

# GNU Texinfo Reference Card

(for Texinfo version 5.0)

<http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/>

## Texinfo document skeleton

Texinfo source files are plain text; standard extensions are ‘.texinfo’, ‘.texi’, and ‘.txi’. A Texinfo file must begin with lines like this:

```
\input texinfo
@setfilename info-file-name
@settitle name-of-manual
```

...the contents of the Texinfo document, ending with:  
@bye

## Texinfo @-commands

### Beginning a Texinfo document

The commands in this section are given approximately in the order in which they conventionally appear.

**@setfilename** *info-file-name* Provide a name to be used for the output files. This command is essential for T<sub>E</sub>X formatting as well, even though it produces no output. Should be the first command in the input.

**@settitle** *title* Specify document *title*.

**@copying** Specify copyright and licensing text. Pair with **@end copying**.

**@insertcopying** Insert text defined by **@copying**.

#### *Internationalization*

**@documentencoding** *enc* Declare the input encoding to be *enc*; use right after **@setfilename**. Default is US-ASCII; other possibilities: UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, ko18-r, ...

**@documentlanguage** *LL[\_CC]* Declare the current language as the two-character ISO-639 abbreviation *LL*, optionally followed by an underscore and a two-letter ISO 3166 two-letter country code (*CC*). Default is **en\_US**.

**@frenchspacing** *on|off* Control spacing after punctuation.

#### *Info directory specifications*

**@dircategory** *category name* Specify an Info directory section for this file’s entries. Can be repeated. We try to follow the categories in the Free Software Directory.

**@direntry** Begin the Info directory menu entries for this file. Pair with **@end direntry**.

#### *HTML document description*

**@documentdescription** Set the document description text for HTML; default is just the title of the document. Pair with **@end documentdescription**.

#### *Title pages*

**@shorttitlepage** *title* Generate a minimal title page, generally for the first page of output in a long printed manual.

**@center** *line-of-text* Center *line-of-text*, usually for titles.

**@titlefont** *{text}* In a printed manual, print *text* in a larger than normal font. Ignored in Info.

**@titlepage** Begin the title page. Write the command on a line of its own, paired with **@end titlepage**. Ignored in Info.

**@title** *title* Within **@titlepage**, display *title* appropriately.

**@subtitle** *subtitle* Within **@titlepage**, display *subtitle*.

**@author** *author* Within **@titlepage**, display *author*.

#### *Tables of contents*

**@shortcontents** Print a short table of contents (chapter-level entries only). Not relevant to Info.

**@summarycontents** Synonym for **@shortcontents**.

**@contents** Print a complete table of contents. Has no effect in Info, which uses menus instead.

**@setcontentsaftertitlepage** Put the table of contents after the ‘**@end titlepage**’ even if the **@contents** is at the end.

**@setshortcontentsaftertitlepage** Place the short table of contents after the ‘**@end titlepage**’ command even if the **@shortcontents** command is at the end.

## Nodes

**@node** *name*[, *next*, *previous*, *up*] Begin a new node. The *next*, *previous*, and *up* pointers are usually omitted in a normally-structured document.

**@top** *title* Mark the topmost **@node** in the file, which must be defined on the line immediately preceding **@top**. The *title* is formatted as a chapter-level heading. The entire top node, including the **@node** and **@top** lines, are normally enclosed with **@ifnottex ... @end ifnottex**.

**@anchor** *{name}* Define *name* as the current location, for use as a cross-reference target.

**@novalidate** Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with T<sub>E</sub>X. Use before **@setfilename**.

## Chapter structuring

**@lowersections** Change subsequent chapters to sections, sections to subsections, and so on.

**@raisesections** Change subsequent sections to chapters, subsections to sections, and so on.

**@part** *title* Print part page, beginning a group of chapters; included in contents.

#### *Numbered, included in contents*

**@chapter** *title* Begin a numbered chapter; *title* appears in the table of contents.

**@centerchap** *title* Like **@chapter**, with chapter title centered.

#### *Context-dependent, included in contents*

**@section** *title* Begin a section within a chapter. Within **@chapter** and **@appendix**, the section is numbered; within **@unnumbered**, it is unnumbered.

**@subsection** *title* Begin a subsection within a section. Same context-dependent numbering as **@section**.

**@subsubsection** *title* Begin a numbered subsubsection within a subsection. Same context-dependent numbering as **@section**.

#### *Unnumbered, included in contents*

**@unnumbered** *title* Begin an unnumbered chapter.

**@unnumberedsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered section.

**@unnumberedsubsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered subsection.

**@unnumberedsubsubsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

#### *Lettered and numbered, included in contents*

**@appendix** *title* Begin an appendix.

**@appendixsec** *title* Begin an appendix section within an appendix; **@appendixsection** is a synonym.

**@appendixsubsec** *title* Begin an appendix subsection; **@appendixsubsection** is a synonym.

**@appendixsubsubsec** *title* Begin an appendix subsubsection; **@appendixsubsubsubsection** is a synonym.

#### *Unnumbered, not in contents, no new page*

**@chapheading** *title* Print an unnumbered chapter-like heading.

**@majorheading** *title* Like **@chapheading**, but generate additional vertical whitespace before the heading.

**@heading** *title* Print an unnumbered section-like heading.

**@subheading** *title* Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading.

**@subsubheading** *title* Print an unnumbered subsubsection-like heading.

## Menus

**@menu** Mark the beginning of a menu of nodes in Info. No effect in a printed manual. Pair with **@end menu**.

**@detailmenu** Mark the (optional) detailed node listing in a master menu.

## Cross references

#### *Within the Info system*

**@xref** *{node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]}* Makes a reference that starts with ‘See’ in a printed manual. Follow command with punctuation. Only the first argument is mandatory.

**@pxref** *{node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]}* Like **@xref**, but starts with ‘see’ instead of ‘See’, and must be used inside parentheses.

**@ref** *{node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]}* Like **@xref**, but produces only the bare reference without ‘See’ or ‘see’; must be followed by a punctuation mark.

**@inforef** *{node, [entry-name], info-file}* Make a cross reference to an Info file for which there is no printed manual.

**@xrefautomaticsectiontitle** *on|off* By default, use the section title instead of the node name in cross references.

#### *Outside of Info*

**@url** *{url, [displayed-text], [replacement]}* Make a hyperlink reference to a uniform resource locator. **@uref** is a synonym.

**@cite** *{title}* Indicate the name of a book or other reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

## Marking text

#### *Markup for regular text*

**@emph** *{text}* Emphasize *text*, by using italics where possible, and enclosing in asterisks in Info.

**@strong** *{text}* Emphasize *text* even more strongly, by using bold where possible; still enclosed in asterisks in Info.

**@var** *{metasyntactic-variable}* Indicate a meta variable (a name that stands for another piece of text).

**@dfn** *{term}* Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.

**@acronym** *{acronym}* Indicate an acronym written in all capitial letters, such as ‘NASA’.

**@abbr** *{abbreviation}* Indicate a general abbreviation, such as ‘Comput.’

#### *Markup for literal text*

**@code** *{sample-code}* Indicate an expression, a syntactically complete token, or a program name. Unquoted in Info output.

**@file** *{filename}* Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.

**@command** *{command-name}* Indicate a system command name, such as **ls**.

**@env** *{environment-variable}* Indicate an environment variable name, such as **PATH**.

**@option** *{option-name}* Indicate a command-line option, such as **-v** and **--help**.

`@kbd {keyboard-characters}` Indicate characters of input to be typed by users.

`@key {key-name}` Indicate the name of a key on a keyboard.

`@email {address, [displayed-text] }` Indicate an email address.

`@indicateurl {url}` Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.

`@samp {text}` Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general. Quoted in Info output.

`@verb {delimchar literal-text delimchar}` Output *literal-text*, delimited by the single character *delimchar*, exactly as is, including any whitespace or Texinfo special characters. Example: `@verb{|@ @|}`.

*GUI sequences*

`@clicksequence {action @click{ action ... }` Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.

`@click{ }` Represent a single ‘click’ in a `@clicksequene`.

`@clickstyle @cmd` Execute `@cmd` for each `@click`; default is `@arrow`. Empty braces usually following `@cmd` are omitted here.

`@arrow{ }` Insert a right arrow glyph,  $\rightarrow$ .

*Math*

`@math {math}` Format the given math (inline); `\` becomes an escape character, and all  $\TeX$  math is available.

`@minus{ }` Insert a minus sign, ‘-’.

`@\` Inside `@math`, insert a math backslash, `\`.

`@geq{ }` Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign,  $\geq$ .

`@leq{ }` Insert a less-than-or-equal sign,  $\leq$ .

*Explicit font selection*

`@sc {text}` Set *text* in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info.

`@r {text}` Set *text* in the regular roman font.

`@i {text}` Set *text* in an italic font.

`@slanted {text}` Set *text* in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.

`@b {text}` Set *text* in a bold font.

`@sansserif {text}` Set *text* in a sans serif font if possible.

`@t {text}` Set *text* in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

**Block environments**

‘Environments’ in Texinfo begin with `@envname` on a line of its own and continue through the following lines of input until the corresponding `@end envname` is seen.

`@noindent` Omit the normal indentation when starting a new paragraph; often used after environments.

`@indent` Insert normal paragraph indentation.

`@exdent line-of-text` Output *line-of-text* without any indentation.

`@cartouche` Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with `@end cartouche`. No effect in Info.

*Normally-filled displays using regular text fonts*

In these environments, the input is automatically rebroken into lines of output as usual.

`@quotation` Fill text, indent on both left and right, retain normal text font. Often used for quoting text. Pair with `@end quotation`.

`@smallquotation` Like `@quotation`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end quotation`.

`@indentedblock` Fill text, indent on left (but not right), retain normal text font. Pair with `@end indentedblock`.

`@smallindentedblock` Like `@indentedblock`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end smallindentedblock`.

`@raggedright` Leave right end ragged, but otherwise fill text; retain normal text font. Pair with `@end raggedright`.

*Line-for-line displays using regular text fonts*

In these environments, each line of input is a line of output.

`@format` Begin formatted text: do not fill, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with `@end format`.

`@smallformat` Like `@format`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end smallformat`.

`@display` Begin displayed text: do not fill, but indent text on left; retain normal text font. Pair with `@end display`.

`@smalldisplay` Like `@display`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end smalldisplay`.

`@flushleft` Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with `@end flushleft`.

`@flushright` Right justify lines, leaving the left end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with `@end flushright`.

*Displays using fixed-width fonts*

In these environments also, each line of input is a line of output.

`@example` Begin an example. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. Pair with `@end example`.

`@smallexample` Like `@example`, but where possible, print text in a smaller font. Pair with `@end smallexample`.

`@lisp` Like `@example`, but specifically for an example of Lisp code. Pair with `@end lisp`.

`@smalllisp` Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same effects as `@smallexample`. Pair with `@end smalllisp`.

`@verbatim` Output the text of the environment exactly as is, without indentation. Pair with `@end verbatim`.

**Lists and tables**

`@itemize mark-command` Begin an unordered list, using `@item` for each entry, which consist of indented paragraphs, with a mark such as `@bullet` inside the left margin at the beginning of each item. Pair with `@end itemize`.

`@enumerate [number-or-letter]` Begin a numbered list, using `@item` for each entry. Optionally, start list with *number-or-letter* and count from there; by default, number consecutively from ‘1’. Pair with `@end enumerate`.

`@table formatting-command` Begin a two-column table (description list), using `@item` for each entry. Write each first column entry on the same line as `@item`. *formatting-command* is applied to each first column entry. Pair with `@end table`.

`@ftable formatting-command` Like `@table`, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

`@vtable formatting-command` Like `@table`, but automatically enter each first column entry in the variable index.

`@multitable column-width-spec` Begin multi-column table; start rows with `@item` or `@headitem`. Pair with `@end multitable`.

`@tab` Separate columns in a row of a multitable.

`@item` Begin an item for the list and table commands.

`@itemx` Used only with `@table`. Like `@item` but do not generate extra preceding vertical space. When several items have the same description, use `@item` for the first and `@itemx` for the rest.

`@headitem` Used only for multitable. Like `@item`, but indicates a heading row.

`@headitemfont {text}` Set *text* in the heading row font.

`@asis text` Prints *text* as-is; used as *formatting-command* for tables when no highlighting is desired.

**Floating displays**

`@float` Environment enclosing material which can float. Pair with `@end float`.

`@listoffloats` Generate a list of floats for a given float type.

`@caption` Define the full caption for a `@float` anywhere in the float environment.

`@shortcaption` Define the short caption for a `@float`, used in the list of floats.

`@image {filename, [width], [height], [alt], [ext] }` Include graphics image in external *filename* scaled to the given width and/or height, using alt text and looking for ‘*filename.ext*’ first. Can occur inline or by itself on the page.

*Footnotes*

`@footnote {text-of-footnote}` Insert a footnote: *text-of-footnote* is printed at the bottom of the page by  $\TeX$ , while Info and others may format at either (by default) the end of the current node, or in a separate node.

`@footnotestyle style` Specify footnote style: ‘end’ or ‘separate’.

**Indices**

`@cindex entry` Add entry to the index of concepts.

`@findex entry` Add entry to the index of functions.

`@vindex entry` Add entry to the index of variables.

`@kindex entry` Add entry to the index of keys.

`@pindex entry` Add entry to the index of programs.

`@tindex entry` Add entry to the index of data types.

`@defcodeindex newidx` Define a new index and its indexing command (namely, `@newidxindex`). Format entries in this index with `@code`.

`@defindex newidx` Define a new index and its indexing command. Format entries as regular text.

`@syncodeindex from-index to-index` Merge the contents of *from-index* into *to-index*, formatting the entries in *from-index* with `@code`.

`@synindex from-index to-index` Merge the contents of *from-index* into *to-index*; no special formatting.

`@printindex index-name` Generate an alphabetized index (using two columns in a printed manual).

**Insertions within a paragraph**

*Characters special to Texinfo*

`@@`, `@atchar{ }` Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

`@{`, `@lbracechar{ }` Insert a left brace, ‘{’.

`@}`, `@rbracechar{ }` Insert a right brace, ‘}’.

`@backslashchar{ }` Insert a typewriter backslash, `\`.

`@comma{ }` Insert a comma character; needed only when a literal comma would be an argument separator, as in `@xref`.

`@hashchar{ }` Insert a hash character, `#`; needed only when a literal hash would introduce a `#line` directive.

`@whitespace` An `@` followed by a space, tab, or newline produces a normal, stretchable, interword space.

*Spacing refinements*

`@`: Tell  $\TeX$  to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as  $\TeX$  normally would.

`.` Insert a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an end-of-sentence capital letter.

`?` Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.

`!` Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

`@dmn {dimension}` Format a unit of measure, as in ‘12 pt’. Causes  $\TeX$  to insert a thin space before *dimension*. No effect in Info.

*Accents*

Braces are optional for the arguments to the accent commands, with the exception of `@tieaccent`.

- `@" c` Generate an umlaut, ö.
- `@' c` Generate an acute accent, ó.
- `@, c` Generate a cedilla accent, ç.
- `@= c` Generate a macron accent, ô.
- `@^ c` Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ô.
- `@' c` Generate a grave accent, ó.
- `@~ c` Generate a tilde accent, ô.
- `@dotaccent c` Generate a dot (over) accent, ô.
- `@H c` Generate a long Hungarian umlaut accent, ô.
- `@ogonek c` Generate an ogonek diacritic, ą.
- `@ringaccent c` Generate a ring accent, ô.
- `@tieaccent {cc}` Generate a tie-after accent, öö; argument must be given in braces.
- `@u c` Generate a breve accent, ö.
- `@ubaraccent c` Generate an underbar accent, ȳ.
- `@udotaccent c` Generate an underdot accent, ȳ.
- `@v c` Generate a check (hacek) accent, ô.

*Non-English characters*

- `@AA {}`, `@aa {}` Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.
- `@AE {}`, `@ae {}` Generate uppercase Æ and lowercase æ.
- `@DH {}`, `@dh {}` Generate uppercase Ð and lowercase ð.
- `@L {}`, `@l {}` Generate uppercase L and lowercase l.
- `@O {}`, `@o {}` Generate uppercase Ø and lowercase ø.
- `@OE {}`, `@oe {}` Generate uppercase Œ and lowercase œ.
- `@TH {}`, `@th {}` Generate uppercase Þ and lowercase þ.
- `@dotless {i|j}` Generate dotless i and j.
- `@exclamdown {}` Generate an upside-down exclamation point, ¡.
- `@ordf {}`, `@ordm {}` Generate º and lowercse º.
- `@questiondown {}` Generate an upside-down question mark, ¿.
- `@ss {}` Generate the German sharp-S (es-zet) letter, ß.

*Other text characters and logos*

- `@bullet {}` Insert a large round dot, • (‘\*’ in Info).
- `@dots {}` Insert an ellipsis, ‘...’.
- `@enddots {}` Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, ‘...’ (more following space in  $\TeX$ .)
- `@euro {}` Insert the Euro currency sign, €.
- `@pounds {}` Insert the pounds sterling currency sign, £.
- `@textdegree {}` Insert the degree symbol, °.
- `@copyright {}` Insert the copyright symbol, ©.
- `@registeredsymbol {}` Insert the registered symbol, ®.
- `@TeX {}` Insert the  $\TeX$  logo.
- `@LaTeX {}` Insert the  $\LaTeX$  logo.
- `@today {}` Insert the current date, in ‘1 Jan 2000’ style.
- `@guillemetleft {}` `@guillemetright {}` `@guillemotleft {}` `@guillemotright {}` `@guilsinglleft {}` `@guilsinglright {}` `@quotedblbase {}` `@quotedblleft {}` `@quotedblright {}` `@quoteleft {}` `@quoteright {}` `@quotesinglbase {}` Insert various quotation marks: « » « » < > „ ” ‘ ’ , ,

*Glyphs for code examples*

- `@equiv {}` Indicate equivalence of two forms, ≡.
- `@error {}` Indicate an error message, error .
- `@expansion {}` Indicate the result of a macro expansion, ↦.

- `@point {}` Indicate the position of point in a buffer, \*.
- `@print {}` Indicate printed output, ↵.
- `@result {}` Indicate the result of an expression, ⇒.

**Making and preventing breaks**

- `@*` Force a line break.
- `@/` Generates no output, but allows a line break.
- `@-` Insert a discretionary hyphenation point.
- `@hyphenation {hy-phen-a-ted words}` Explicitly define hyphenation points.
- `@tie {}` Generate a normal interword space at which a line break is not allowed.
- `@w {text}` Disallow line breaks within *text*.
- `@refill` Does nothing (previously refilled and indented the preceding paragraph for Info).

*Vertical space*

- `@sp n` Skip *n* blank lines.
- `@page` Start a new page in a printed manual. Ignored in other formats.
- `@need mils` Start a new page in a printed manual if fewer than *mils* thousandths of an inch remain on the current page. Ignored in other formats.
- `@group ... @end group` In  $\TeX$  output, disallow page breaks in enclosed text; ignored otherwise.
- `@vskip amount` In a printed manual, insert whitespace *amount*. Ignored in other formats.

**Definition commands**

The ...x variant of each command is analogous to `@itemx`, leaving no extra space above. All definition commands must be written entirely on one line. Multiword arguments must be enclosed in braces. Descriptive text follows, ended by ‘`@end defcmdname`’.

*Function-like definitions, untyped*

- `@defn[x] category name arguments` Format a description for a function, interactive command, or similar entity that may take arguments. Its arguments are the *category* of entity being described, the *name* of this particular entity, and the entity’s *arguments*, if any.
- `@defun[x] name arguments` Format a description for a function; equivalent to ‘`@defn Function ...`’.
- `@defmac[x] name arguments` Format a description for a macro; equivalent to ‘`@defn Macro ...`’.
- `@defspec[x] name arguments` Format a description for a special form; equivalent to ‘`@defn {Special Form} ...`’.

*Function-like definitions, typed*

- `@deftypefn[x] category data-type name arguments` Like `@defn`, but for typed entities.
- `@deftypefun[x] data-type name arguments` Like `@defun`, but for typed entities; equivalent to ‘`@deftypefn Function ...`’.

*Variable-like definitions, untyped*

- `@defvr[x] category name` Format a description for any kind of variable. Its arguments are the *category* of the entity and the *name* of this particular entity.
- `@defvar[x] name` Format a description for a variable; equivalent to ‘`@defvr Variable ...`’.
- `@defopt[x] name` Format a description for a user option; equivalent to ‘`@defvar {User Option} ...`’.

*Variable-like definitions, typed*

- `@deftypevr[x] category data-type name` Like `@defvr`, but for typed entities.
- `@deftypevar[x] data-type name` Like `@defvar`, but for typed entities; equivalent to ‘`@deftypevr Variable ...`’.

*Types*

- `@deftp[x] category name attributes` Format a description for a data type. Its arguments are the *category*, the *name* of the type (e.g., ‘int’), and then the *attributes* of objects of that type.

*Object-oriented entities, untyped*

- `@defop[x] category class name arguments` Format a description for an operation in object-oriented programming. Its arguments are the *category* of the variable, the *class* to which it belongs, its *name*, and any *arguments*.
- `@defmethod[x] class name arguments` Format a description for method *name*; equivalent to ‘`@defop {Method on} ...`’.
- `@defcv[x] category class name` Format a description for a variable associated with a class in object-oriented programming.
- `@defivar[x] class name` Format a description for an instance variable *name* in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘`@defcv {Instance Variable of} ...`’.

*Object-oriented entities, typed*

- `@deftypeop[x] category class data-type name arguments` Format a description for a typed operation in object-oriented programming.
- `@deftypemethod[x] class data-type name arguments` Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘`@deftypeop {Method on} ...`’.
- `@deftypecv[x] category class datatype name` Like `@defcv`, but for typed class variables.
- `@deftypeivar[x] class data-type name` Like `@defivar`, but for typed instance variables.

**Conditionally (in)visible text**

- `@comment comment` Begin a comment in Texinfo. The rest of the line is not visible in any output.
- `@c comment` Synonym for `@comment`. DEL also starts a comrment.
- `@ignore ... @end ignore` Text that will not appear in any output.

*Output formats*

- `@ifdocbook ... @end ifdocbook` Texinfo text to appear only in Docbook output.
- `@ifhtml ... @end ifhtml` Text to appear only in HTML output.
- `@ifinfo ... @end ifinfo` Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.
- `@ifplaintext ... @end ifplaintext` Text to appear only in plain text output.
- `@iftex ... @end iftex` Text to appear only in the  $\TeX$  output.
- `@ifxml ... @end ifxml` Text to appear only in XML output.
- `@ifnotdocbook @ifnothtml @ifnotplaintext @ifnottex @ifnotxml ... @end ifnotformat` Begin text to be ignored in one output format but no others: `@ifnothtml` text is omitted from HTML output, etc.
- `@ifnotininfo ... @end ifnotininfo` Like the other `@ifnot...` commands, but omit from plain text output as well as Info.
- `@inlinefmt {format, text}` Include Texinfo *text* only in *format* output.

*Raw formatter text*

- `@docbook ... @end docbook` Enter Docbook completely.
- `@html ... @end html` Enter HTML completely.

`@tex...@end tex` Enter T<sub>E</sub>X completely (e.g., \ becomes an escape character).

`@xml...@end xml` Enter XML completely.

`@inlineraw{format, text}` Include raw *text* only in *format* output.

*Document variables*

`@set name [string]` Define the Texinfo variable *name*, optionally to the value *string*.

`@clear name` Undefine the Texinfo variable *name*.

`@value {name}` Insert the value of the Texinfo variable *name*.

`@ifset name ...@end ifset` If the Texinfo variable *name* is set, format the enclosed text.

`@ifclear flag ...@end ifclear` If the Texinfo variable *name* is not set, format the enclosed text.

*Testing for commands*

`@ifcommanddefined cmd ...@end ifcommanddefined`  
Text to appear only if `@cmd` is defined ...

`@ifcommandnotdefined cmd ...@end ifcommandnotdefined`  
... or not defined.

`txicommandconditionals` Texinfo variable predefined to true.

**Defining new Texinfo commands**

`@alias new=existing` Make the command `@new` a synonym for the existing command `@existing`.

`@macro macroname {params} ...@end macro` Define a new Texinfo command `@macroname`.

`@unmacro macroname` Undefine `@macroname` if it is defined.

`@definfoenclose newcmd, before, after` Can only be used within `@ifinfo`; create a new command that encloses its argument in the *before* and *after* strings.

**File inclusion**

`@include filename` Read the contents of Texinfo source file *filename*.

`@verbatiminclude filename` Incorporate the contents of *filename* in the output, exactly as is (in the fixed-width font).

**Formatting and headers/footers for T<sub>E</sub>X**

`@allowcodebreaks true|false` Control breaks at - and \_ in T<sub>E</sub>X; default true.

`@finalout` Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in T<sub>E</sub>X output.

`@fonttextsize 10|11` Change size of main body font in T<sub>E</sub>X.

*Paper sizes*

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11in.

`@smallbook` Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.

`@afourpaper, @afivepaper` Format for A4 and A5 paper sizes.

`@afourlatex` Variant for A4 with more whitespace.

`@afourwide` Format for A4 in landscape.

`@pagesizes [width][, height]` Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, *width* by *height*.

*Page headers and footers*

`@oddfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]`  
`@oddheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]` Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.

`@evenfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]`  
`@evenheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]` Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.

`@everyfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]`

`@everyheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]` Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.

`@thischapter, @thischaptername, @thischapternum, @thisfile, @thispage, @thistitle` These commands are only allowed in a heading or footing. They stand for, respectively, the number and name of the current chapter (in the format ‘Chapter 1: Title’), the current chapter name only (‘Title’), the current chapter number only (‘1’), the filename, the current page number, and the title of the document.

**Document preferences**

It is usually best to omit any of these settings from the Texinfo document, thus allowing users to easily override the defaults when processing the document according to their desires.

`@codequoteundirected on|off` Use undirected single quote for ‘; default off.

`@codequotebacktick on|off` Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘; default off.

`@deftypefnnewline on|off` Put return type on a line by itself; default off.

`@exampleindent indent` Indent example-like environments by *indent* number of spaces (perhaps 0).

`@firstparagraphindent insert|none` Indent first paragraphs after section headings, or not.

`@headings on|off|single|double` Turn page headings on or off, specify single-sided or double-sided page headings for printing.

`@kbdinputstyle code|distinct|example` Specify font for `@kbd`: normal `@code` font, a distinct (slanted) typewriter font, or a distinct font only within `@example` and similar.

`@paragraphindent indent` Indent paragraphs by *indent* number of spaces (perhaps 0); preserve source file indentation if *indent* is the string *asis*.

`@setchapternewpage on|off|odd` Specify whether chapters start on new pages, and if so, whether on odd-numbered (right-hand) new pages; also set page headings accordingly.

`@urefbreakstyle after|before|none` Specify how `@uref` should break at special characters; default *after*.

**Ending a Texinfo document**

`@bye` End reading the Texinfo source. Any following text in the file is ignored.

Finally, this meta-command doesn’t fit anywhere else:

`@errormsg {msg}` Report *msg* as an error.

**Editing Texinfo sources in Emacs**

The Texinfo major mode in GNU Emacs is for editing Texinfo source files. To enter Texinfo mode, visit a source file with one of the supported extensions. This list of mode commands is from Emacs 22.1.

<code>texinfo-show-structure</code>	C-c C-s
<code>up-list</code>	C-c ]
<code>up-list</code>	C-c }
<code>texinfo-insert-quote</code>	"
<code>texinfo-insert-@item</code>	M-RET
<code>texinfo-insert-block</code>	C-c C-o
<code>texinfo-insert-braces</code>	C-c {
<code>texinfo-start-menu-description</code>	C-c C-c C-d
<code>texinfo-insert-@emph</code>	C-c C-c C-e
<code>texinfo-insert-@strong</code>	C-c C-c C-s
<code>texinfo-insert-@code</code>	C-c C-c c
<code>texinfo-insert-@dfn</code>	C-c C-c d
<code>texinfo-insert-@end</code>	C-c C-c e
<code>texinfo-insert-@file</code>	C-c C-c f
<code>texinfo-insert-@item</code>	C-c C-c i
<code>texinfo-insert-@kbd</code>	C-c C-c k
<code>texinfo-insert-@email</code>	C-c C-c m
<code>texinfo-insert-@node</code>	C-c C-c n
<code>texinfo-insert-@noindent</code>	C-c C-c o
<code>texinfo-insert-@quotation</code>	C-c C-c q
<code>texinfo-insert-@samp</code>	C-c C-c s
<code>texinfo-insert-@table</code>	C-c C-c t
<code>texinfo-insert-@uref</code>	C-c C-c u
<code>texinfo-insert-@var</code>	C-c C-c v
<code>texinfo-insert-@example</code>	C-c C-c x
<code>texinfo-all-menus-update</code>	C-c C-u C-a
<code>texinfo-every-node-update</code>	C-c C-u C-e
<code>texinfo-make-menu</code>	C-c C-u RET
<code>texinfo-update-node</code>	C-c C-u C-n
<code>texinfo-master-menu</code>	C-c C-u m
<code>texinfo-format-buffer</code>	C-c C-e C-b
<code>texinfo-format-region</code>	C-c C-e C-r
<code>makeinfo-buffer</code>	C-c RET C-b
<code>kill-compilation</code>	C-c RET C-k
<code>makeinfo-recenter-compilation-buffer</code>	C-c RET C-l
<code>makeinfo-region</code>	C-c RET C-r
<code>ispell-complete-word</code>	M-TAB
<code>texinfo-tex-buffer</code>	C-c C-t C-b
<code>texinfo-delete-from-print-queue</code>	C-c C-t C-d
<code>texinfo-texindex</code>	C-c C-t TAB
<code>tex-kill-job</code>	C-c C-t C-k
<code>tex-recenter-output-buffer</code>	C-c C-t C-l
<code>texinfo-tex-print</code>	C-c C-t C-p
<code>tex-show-print-queue</code>	C-c C-t C-q
<code>texinfo-tex-region</code>	C-c C-t C-r
<code>texinfo-tex-view</code>	C-c C-t C-v
<code>texinfo-quit-job</code>	C-c C-t C-x

## Reading Info files

There are two main Info readers: `M-x info` (`C-h i`) in GNU Emacs, and the standalone `info` program. These basic keystrokes are from standalone Info, but most work in Emacs Info as well.

<code>q</code>	Quit Info altogether.
<code>H</code>	Invoke the Info tutorial.
<code>Up</code>	Move up one line.
<code>Down</code>	Move down one line.
<code>DEL</code>	Scroll backward one screenful.
<code>SPC</code>	Scroll forward one screenful.
<code>Home</code> , <code>b</code>	Go to the beginning of this node.
<code>End</code>	Go to the end of this node.
<code>TAB</code>	Skip to the next hypertext link.
<code>RET</code>	Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
<code>l</code>	Go back to the last node seen in this window.
<code>[</code>	Go to the previous node in the document.
<code>]</code>	Go to the next node in the document.
<code>p</code>	Go to the previous node on this level.
<code>n</code>	Go to the next node on this level.
<code>u</code>	Go up one level.
<code>t</code>	Go to the top node of this document.
<code>d</code>	Go to the main 'directory' node.
<code>1...9</code>	Pick the first...ninth item in this node's menu.
<code>0</code>	Pick the last item in this node's menu.
<code>m</code>	Pick a menu item specified by name.
<code>f</code>	Follow a cross reference specified by name.
<code>g</code>	Go to a node specified by name.
<code>s</code>	Search forward for a specified string.
<code>{</code>	Search for previous occurrence.
<code>}</code>	Search for next occurrence.
<code>i</code>	Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
<code>I</code>	Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
<code>C-g</code>	Cancel the current operation.

The Texinfo reference manual is available via `info texinfo` (and at <http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/manual>).

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by Robert D. Solimeno  
and the Texinfo maintainers

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