

## Tabs

With tabulators, you can easily position words within paragraphs. Note that HTML specifications do not support any pendant to tabs, so tabs will be rendered as spaces in HTML.

### Default

The default tab stop distance is 1.25 cm. It can be changed with the **DefaultTabStop** property of the document object.

```
\paragraph
{
  T \tab T \tab T \tab T \tab T \tab T \tab T \tab T \tab T \tab T
}
```

T      T      T      T      T      T      T      T      T      T      T

### Adding a Tab

A new tab is added to the TabStops collection.

```
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm"}]
{
  \tab Default alignment is left
}
```

Default alignment is left

### Removing a Tab

A tab inherited from a style can be removed with the -= operator. The tab is identified by its position. Because the position can be specified in different units of measure, it is not exact. Rounding errors occur when the unit is converted into the internal unit Points. Therefore, the position is interpreted a little bit fuzzy to find the right tab to remove.

See **Document - Style.mdddl** for more details.

### Tab Alignment

Tabs have an alignment. It can be Left, Right, Center or Decimal.

```
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Alignment = Left}] {...}
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Alignment = Right}] {...}
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Alignment = Center}] {...}
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Alignment = Decimal}] {...}
```

Left  
Right  
Center  
12,345,678.90\$  
1.234,56€

The decimal tabulator works with both dot and comma. The last character of one of these kinds appearing is used for alignment: if there is none, the tab works like being right aligned.

## Tab Leader

Tabs have a leader that defines how to fill the space the tab causes. The default leader is Spaces.

```
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = Spaces}] {...}  
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = Dots}] {...}  
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = Dashes}] {...}  
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = Lines}] {...}  
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = MiddleDot}] {...}  
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = Heavy}] {...}
```

Text	Spaces
Text.....	Dots
Text-----	Dashes
Text_____	Lines
Text.....	MiddleDot
Text_____	Heavy

## Tabs and Spaces

All spaces before and after the \tab keyword are ignored. To get a space before or after the leading, insert a non-breakable blank.

```
\paragraph [Format.TabStops += {Position = "5cm" Leader = Dots}]  
{  
  Text \tab non-breakable blank before and after \\tab.  
}
```

Text ..... non-breakable blank before and after \tab.

A non-breakable blank can also be entered by typing Alt+255 on the num pad. There is of course the key word \space to declare one or more spaces but it is less readable in some situations.

Alt+255 inserts the ANSI character 160, the same as Alt+0160.