Python
T U T O R I A L

Tkinter Notebook

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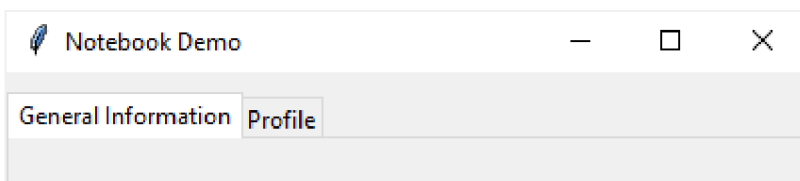Donate Now

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Summary: in this tutorial, you'll learn how to use the Tkinter Notebook widget to create tabs.

Introduction to the Tkinter Notebook widget

The `Notebook` widget allows you to select pages of contents by clicking on tabs:

When you click one of these tabs, the `Notebook` widget will display a child pane associated with the selected tab. Typically, a child pane is a `Frame` (https://www.pythontutorial.net/tkinter/tkinter-frame/) widget.

To create a `Notebook` widget, you use the `ttk.Notebook` class as follows:

```
notebook = ttk.Notebook(container,**options)
```

In this syntax, the container is the parent of the notebook. Typically, it's root window.

The notebook has some useful options. For example, you use `height` and `width` options to specify the height and width in pixels allocated to the widget.

Also, you can add some space around the outside of the widget by using the `padding` option.

Notebook methods

The `ttk.Notebook` class provides you with many handy methods that allow you to manage tabs effectively.

The following describes the most commonly used ones:

add(child, **kwargs)

The `add()` method adds a child widget to a window. The `**kwargs` argument is one or more options. Here are the important ones:

- The `child` is a widget to add to the notebook.
- The `text` option specifies the label that appears on the tab
- The `image` option specifies the image to be displayed on the tab.
- If you use both `text` and `image` options, you need to use the `compound` option. The compound option describes the position of the image relative to the text. It can be `tk.TOP`, `tk.BOTTOM`, `tk.LEFT`, `tk.RIGHT`, `tk.CENTER`. For example, `tk.LEFT` would place the `image` to the left of the `text`.
- The `underline` option that takes zero or positive integer. It specifies the character at a position of the text on the tab to be underlined.

hide(tabId)

The `hide()` method temporarily removes the tab identified by the `tabId` from the Notebook. Tabs has a zero-based index. It means that the first tab starts at zero.

To show the tab, you need to call the `add()` method again. There's no corresponding `show()` method.

forget(child)

The `forget()` permanently removes the specified `child` widget from the notebook.

Tkinter Notebook widget example

The following program shows how to create a notebooks with two tabs:

```python
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import ttk


# root window
root = tk.Tk()
root.geometry('400x300')
root.title('Notebook Demo')


# create a notebook
notebook = ttk.Notebook(root)
notebook.pack(pady=10, expand=True)


# create frames
frame1 = ttk.Frame(notebook, width=400, height=280)
frame2 = ttk.Frame(notebook, width=400, height=280)

frame1.pack(fill='both', expand=True)
frame2.pack(fill='both', expand=True)


# add frames to notebook

notebook.add(frame1, text='General Information')
notebook.add(frame2, text='Profile')



root.mainloop()
```
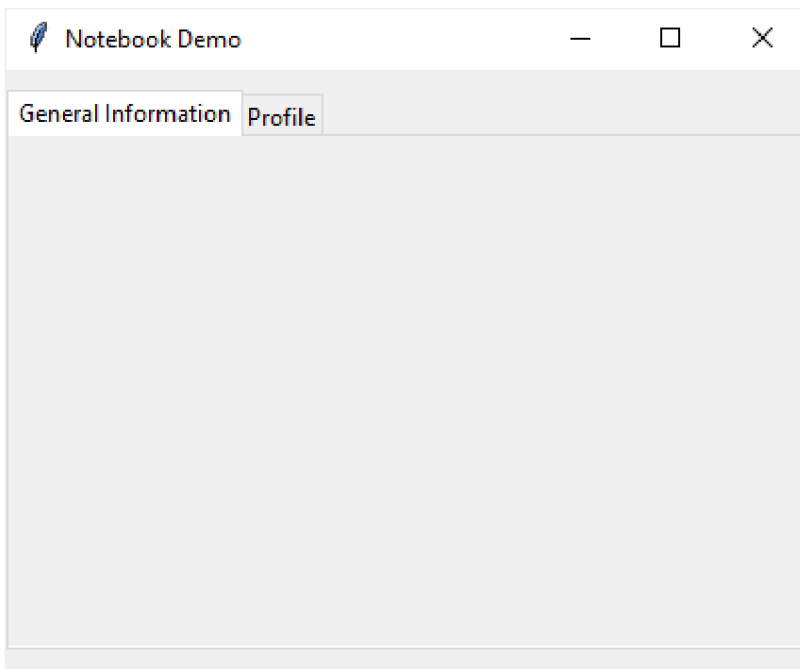
Output:

```
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```

How it works.

First, create a notebook widget whose parent is the root window:

```
notebook = ttk.Notebook(root)
notebook.pack(pady=10, expand=True)
```

Second, create two frames whose parent is the notebook:

```
frame1 = ttk.Frame(notebook, width=400, height=280)
frame2 = ttk.Frame(notebook, width=400, height=280)

frame1.pack(fill='both', expand=True)
frame2.pack(fill='both', expand=True)
```

Third, add these frames to the notebook by using the add() method:

```
notebook.add(frame1, text='General Information')
notebook.add(frame2, text='Profile')
```

Summary

- Use the `ttk.Notebook` class to create a notebook widget.

- Use the `add()` method to add a tab to the notebook.

- Use the `hide()` method to temporarily remove a tab from the notebook. To remove a tab permanently, use the `forget()` method.