional Docusaurus 2 website:

- packages
- cli commands
- site configuration
- markdown files
- sidebars file
- pages, components and CSS
- versioned docs
- i18n support 🚧

Automated migration process

The migration cli will handle many things of the migration for you.

However, some parts can't easily be automated, and you will have to fallback to the manual process.

:::note

We recommend running the migration cli, and complete the missing parts thanks to the manual migration process.

:::

Manual migration process

Some parts of the migration can't be automated (particularly the pages), and you will have to migrate them manually.

The manual migration guide will give you all the manual steps.

Support

For any questions, you can ask in the `#docusaurus-1-to-2-migration` Discord channel.

Feel free to tag @slorber in any migration PRs if you would like us to have a look.

We also have volunteers willing to help you migrate your v1 site.

Example migration PRs

You might want to refer to our migration PRs for Create React App and Flux as examples of how a migration for a basic Docusaurus v1 site can be done.

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Automated migration

The migration CLI automatically migrates your v1 website to a v2 website.

:::info

Manual work is still required after using the migration CLI, as we can't automate a full migration

:::

The migration CLI migrates:

- Site configurations (from `siteConfig.js` to `docusaurus.config.js`)
- `package.json`
- `sidebars.json`
- `/docs`
- `/blog`
- `/static`
- `versioned_sidebar.json` and `/versioned_docs` if your site uses versioning

To use the migration CLI, follow these steps:

1. Before using the migration CLI, ensure that `/docs`, `/blog`, `/static`, `sidebars.json`, `siteConfig.js`, `package.json` follow the structure shown at the start of this page.

2. To migrate your v1 website, run the migration CLI with the appropriate filesystem paths:

```
# migration command format
npx @docusaurus/migrate migrate <v1 website directory> <desired v2 website directory>

# example
npx @docusaurus/migrate migrate ./v1-website ./v2-website
```

3. To view your new website locally, go into your v2 website's directory and start your development server.

```
cd ./v2-website
yarn install
```

```
yarn start
```

DANGER

The migration CLI updates existing files. Be sure to have committed them first!

Options

You can add option flags to the migration CLI to automatically migrate Markdown content and pages to v2. It is likely that you will still need to make some manual changes to achieve your desired result.

Name	Description
`--mdx`	Add this flag to convert Markdown to MDX automatically
`--page`	Add this flag to migrate pages automatically

```
# example using options
npx @docusaurus/migrate migrate --mdx --page ./v1-website ./v2-website
```

DANGER

The migration of pages and MDX is still a work in progress.

We recommend you to try to run the pages without these options, commit, and then try to run the migration again with the `--page` and `--mdx` options.

This way, you'd be able to easily inspect and fix the diff.

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Manual migration

This manual migration process should be run after the automated migration process, to complete the missing parts, or debug issues in the migration CLI output.

Project setup

`package.json`

Scoped package names

In Docusaurus 2, we use scoped package names:

- `docusaurus` -> `@docusaurus/core`

This provides a clear distinction between Docusaurus' official packages and community maintained packages. In another words, all Docusaurus' official packages are namespaced under `@docusaurus/`.

Meanwhile, the default doc site functionalities provided by Docusaurus 1 are now provided by `@docusaurus/preset-classic`. Therefore, we need to add this dependency as well:

package.json

```
{
  dependencies: {
-   "docusaurus": "^1.x.x",
+   "@docusaurus/core": "^2.0.0-alpha.48",
+   "@docusaurus/preset-classic": "^2.0.0-alpha.48",
  }
}
```

TIP

Please use the most recent Docusaurus 2 alpha version, which you can check out here (it's tagged `next`).

CLI commands

Meanwhile, CLI commands are renamed to `docusaurus <command>` (instead of `docusaurus-command`).

The `"scripts"` section of your `package.json` should be updated as follows:

package.json

```
{
  "scripts": {
    "start": "docusaurus start",
    "build": "docusaurus build",
    "swizzle": "docusaurus swizzle",
    "deploy": "docusaurus deploy"
    // ...
  }
}
```

A typical Docusaurus 2 `package.json` may look like this:

package.json

```
{
  "scripts": {
    "docusaurus": "docusaurus",
    "start": "docusaurus start",
    "build": "docusaurus build",
    "swizzle": "docusaurus swizzle",
    "deploy": "docusaurus deploy",
    "serve": "docusaurus serve",
    "clear": "docusaurus clear"
  },
  "dependencies": {
    "@docusaurus/core": "^2.0.0-alpha.66",
    "@docusaurus/preset-classic": "^2.0.0-alpha.66",
    "clsx": "^1.1.1",
    "react": "^16.8.4",
    "react-dom": "^16.8.4"
  },
  "browserslist": {
    "production": [">0.5%", "not dead", "not op_mini all"],
    "development": [
      "last 1 chrome version",
      "last 1 firefox version",
      "last 1 safari version"
```

```
    ]
  }
}
```

Update references to the `build` directory

In Docusaurus 1, all the build artifacts are located within `website/build/<PROJECT_NAME>`.

In Docusaurus 2, it is now moved to just `website/build`. Make sure that you update your deployment configuration to read the generated files from the correct `build` directory.

If you are deploying to GitHub pages, make sure to run `yarn deploy` instead of `yarn publish-gh-pages` script.

`.gitignore`

The `.gitignore` in your `website` should contain:

.gitignore

```
# dependencies
/node_modules

# production
/build

# generated files
.docusaurus
.cache-loader

# misc
.DS_Store
.env.local
.env.development.local
.env.test.local
.env.production.local

npm-debug.log*
yarn-debug.log*
yarn-error.log*
```

`README`

The D1 website may have an existing README file. You can modify it to reflect the D2 changes, or copy the default Docusaurus v2 README.

Site configurations

`docusaurus.config.js`

Rename `siteConfig.js` to `docusaurus.config.js`.

In Docusaurus 2, we split each functionality (blog, docs, pages) into plugins for modularity. Presets are bundles of plugins and for backward compatibility we built a `@docusaurus/preset-classic` preset which bundles most of the essential plugins present in Docusaurus 1.

Add the following preset configuration to your `docusaurus.config.js`.

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          // Docs folder path relative to website dir.
          path: '../docs',
          // Sidebars file relative to website dir.
          sidebarPath: require.resolve('./sidebars.json'),
        },
        // ...
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

We recommend moving the `docs` folder into the `website` folder and that is also the default directory structure in v2. Now supports Docusaurus project deployments out-of-the-box if the `docs` directory is

within the `website`. It is also generally better for the docs to be within the website so that the docs and the rest of the website code are co-located within one `website` directory.

If you are migrating your Docusaurus v1 website, and there are pending documentation pull requests, you can temporarily keep the `/docs` folder to its original place, to avoid producing conflicts.

Refer to migration guide below for each field in `siteConfig.js`.

Updated fields

`baseUrl`, **`tagline`**, **`title`**, **`url`**, **`favicon`**, **`organizationName`**, **`projectName`**, **`githubHost`**, **`scripts`**, **`stylesheets`**

No actions needed, these configuration fields were not modified.

`colors`

Deprecated. We wrote a custom CSS framework for Docusaurus 2 called Infima which uses CSS variables for theming. The docs are not quite ready yet and we will update here when it is. To overwrite Infima's CSS variables, create your own CSS file (e.g. `./src/css/custom.css`) and import it globally by passing it as an option to `@docusaurus/preset-classic`:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        theme: {
          customCss: [require.resolve('./src/css/custom.css')],
        },
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

Infima uses 7 shades of each color.

/src/css/custom.css

```
/**
 * You can override the default Infima variables here.
 * Note: this is not a complete list of --ifm- variables.
 */
:root {
  --ifm-color-primary: #25c2a0;
  --ifm-color-primary-dark: rgb(33, 175, 144);
  --ifm-color-primary-darker: rgb(31, 165, 136);
  --ifm-color-primary-darkest: rgb(26, 136, 112);
  --ifm-color-primary-light: rgb(70, 203, 174);
  --ifm-color-primary-lighter: rgb(102, 212, 189);
  --ifm-color-primary-lightest: rgb(146, 224, 208);
}
```

We recommend using ColorBox to find the different shades of colors for your chosen primary color.

Alteratively, use the following tool to generate the different shades for your website and copy the variables into `src/css/custom.css`.

Primary Color: 3578e5

CSS Variable Name	Hex	Adjustment
`--ifm-color-primary-lightest`	`#80aaef`	-30
`--ifm-color-primary-lighter`	`#5a91ea`	-15
`--ifm-color-primary-light`	`#4e89e8`	-10
`--ifm-color-primary`	`#3578e5`	0
`--ifm-color-primary-dark`	`#1d68e1`	10
`--ifm-color-primary-darker`	`#1b62d4`	15
`--ifm-color-primary-darkest`	`#1751af`	30

Replace the variables in `src/css/custom.css` with these new variables.

```
--ifm-color-primary: #3578e5;
--ifm-color-primary-dark: #1d68e1;
--ifm-color-primary-darker: #1b62d4;
--ifm-color-primary-darkest: #1751af;
--ifm-color-primary-light: #4e89e8;
--ifm-color-primary-lighter: #5a91ea;
--ifm-color-primary-lightest: #80aaef;
```

`footerIcon`, **`copyright`**, **`ogImage`**, **`twitterImage`**, **`docsSideNavCollapsible`**

Site meta info such as assets, SEO, copyright info are now handled by themes. To customize them, use the `themeConfig` field in your `docusaurus.config.js`:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    footer: {
      logo: {
        alt: 'Facebook Open Source Logo',
        src: 'https://docusaurus.io/img/oss_logo.png',
        href: 'https://opensource.facebook.com/',
      },
      copyright: `Copyright © ${new Date().getFullYear()} Facebook, Inc.`, // You can also
put own HTML here.
    },
    image: 'img/docusaurus.png',
    // Equivalent to `docsSideNavCollapsible`.
    sidebarCollapsible: false,
    // ...
  },
};
```

`headerIcon`, **`headerLinks`**

In Docusaurus 1, header icon and header links were root fields in `siteConfig`:

siteConfig.js

```
headerIcon: 'img/docusaurus.svg',
headerLinks: [
  { doc: "doc1", label: "Getting Started" },
  { page: "help", label: "Help" },
  { href: "https://github.com/", label: "GitHub" },
  { blog: true, label: "Blog" },
],
```

Now, these two fields are both handled by the theme:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    navbar: {
      title: 'Docusaurus',
      logo: {
        alt: 'Docusaurus Logo',
        src: 'img/docusaurus.svg',
      },
      items: [
        {to: 'docs/doc1', label: 'Getting Started', position: 'left'},
        {to: 'help', label: 'Help', position: 'left'},
        {
          href: 'https://github.com/',
          label: 'GitHub',
          position: 'right',
        },
        {to: 'blog', label: 'Blog', position: 'left'},
      ],
    },
    // ...
  },
};
```

`algolia`

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    algolia: {
```

```
      apiKey: '47ecd3b21be71c5822571b9f59e52544',
      indexName: 'docusaurus-2',
      algoliaOptions: { //... },
    },
    // ...
  },
};
```

`blogSidebarCount`

Deprecated. Pass it as a blog option to `@docusaurus/preset-classic` instead:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        blog: {
          postsPerPage: 10,
        },
        // ...
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

`cname`

Deprecated. Create a `CNAME` file in your `static` folder instead with your custom domain. Files in the `static` folder will be copied into the root of the `build` folder during execution of the build command.

`customDocsPath`, **`docsUrl`**, **`editUrl`**, **`enableUpdateBy`**, **`enableUpdateTime`**

BREAKING: `editUrl` should point to (website) Docusaurus project instead of `docs` directory.

Deprecated. Pass it as an option to `@docusaurus/preset-classic` docs instead:

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
```

```
  // ...
  presets: [
    [
      '@docusaurus/preset-classic',
      {
        docs: {
          // Equivalent to `customDocsPath`.
          path: 'docs',
          // Equivalent to `editUrl` but should point to `website` dir instead of
`website/docs`.
          editUrl: 'https://github.com/facebook/docusaurus/edit/master/website',
          // Equivalent to `docsUrl`.
          routeBasePath: 'docs',
          // Remark and Rehype plugins passed to MDX. Replaces `markdownOptions` and
`markdownPlugins`.
          remarkPlugins: [],
          rehypePlugins: [],
          // Equivalent to `enableUpdateBy`.
          showLastUpdateAuthor: true,
          // Equivalent to `enableUpdateTime`.
          showLastUpdateTime: true,
        },
        // ...
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

gaTrackingId

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    googleAnalytics: {
      trackingID: 'UA-141789564-1',
    },
    // ...
  },
};
```

gaGtag

docusaurus.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  // ...
  themeConfig: {
    gtag: {
      trackingID: 'UA-141789564-1',
    },
    // ...
  },
};
```

Removed fields

The following fields are all deprecated, you may remove from your configuration file.

- `blogSidebarTitle`
- `cleanUrl` - Clean URL is used by default now.
- `defaultVersionShown` - Versioning is not ported yet. You'd be unable to migration to Docusaurus 2 if you are using versioning. Stay tuned.
- `disableHeaderTitle`
- `disableTitleTagline`
- `docsSideNavCollapsible` is available at `themeConfig.sidebarCollapsible`, and this is turned on by default now.
- `facebookAppId`
- `facebookComments`
- `facebookPixelId`
- `fonts`
- `highlight` - We now use Prism instead of highlight.js.
- `markdownOptions` - We use MDX in v2 instead of Remarkable. Your markdown options have to be converted to Remark/Rehype plugins.
- `markdownPlugins` - We use MDX in v2 instead of Remarkable. Your markdown plugins have to be converted to Remark/Rehype plugins.
- `manifest`
- `onPageNav` - This is turned on by default now.
- `separateCss` - It can imported in the same manner as `custom.css` mentioned above.
- `scrollToTop`
- `scrollToTopOptions`

- `translationRecruitingLink`
- `twitter`
- `twitterUsername`
- `useEnglishUrl`
- `users`
- `usePrism` - We now use Prism instead of highlight.js
- `wrapPagesHTML`

We intend to implement many of the deprecated config fields as plugins in future. Help will be appreciated!

Urls

In v1, all pages were available with or without the `.html` extension.

For example, these 2 pages exist:

- https://v1.docusaurus.io/docs/en/installation
- https://v1.docusaurus.io/docs/en/installation.html

If `cleanUrl` was:

- `true`: links would target `/installation`
- `false`: links would target `/installation.html`

In v2, by default, the canonical page is `/installation`, and not `/installation.html`.

If you had `cleanUrl: false` in v1, it's possible that people published links to `/installation.html`.

For SEO reasons, and avoiding breaking links, you should configure server-side redirect rules on your hosting provider.

As an escape hatch, you could use @docusaurus/plugin-client-redirects to create client-side redirects from `/installation.html` to `/installation`.

```
module.exports = {
  plugins: [
    [
```

```
      '@docusaurus/plugin-client-redirects',
      {
        fromExtensions: ['html'],
      },
    ],
  ],
};
```

If you want to keep the `.html` extension as the canonical url of a page, docs can declare a `slug: installation.html` frontmatter.

Components

Sidebar

In previous version, nested sidebar category is not allowed and sidebar category can only contain doc id. However, v2 allows infinite nested sidebar and we have many types of Sidebar Item other than document.

You'll have to migrate your sidebar if it contains category type. Rename `subcategory` to `category` and `ids` to `items`.

sidebars.json

```
{
- type: 'subcategory',
+ type: 'category',
  label: 'My Example Subcategory',
+ items: ['doc1'],
- ids: ['doc1']
},
```

Footer

`website/core/Footer.js` is no longer needed. If you want to modify the default footer provided by Docusaurus, swizzle it:

npm Yarn

```
npm run swizzle @docusaurus/theme-classic Footer
```

This will copy the current `<Footer />` component used by the theme to a `src/theme/Footer` directory under the root of your site, you may then edit this component for customization.

Do not swizzle the Footer just to add the logo on the left. The logo is intentionally removed in v2 and moved to the bottom. Just configure the footer in `docusaurus.config.js` with `themeConfig.footer`:

```
module.exports = {
  themeConfig: {
    footer: {
      logo: {
        alt: 'Facebook Open Source Logo',
        src: 'img/oss_logo.png',
        href: 'https://opensource.facebook.com',
      },
    },
  },
};
```

Pages

Please refer to creating pages to learn how Docusaurus 2 pages work. After reading that, notice that you have to move `pages/en` files in v1 to `src/pages` instead.

In Docusaurus v1, pages received the `siteConfig` object as props.

In Docusaurus v2, get the `siteConfig` object from `useDocusaurusContext` instead.

In v2, you have to apply the theme layout around each page. The Layout component takes metadata props.

`CompLibrary` is deprecated in v2, so you have to write your own React component or use Infima styles (Docs will be available soon, sorry about that! In the meanwhile, inspect the V2 website or view https://infima.dev/ to see what styles are available).

You can migrate CommonJS to ES6 imports/exports.

Here's a typical Docusaurus v2 page:

```
import React from 'react';
import Link from '@docusaurus/Link';
import useDocusaurusContext from '@docusaurus/useDocusaurusContext';
import Layout from '@theme/Layout';

const MyPage = () => {
  const {siteConfig} = useDocusaurusContext();
  return (
    <Layout title={siteConfig.title} description={siteConfig.tagline}>
      <div className="hero text--center">
        <div className="container ">
          <div className="padding-vert--md">
            <h1 className="hero__title">{siteConfig.title}</h1>
            <p className="hero__subtitle">{siteConfig.tagline}</p>
          </div>
          <div>
            <Link
              to="/docs/get-started"
              className="button button--lg button--outline button--primary">
              Get started
            </Link>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </Layout>
  );
};

export default MyPage;
```

The following code could be helpful for migration of various pages:

- Index page - Flux (recommended), Docusaurus 2, Hermes
- Help/Support page - Docusaurus 2, Flux

Content

Replace AUTOGENERATED_TABLE_OF_CONTENTS

This feature is replaced by inline table of content

Update Markdown syntax to be MDX-compatible

In Docusaurus 2, the markdown syntax has been changed to MDX. Hence there might be some broken syntax in the existing docs which you would have to update. A common example is self-closing tags like `<img>` and `<br>` which are valid in HTML would have to be explicitly closed now (`<img/>` and `<br/>`). All tags in MDX documents have to be valid JSX.

Frontmatter is parsed by gray-matter. If your frontmatter use special characters like `:`, you now need to quote it: `title: Part 1: my part1 title` -> `title: Part 1: "my part1 title"`.

Tips: You might want to use some online tools like HTML to JSX to make the migration easier.

Language-specific code tabs

Refer to the multi-language support code blocks section.

Front matter

The Docusaurus front matter fields for the blog have been changed from camelCase to snake_case to be consistent with the docs.

The fields `authorFBID` and `authorTwitter` have been deprecated. They are only used for generating the profile image of the author which can be done via the `author_image_url` field.

Deployment

The `CNAME` file used by GitHub Pages is not generated anymore, so be sure you have created it in `/static/CNAME` if you use a custom domain.

The blog RSS feed is now hosted at `/blog/rss.xml` instead of `/blog/feed.xml`. You may want to configure server-side redirects so that users' subscriptions keep working.

Test your site

After migration, your folder structure should look like this:

```
my-project
├── docs
└── website
```

```
    ├── blog
    ├── src
    │   ├── css
    │   │   └── custom.css
    │   └── pages
    │       └── index.js
    ├── package.json
    ├── sidebars.json
    ├── .gitignore
    ├── docusaurus.config.js
    └── static
```

Start the development server and fix any errors:

```
cd website
yarn start
```

You can also try to build the site for production:

```
yarn build
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Versioned sites

Read up https://docusaurus.io/blog/2018/09/11/Towards-Docusaurus-2#versioning first for problems in v1's approach.

> **NOTE**
>
> The versioned docs should normally be migrated correctly by the migration CLI

Migrate your `versioned_docs` front matter

Unlike v1, The markdown header for each versioned doc is no longer altered by using `version-${version}-${original_id}` as the value for the actual id field. See scenario below for better explanation.

For example, if you have a `docs/hello.md`.

```
---
id: hello
title: Hello, World !
---

Hi, Endilie here :)
```

When you cut a new version 1.0.0, in Docusaurus v1, `website/versioned_docs/version-1.0.0/hello.md` looks like this:

```
---
id: version-1.0.0-hello
title: Hello, World !
original_id: hello
---

Hi, Endilie here :)
```

In comparison, Docusaurus 2 `website/versioned_docs/version-1.0.0/hello.md` looks like this (exactly same as original)

```
---
id: hello
title: Hello, World !
---

Hi, Endilie here :)
```

Since we're going for snapshot and allow people to move (and edit) docs easily inside version. The `id` frontmatter is no longer altered and will remain the same. Internally, it is set as `version-${version}/${id}`.

Essentially, here are the necessary changes in each versioned_docs file:

```
---
- id: version-1.0.0-hello
+ id: hello
title: Hello, World !
- original_id: hello
---
Hi, Endilie here :)
```

Migrate your `versioned_sidebars`

- Refer to `versioned_docs` id as `version-${version}/${id}` (v2) instead of `version-${version}-${original_id}` (v1).

Because in v1 there is a good chance someone created a new file with front matter id `"version-${version}-${id}"` that can conflict with `versioned_docs` id.

For example, Docusaurus 1 can't differentiate `docs/xxx.md`

```
---
id: version-1.0.0-hello
---

Another content
```

vs `website/versioned_docs/version-1.0.0/hello.md`

```
---
id: version-1.0.0-hello
title: Hello, World !
original_id: hello
---

Hi, Endilie here :)
```

Since we don't allow `/` in v1 & v2 for frontmatter, conflicts are less likely to occur.

So v1 users need to migrate their versioned_sidebars file

Example `versioned_sidebars/version-1.0.0-sidebars.json`:

versioned_sidebars/version-1.0.0-sidebars.json

```
{
+ "version-1.0.0/docs": {
- "version-1.0.0-docs": {
    "Test": [
+     "version-1.0.0/foo/bar",
-     "version-1.0.0-foo/bar",
    ],
    "Guides": [
+     "version-1.0.0/hello",
-     "version-1.0.0-hello"
    ]
  }
}
```

Populate your `versioned_sidebars` and `versioned_docs`

In v2, we use snapshot approach for documentation versioning. **Every versioned docs does not depends on other version**. It is possible to have `foo.md` in `version-1.0.0` but it doesn't exist in `version-1.2.0`. This is not possible in previous version due to Docusaurus v1 fallback functionality (https://v1.docusaurus.io/docs/en/versioning#fallback-functionality).

For example, if your `versions.json` looks like this in v1

versions.json

```
["1.1.0", "1.0.0"]
```

Docusaurus v1 creates versioned docs **if and only if the doc content is different**. Your docs structure might look like this if the only doc changed from v1.0.0 to v1.1.0 is `hello.md`.

```
website
├── versioned_docs
│   ├── version-1.1.0
│   │   └── hello.md
│   └── version-1.0.0
│       ├── foo
│       │   └── bar.md
│       └── hello.md
├── versioned_sidebars
│   └── version-1.0.0-sidebars.json
```

In v2, you have to populate the missing `versioned_docs` and `versioned_sidebars` (with the right frontmatter and id reference too).

```
website
├── versioned_docs
│   ├── version-1.1.0
│   │   ├── foo
│   │   │   └── bar.md
│   │   └── hello.md
│   └── version-1.0.0
│       ├── foo
│       │   └── bar.md
│       └── hello.md
├── versioned_sidebars
│   ├── version-1.1.0-sidebars.json
│   └── version-1.0.0-sidebars.json
```

Convert style attributes to style objects in MDX

Docusaurus 2 uses JSX for doc files. If you have any style attributes in your Docusaurus 1 docs, convert them to style objects, like this:

```
---
id: demo
title: Demo
---

## Section

hello world

- pre style="background: black">zzz</pre>
+ pre style={{background: 'black'}}>zzz</pre>
```

Version: 2.0.0-beta.0

Translated sites

This page explains how migrate a translated Docusaurus v1 site to Docusaurus v2.

i18n differences

Docusaurus v2 i18n is conceptually quite similar to Docusaurus v1 i18n with a few differences.

It is not tightly coupled to Crowdin, and you can use Git or another SaaS instead.

Different filesystem paths

On Docusaurus v2, localized content is generally found at `website/i18n/<locale>`.

Docusaurus v2 is modular based on a plugin system, and each plugin is responsible to manage its own translations.

Each plugin has its own i18n subfolder, like: `website/i18n/fr/docusaurus-plugin-content-blog`

Updated translation APIs

With Docusaurus v1, you translate your pages with `<translate>`:

```
const translate = require('../../server/translate.js').translate;

<h2>
  <translate desc="the header description">
    This header will be translated
  </translate>
</h2>;
```

On Docusaurus v2, you translate your pages with `<Translate>`

```
import Translate from '@docusaurus/Translate';

<h2>
```

```
  <Translate id="header.translation.id" description="the header description">
    This header will be translated
  </Translate>
</h2>;
```

:::note

The `write-translations` CLI still works to extract translations from your code.

The code translations are now added to `i18n/<lang>/code.json` using Chrome i18n JSON format.

:::

Stricter Markdown parser

Docusaurus v2 is using MDX to parse Markdown files.

MDX compiles Markdown files to React components, is stricter than the Docusaurus v1 parser, and will make your build fail on error instead of rendering some bad content.

Also, the HTML elements must be replaced by JSX elements.

This is particularly important for i18n because if your translations are not good on Crowdin and use invalid Markup, your v2 translated site might fail to build: you may need to do some translation cleanup to fix the errors.

Migration strategies

This section will help you figure out how to **keep your existing v1 translations after you migrate to v2**.

There are **multiple possible strategies** to migrate a Docusaurus v1 site using Crowdin, with different tradeoffs.

:::caution

This documentation is a best-effort to help you migrate, please help us improve it if you find a better way!

:::

Before all, we recommend to:

- Migrate your v1 Docusaurus site to v2 without the translations
- Get familiar with the new i18n system of Docusaurus v2 an
- Make Crowdin work for your v2 site, using a new and untranslated Crowdin project and the Crowdin tutorial

:::danger

Don't try to migrate without understanding both Crowdin and Docusaurus v2 i18n.

:::

Create a new Crowdin project

To avoid any **risk of breaking your v1 site in production**, one possible strategy is to duplicate the original v1 Crowdin project.

:::info

This strategy was used to upgrade the Jest website.

:::

Unfortunately, Crowdin does not have any "Duplicate/clone Project" feature, which makes things complicated.

- Download the translation memory of your original project in `.tmx` format (`https://crowdin.com/project/<ORIGINAL_PROJECT>/settings#tm` > `View Records`)
- Upload the translation memory to your new project (`https://crowdin.com/project/<NEW_PROJECT>/settings#tm` > `View Records`)
- Reconfigure `crowdin.yml` for Docusaurus v2 according to the i18n docs
- Upload the Docusaurus v2 source files with the Crowdin CLI to the new project
- Mark sensitive strings like `id` or `slug` as "hidden string" on Crowdin
- On the "Translations" tab, click on "Pre-Translation > via TM" (`https://crowdin.com/project/<NEW_PROJECT>/settings#translations`)
- Try first with "100% match" (more content will be translated than "Perfect"), and pre-translate your sources
- Download the Crowdin translations locally
- Try to run/build your site and see if there are any errors

You will likely have errors on your first-try: the pre-translation might try to translate things that it should not be translated (frontmatter, admonition, code blocks...), and the translated md files might be invalid for the MDX parser.

You will have to fix all the errors until your site builds. You can do that by modifying the translated md files locally, and fix your site for one locale at a time using `docusaurus build --locale fr`.

There is no ultimate guide we could write to fix these errors, but common errors are due to:

- Not marking enough strings as "hidden strings" in Crowdin, leading to pre-translation trying to translate these strings.
- Having bad v1 translations, leading to invalid markup in v2: bad html elements inside translations and unclosed tags
- Anything rejected by the MDX parser, like using HTML elements instead of JSX elements (use the MDX playground for debugging)

You might want to repeat this pre-translation process, eventually trying the "Perfect" option and limiting pre-translation only some languages/files.

TIP

Use `mdx-code-block` around problematic markdown elements: Crowdin is less likely mess things up with code blocks.

NOTE

You will likely notice that some things were translated on your old project, but are now untranslated in your new project.

The Crowdin Markdown parser is evolving other time and each Crowdin project has a different parser version, which can lead to pre-translation not being able to pre-translate all the strings.

This parser version is undocumented, and you will have to ask the Crowdin support to know your project's parser version and fix one specific version.

Using the same cli version and parser version across the 2 Crowdin projects might give better results.

DANGER

Crowdin has an "upload translations" feature, but in our experience it does not give very good results for Markdown

Use the existing Crowdin project

If you don't mind modifying your existing Crowdin project and risking to mess things up, it may be possible to use the Crowdin branch system.

⚠ CAUTION

This workflow has not been tested in practice, please report us how good it is.

This way, you wouldn't need to create a new Crowdin project, transfer the translation memory, apply pre-translations, and try to fix the pre-translations errors.

You could create a Crowdin branch for Docusaurus v2, where you upload the v2 sources, and merge the Crowdin branch to master once ready.

Use Git instead of Crowdin

It is possible to migrate away of Crowdin, and add the translation files to Git instead.

Use the Crowdin CLI to download the v1 translated files, and put these translated files at the correct Docusaurus v2 filesystem location.