



How TO - Tabs

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Learn how to create tabs with CSS and JavaScript.

Tabs

Tabs are perfect for single page web applications, or for web pages capable of displaying different subjects:

London Paris Tokyo

London

London is the capital city of England.

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Create Toggleable Tabs

Step 1) Add HTML:

Example

```
<button class="tablinks" onclick="openCity(event,
'London')">London</button>
<button class="tablinks" onclick="openCity(event,
'Paris')">Paris</button>
<button class="tablinks" onclick="openCity(event,
'Tokyo')">Tokyo</button>
</div>

<!-- Tab content -->
<div id="London" class="tabcontent">
  <h3>London</h3>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
</div>

<div id="Paris" class="tabcontent">
  <h3>Paris</h3>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div id="Tokyo" class="tabcontent">
  <h3>Tokyo</h3>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>
```

Create buttons to open specific tab content. All `<div>` elements with `class="tabcontent"` are hidden by default (with CSS & JS). When the user clicks on a button - it will open the tab content that "matches" this button.

Step 2) Add CSS:

Style the buttons and the tab content:

Example

```
/* Style the tab */
.tab {
  overflow: hidden;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
}
```



HTML

CSS

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```
background-color: inherit;
float: left;
border: none;
outline: none;
cursor: pointer;
padding: 14px 16px;
transition: 0.3s;
}

/* Change background color of buttons on hover */
.tab button:hover {
  background-color: #ddd;
}

/* Create an active/current tablink class */
.tab button.active {
  background-color: #ccc;
}

/* Style the tab content */
.tabcontent {
  display: none;
  padding: 6px 12px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-top: none;
}
```

Step 3) Add JavaScript:

Example

```
function openCity(evt, cityName) {
  // Declare all variables
  var i, tabcontent, tablinks;
```



HTML

CSS

MORE ▼



```
tabcontent = document.getElementsByClassName("tabcontent");
for (i = 0; i < tabcontent.length; i++) {
    tabcontent[i].style.display = "none";
}

// Get all elements with class="tablinks" and remove the class "active"
tablinks = document.getElementsByClassName("tablinks");
for (i = 0; i < tablinks.length; i++) {
    tablinks[i].className = tablinks[i].className.replace(" active", "");
}

// Show the current tab, and add an "active" class to the button that
opened the tab
document.getElementById(cityName).style.display = "block";
evt.currentTarget.className += " active";
}
```

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Fade in Tabs:

If you want to fade in the tab content, add the following CSS:

Example

```
.tabcontent {
    animation: fadeEffect 1s; /* Fading effect takes 1 second */
}

/* Go from zero to full opacity */
@keyframes fadeEffect {
    from {opacity: 0;}
    to {opacity: 1;}
}
```

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To open a specific tab on page load, use JavaScript to "click" on the specified tab button:

Example

```
<button class="tablinks" onclick="openCity(event, 'London')"
id="defaultOpen">London</button>

<script>
// Get the element with id="defaultOpen" and click on it
document.getElementById("defaultOpen").click();
</script>
```

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Close a tab

If you want to close a specific tab, use JavaScript to hide the tab with a click of a button:

Example

```
<!-- Click on the <span> element to close the tab -->

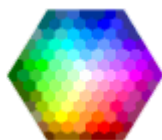
<div id="London" class="tabcontent">
  <h3>London</h3>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
  <span onclick="this.parentElement.style.display='none'">x</span>
</div>
```

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Tip: Also check out [How To - Vertical Tabs](#).

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