
nbsphinx

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nbsphinx is a Sphinx¹ extension that provides a source parser for *.ipynb files. Custom Sphinx directives are used to show Jupyter Notebook² code cells (and of course their results) in both HTML and LaTeX output. Un-evaluated notebooks – i.e. notebooks without stored output cells – will be automatically executed during the Sphinx build process.

Documentation (and example of use): <http://nbsphinx.rtd.org/>

Code: <http://github.com/spatialaudio/nbsphinx/>

Python Package Index: <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/nbsphinx/>

License: MIT – see the file LICENSE for details.

Quick Start:

1. Install nbsphinx:

```
pip install nbsphinx --user
```

2. Edit your conf.py and add 'nbsphinx' to extensions.
3. Edit your index.rst and add the names of your *.ipynb files to the toctree.
4. Run Sphinx!

All content shown below – except for the section A Normal reStructuredText File – was generated from Jupyter notebooks.

1 Usage

Install nbsphinx with pip³:

```
pip install nbsphinx --user
```

If you change your mind, you can un-install it with:

```
pip uninstall nbsphinx
```

1.1 Sphinx Setup

In the directory with your notebook files, run this command (assuming you have Sphinx⁴ installed already):

¹ <http://sphinx-doc.org/>
² <http://jupyter.org/>
³ <https://pip.pypa.io/en/latest/installing/>
⁴ <http://sphinx-doc.org/>

```
sphinx-quickstart
```

Answer the questions that appear on the screen. In case of doubt, just press the <Return> key to take the default values.

After that, there will be a few brand-new files in the current directory. You'll have to make a few changes to the file named `conf.py`. You should at least check if those two variables contain the right things:

```
extensions = [  
    'nbsphinx',  
    'sphinx.ext.mathjax',  
]  
exclude_patterns = ['_build', '**.ipynb_checkpoints']
```

Once your `conf.py` is in place, edit the file named `index.rst` and add the file names of your notebooks (with or without the `.ipynb` extension) to the `toctree` directive.

1.2 Running Sphinx

To create the HTML pages, use this command:

```
sphinx-build <source-dir> <build-dir>
```

If you have many notebooks, you can do a parallel build by using the `-j` option:

```
sphinx-build <source-dir> <build-dir> -j<number-of-processes>
```

For example, if your source files are in the current directory and you have 4 CPU cores, you can run this:

```
sphinx-build . _build -j4
```

Afterwards, you can find the main HTML file in `_build/index.html`.

Subsequent builds will be faster, because only those source files which have changed will be re-built. To force re-building all source files, use the `-E` option.

To create LaTeX output, use:

```
sphinx-build <source-dir> <build-dir> -b latex
```

If you don't know how to create a PDF file from the LaTeX output, you should have a look at [Latexmk⁵](#) (see also [this tutorial⁶](#)).

1.3 Watching for Changes with `sphinx-autobuild`

If you think it's tedious to run the command `sphinx-build` again and again when you make changes to your notebooks, you'll be happy to hear that there is a way to avoid that: `sphinx-autobuild7`!

It can be installed with

```
pip install sphinx-autobuild --user
```

You can start auto-building your files with

```
sphinx-autobuild <source-dir> <build-dir>
```

This will start a local webserver which will serve the generated HTML pages at `http://127.0.0.1:8000/`. Whenever you save changes in one of your notebooks, the appropriate HTML page(s) will be re-built and when finished, your browser view will be refreshed automatically. Neat!

⁵ <http://users.phys.psu.edu/~collins/software/latexmk-jcc/>

⁶ <http://mg.readthedocs.org/latexmk.html>

⁷ <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/sphinx-autobuild>

You can also abuse this to auto-build the LaTeX output:

```
sphinx-autobuild <source-dir> <build-dir> -b latex
```

However, to auto-build the final PDF file, you'll need an additional tool. Again, you can use `latexmk` for this (see *above*). Change to the build directory and run

```
latexmk -pdf -pvc
```

If your PDF viewer isn't opened because of LaTeX build errors, you can use the option `-f` to *force* creating a PDF file.

1.4 Automatic Creation of HTML and PDF output on readthedocs.org

This is very easy!

1. Create an account on <https://readthedocs.org/> and add your Github/Bitbucket repository (or any publicly available Git/Subversion/Mercurial/Bazaar repository).
2. Create a file named `requirements.txt` (or whatever name you wish) in your repository containing the required pip packages:

```
nbsphinx  
ipykernel
```

3. In the "Advanced Settings" on readthedocs.org, specify your `requirements.txt` file (or however you called it) in the box labelled "Requirements file". Kinda obvious, isn't it?
4. Still in the "Advanced Settings", make sure the right Python interpreter is chosen. This must be the same version (2.x or 3.x) as you were using in your notebooks!
5. Make sure that in the "Settings" of your Github repository, under "Webhooks & services", "ReadTheDocs" is listed and activated in the "Services" section. If not, use "Add service". There is probably a similar thing for Bitbucket.
6. Done!

After that, you only have to "push" to your repository and the HTML pages and the PDF file of your stuff are automatically created on readthedocs.org. Awesome!

You can even have different versions of your stuff, just use Git tags and branches and select in the readthedocs.org settings (under "Admin", "Versions") which of those should be created.

1.5 HTML Themes

The `nbsphinx` extension does *not* provide its own theme, you can use any of the available themes or create a custom one, if you feel like it.

The following links show how the `nbsphinx` input and output cells look like in different themes.

Sphinx's Built-in Themes

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/alabaster-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/pyramid-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/classic-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/bizstyle-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/haiku-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/traditional-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/agogo-theme/>

3rd-party Themes

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/readthedocs-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/bootstrap-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/cloud-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/py3doc-enhanced-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/basicstrap-theme/>

<http://nbsphinx.readthedocs.org/en/dotted-theme/>

2 Markdown Cells

We can use *emphasis*, **boldface**, preformatted text.

It looks like strike-out text is not supported: [STRIKEOUT:strikethrough].

- Red
- Green
- Blue

-
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three

2.1 Equations

Equations can be formatted really nicely, either inline, like $e^{i\pi} = -1$, or on a separate line, like

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$

Note: Avoid leading and trailing spaces around math expressions, otherwise errors like the following will occur when Sphinx is running:

```
ERROR: Unknown interpreted text role "raw-latex".
```

See also the [pandoc docs](#)⁸:

Anything between two \$ characters will be treated as TeX math. The opening \$ must have a non-space character immediately to its right, while the closing \$ must have a non-space character immediately to its left, and must not be followed immediately by a digit.

2.2 Code

We can also write code with nice syntax highlighting:

```
print("Hello, world!")
```

⁸ <http://pandoc.org/README.html#math>

2.3 Tables

A	B	A and B
False	False	False
True	False	False
False	True	False
True	True	True

2.4 Images



PNG file (local):

SVG file (local):

PNG file (remote):

SVG file (remote):

2.5 Links to Other Notebooks

Relative links to local notebooks can be used: [a link to a notebook in a subdirectory](#), a link to an orphan notebook (latter won't work in LaTeX output, because orphan pages are not included there).

This is how a link is created in Markdown:

```
[a link to a notebook in a subdirectory] (subdir/another.ipynb)
```

Markdown also supports *reference-style* links: a reference-style link, another version of the same link.

These can be created with this syntax:

```
[a reference-style link][mylink]
[mylink]: subdir/another.ipynb
```

Links to sub-sections are also possible, e.g. *this subsection*.

This link was created with:

```
[this subsection] (subdir/another.ipynb#A-Sub-Section)
```

You just have to remember to replace spaces with hyphens!

BTW, links to sections of the current notebook work, too, e.g. *beginning of this section*.

This can be done, as expected, like this:

```
[beginning of this section] (#Links-to-Other-Notebooks)
```

2.6 Links to *.rst Files (and Other Sphinx Source Files)

Links to files whose extension is in the configuration value `source_suffix`⁹, will be converted to links to the generated HTML/LaTeX pages. Example: *A reStructuredText file*.

This was created with:

```
[A reStructuredText file] (rst.rst)
```

Links to sub-sections are not (yet?) possible.

2.7 Links to Local Files (HTML only)

Links to local files (other than Jupyter notebooks and other Sphinx source files) are also possible, e.g. *requirements.txt*.

This was simply created with:

```
[requirements.txt] (requirements.txt)
```

The linked files are automatically copied to the HTML output directory. For LaTeX output, no link is created.

3 Code Cells

An empty code cell:

```
In [1]:
```

A cell with no output:

```
In [1]: None
```

A simple output:

```
In [2]: 6 * 7
```

```
Out [2]: 42
```

⁹ http://www.sphinx-doc.org/config.html#confval-source_suffix

The standard output stream:

```
In [3]: print('Hello, world!')
Hello, world!
```

Normal output + standard output

```
In [4]: print('Hello, world!')
        6 * 7
Hello, world!
Out[4]: 42
```

The standard error stream is highlighted and displayed just below the code cell. The standard output stream comes afterwards (with no special highlighting). Finally, the “normal” output is displayed.

```
In [5]: import sys

        print("I'll appear on the standard error stream", file=sys.stderr, flush=True)
        print("I'll appear on the standard output stream")
        "I'm the 'normal' output"

I'll appear on the standard error stream
I'll appear on the standard output stream
Out[5]: "I'm the 'normal' output"
```

3.1 Special Display Formats

See IPython example notebook¹⁰.

TODO: tables? e.g. Pandas DataFrame?

```
In [6]: from IPython.display import display, Image, SVG, Math, YouTubeVideo
```

Local Image Files

```
In [7]: i = Image(filename='images/notebook_icon.png')
        i
```

¹⁰ <https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/ipython/ipython/blob/master/examples/IPython%20Kernel/Rich%20Output.ipynb>



```
In [8]: display(i)
```



For some reason this doesn't work with `Image(...)`:

```
In [9]: SVG(filename='images/python_logo.svg')
```

Image URLs

```
In [10]: Image(url='https://www.python.org/static/img/python-logo-large.png')
```

```
In [11]: Image(url='https://www.python.org/static/img/python-logo-large.png', embed=True)
```



```
In [12]: Image(url='http://jupyter.org/assets/nav_logo.svg')
```

```
In [13]: Image(url='https://www.python.org/static/favicon.ico')
```

```
In [14]: Image(url='http://python.org/images/python-logo.gif')
```

Math

```
In [15]: eq = Math(r"\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = f(x_0)")
eq
```

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$

```
In [16]: display(eq)
```

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$

```
In [17]: %%latex
\begin{equation}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = f(x_0)
\end{equation}
```

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = f(x_0)(1)$$

YouTube Videos

```
In [18]: YouTubeVideo('iV2ViNJFZC8')
```

3.2 ANSI Colors

The standard output and standard error streams may contain ANSI escape sequences¹¹ to change the text and background colors.

```
In [19]: print('BEWARE: \x1b[1;33;41mugly colors\x1b[m!', file=sys.stderr, flush=True)
        print('ABC\x1b[43mDEF\x1b[35mGHI\x1b[1mJKL\x1b[49mMNO\x1b[39mPQR\x1b[22mSTU')
```

```
BEWARE: ugly colors!
```

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
```

The following code showing the 8 basic ANSI colors is based on <http://tldp.org/HOWTO/Bash-Prompt-HOWTO/x329.html>. Note that Jupyter does not switch to a brighter color for bold text.

```
In [20]: text = ' XYZ '
        formatstring = '\x1b[{}m' + text + '\x1b[m'

        print(' ' * 6 + ' ' * len(text) +
              ''.join('{:^{}}'.format(bg, len(text)) for bg in range(40, 48)))
        for fg in range(30, 38):
            for bold in False, True:
                fg_code = ('1;' if bold else '') + str(fg)
                print(' {:>4} '.format(fg_code) + formatstring.format(fg_code) +
                      ''.join(formatstring.format(fg_code + ';' + str(bg))
                              for bg in range(40, 48)))
```

```
40  41  42  43  44  45  46  47
 30  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;30 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 31  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;31 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 32  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;32 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 33  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;33 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 34  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;34 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 35  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;35 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 36  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;36 XYZ XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
 37  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
1;37  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ  XYZ
```

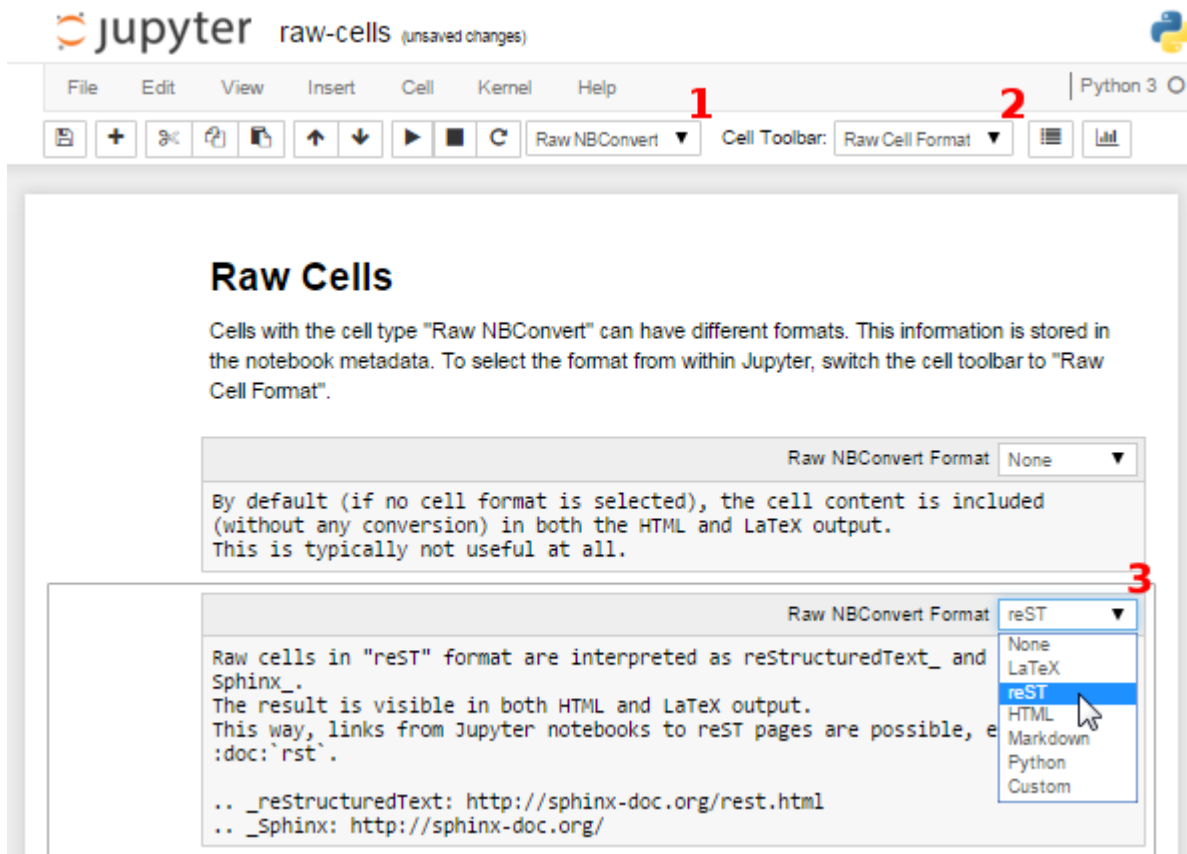
ANSI also supports a set of 256 indexed colors. The following code showing all of them is based on <http://bitmote.com/index.php?post/2012/11/19/Using-ANSI-Color-Codes-to-Colorize-Your-Bash-Prompt-on-Linux>.

```
In [21]: formatstring = '\x1b[38;5;{0};48;5;{0}mX\x1b[1mX\x1b[m'

        print(' ' + ' ' + ''.join('{:2}'.format(i) for i in range(36)))
        print(' 0 ' + ''.join(formatstring.format(i) for i in range(16)))
        for i in range(7):
            i = i * 36 + 16
            print(' {:3} '.format(i) + ''.join(formatstring.format(i + j)
                                                for j in range(36) if i + j < 256))
```

```
+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 91011121314151617181920212223242526272829303132333435
 0 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
16 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI_escape_code



The following examples are different Jupyter cell formats that are rendered by Sphinx.

4.1 None

By default (if no cell format is selected), the cell content is included (without any conversion) in both the HTML and LaTeX output. This is typically not useful at all. "I'm a raw cell with no format."

4.2 reST

Raw cells in "reST" format are interpreted as reStructuredText and parsed by Sphinx. The result is visible in both HTML and LaTeX output.

"I'm a raw cell in reST¹² format."

4.3 Markdown

Raw cells in "Markdown" format are interpreted as Markdown, and the result is included in both HTML and LaTeX output. Since the Jupyter Notebook also supports normal Markdown cells, this might not be useful *at all*.

"I'm a raw cell in Markdown¹³ format."

4.4 HTML

Raw cells in "HTML" format are only visible in HTML output. This option might not be very useful, since raw HTML code is also allowed within normal Markdown cells.

¹² <http://sphinx-doc.org/rest.html>

¹³ <https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/>

4.5 LaTeX

Raw cells in “LaTeX” format are only visible in LaTeX output. **I’m a raw cell `LaTeX` format.**

4.6 Python

Raw cells in “Python” format are not visible at all (nor executed in any way).

5 A Pre-Executed Notebook

Notebooks with no outputs are automatically executed during the Sphinx build process. If, however, there is at least one output cell present, the notebook is not evaluated and included as is.

This can be useful for the following use cases.

5.1 Long-Running Cells

If you are doing some very time-consuming computations, it might not be feasible to re-execute the notebook every time you build your Sphinx documentation.

So just do it once - when you happen have the time - and then just keep the output.

```
In [1]: import time
```

```
In [2]: %time time.sleep(60 * 60)
        6 * 7
```

```
CPU times: user 160 ms, sys: 56 ms, total: 216 ms
Wall time: 1h 1s
```

```
Out[2]: 42
```

5.2 Rare Libraries

You might have created results with a library that’s hard to install and therefore you have only managed to install it on one very old computer in the basement, so you probably cannot run this whenever you build your Sphinx docs.

```
In [3]: from a_very_rare_library import calculate_the_answer
```

```
In [4]: calculate_the_answer()
```

```
Out[4]: 42
```

5.3 Exceptions

If an exception is raised during the Sphinx build process, it is stopped (the build process, not the exception!). If you want to show to your audience how an exception looks like, you have two choices:

1. Allow errors – either generally or on a per-notebook basis – see [Ignoring Errors](#).
2. Execute the notebook beforehand and save the results, like it’s done in this example notebook:

```
In [5]: 1 / 0
```

```
ZeroDivisionError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-5-b710d87c980c> in <module>()
----> 1 1 / 0
```

ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

6 Ignoring Errors

Normally, if an exception is raised while executing a notebook, the Sphinx build process is stopped immediately.

If a notebook contains errors on purpose (or if you are too lazy to fix them now), you have three options:

1. Manually execute the notebook in question and save the results, see *the pre-executed example notebook*.
2. Allow errors in all notebooks by setting this option in conf.py:

```
nbsphinx_allow_errors = True
```

3. Allow errors on a per-notebook basis by adding this to the notebook's JSON metadata:

```
"nbsphinx": {  
  "allow_errors": true  
},
```

This very notebook is an example for the last option. The results of the following code cells are not stored within the notebook, therefore it is executed during the Sphinx build process. Since the above-mentioned `allow_errors` flag is set in this notebook's metadata, all cells are executed although most of them cause an exception.

```
In [1]: nonsense
```

```
-----  
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-1-0377438312a9> in <module>()  
----> 1 nonsense
```

```
NameError: name 'nonsense' is not defined
```

```
In [2]: 42 / 0
```

```
-----  
ZeroDivisionError                        Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-2-b75601cc3487> in <module>()  
----> 1 42 / 0
```

```
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

```
In [3]: print 'Hello, world!'
```

```
File "<ipython-input-3-788c64630141>", line 1  
print 'Hello, world!'
```

```
SyntaxError: Missing parentheses in call to 'print'
```

```
In [4]: 6 ~ 7
```

```
File "<ipython-input-4-07371befe33b>", line 1  
6 ~ 7
```

```
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

```
In [5]: 6 * 7
```

```
Out[5]: 42
```


7 Hidden Cells

You can remove cells from the HTML/LaTeX output by adding this to the cell metadata:

```
"nbsphinx": "hidden"
```

Hidden cells are still executed but removed afterwards.

For example, the following hidden cell defines the variable `answer`.

This is the cell after the hidden cell. Although the previous cell is not visible, its result is still available:

```
In [2]: answer
```

```
Out[2]: 42
```

Don't overuse this, because it may make it harder to follow what's going on in your notebook.

Also Markdown cells can be hidden. The following cell is hidden.

8 A Notebook in a Sub-Directory



Let's see if links to local images work:

```
In [1]: from IPython.display import Image  
        Image(filename='../images/notebook_icon.png')
```



A link to a notebook in the parent directory: [link](#).

A link to a local file: [link](#).

8.1 A Sub-Section

This is for testing inter-notebook links, see *this section*.

9 Using `toctree` In A Notebook

In Sphinx-based documentation, there is typically a file called `index.rst` which contains one or more `toctree` directives. Those can be used to pull in further source files (which themselves can contain `toctree` directives).

With `nbsphinx` it is possible to get a similar effect within a Jupyter notebook using the `"nbsphinx-toctree"` cell metadata. Markdown cells with `"nbsphinx-toctree"` metadata are not converted like "normal" Markdown cells. Instead, they are only scanned for links to other notebooks (or `*.rst` files) and those links are added to a `toctree` directive. External links can also be used, but they will not be visible in the LaTeX output.

If there is a section title in the cell, it is used as `toctree` caption.

Note: all other content of such a cell is *ignored*!

Use ...

```
"nbsphinx-toctree": {}
```

... for the default settings, ...

```
"nbsphinx-toctree": {  
  "maxdepth": 2  
}
```

... for setting the `:maxdepth:` option, or...

```
"nbsphinx-toctree": {  
  "hidden": true  
}
```

... for setting the `:hidden:` option.

Of course, multiple options can be used at the same time, e.g.

```
"nbsphinx-toctree": {  
  "maxdepth": 3,  
  "numbered": true  
}
```

For more options, have a look at the [Sphinx documentation](#)¹⁴. All options can be used – except `:glob:`, which can only be used in `rst` files and in *raw reST cells*.

Note that in the HTML output, a `toctree` cell generates an in-line table of contents (containing links) at its position in the notebook, whereas in the LaTeX output, a new (sub-)section with the actual content is inserted at its position. All content below the `toctree` cell will appear after the table of contents/inserted section, respectively. If you want to use the LaTeX output, it is recommended that you don't add further cells below a `toctree` cell, otherwise their content may appear at unexpected places. Multiple `toctree` cells in a row should be fine, though.

The following cell is tagged with `"nbsphinx-toctree"` metadata and contains a link to the notebook [yet-another.ipynb](#) and an external link (which will only be visible in the HTML output). It also contains a section title which will be used as `toctree` caption.

9.1 Yet Another Notebook

This notebook is only here to show how (sub-)toctrees can be created with Markdown cell metadata. See [there](#).

10 A Normal reStructuredText File

This is a normal RST file.

Note: Those still work!

10.1 Links to Notebooks

Links to notebooks can be easily created: *A Notebook in a Sub-Directory* (the notebook title is used as link text). You can also use *an alternative text*.

The above links were created with:

```
:ref:`subdir/another.ipynb`  
:ref:`an alternative text <subdir/another.ipynb>`
```

¹⁴ <http://www.sphinx-doc.org/markup/toctree.html>

Links to subsections are also possible, e.g. *A Sub-Section* (the subsection title is used as link text) and *alternative text*.

These links were created with:

```
:ref:`subdir/another.ipynb#A-Sub-Section`  
:ref:`alternative text <subdir/another.ipynb#A-Sub-Section>`
```

Note:

- Spaces in the section title have to be replaced by hyphens!
 - “. ./” is not allowed, you have to specify the full path even if the current source file is in a subdirectory!
-

10.2 Sphinx Directives for Jupyter Notebook Cells

For comparison, this is a “normal” Sphinx code block using `ipython3` syntax highlighting:

```
%file helloworld.py  
#!/usr/bin/env python3  
print('Hello, world!')
```

The `nbsphinx` extension provides custom directives to show notebook cells:

```
In [42]: 6 * 7
```

```
Out[42]: 42
```

This was created with

```
.. nbinput:: ipython3  
   :execution-count: 42  
  
   6 * 7  
  
.. nboutput::  
   :execution-count: 42  
  
   42
```

11 External Links

notebook_sphinxext.py

Notebooks can be included in `*.rst` files with a custom `notebook` directive. Uses `runipy` to execute notebooks and `nbconvert` to convert the result to HTML.

No LaTeX support.

<https://github.com/ngoldbaum/RunNotebook>

https://bitbucket.org/yt_analysis/yt-doc/src/default/extensions/notebook_sphinxext.py

https://github.com/matthew-brett/perrin-academy/blob/master/sphinxext/notebook_sphinxext.py

<https://github.com/ipython/nbconvert/pull/35>

nb2plots

Notebook to reStructuredText converter which uses a modified version of the `matplotlib plot` directive.

<https://github.com/matthew-brett/nb2plots>

brole

A Sphinx role for IPython notebooks

<https://github.com/matthew-brett/brole>

Sphinx-Gallery

<http://sphinx-gallery.readthedocs.org/>

DocOnce

<http://hplgit.github.io/doconce/doc/web/index.html>

Converting Notebooks to reStructuredText

https://github.com/perrette/dimarray/blob/master/docs/scripts/nbconvert_to_rst.py

<https://gist.github.com/hadim/16e29b5848672e2e497c>

<http://sphinx-ipyb.readthedocs.org/>

Converting Notebooks to HTML for Blog Posts

http://dongweiming.github.io/divingintoipyb_nikola/posts/nbconvert.html

https://github.com/getpelican/pelican-plugins/blob/master/liquid_tags/notebook.py

Further Posts and Issues

<https://github.com/ipython/ipython/issues/4936>

<https://mail.scipy.org/pipermail/ipython-user/2013-December/013490.html>