GNU Texinfo Reference Card
(for Texinfo version 6.5.90)
http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/

Texinfo document skeleton

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

```plaintext
\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. 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 encoding Declare the input encoding to be enc; use right after @setfilename. Default is US-ASCII; other possibilities: UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, koi8-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.

Nodes

@node name Begin a new node.

@top node Mark the topmost @node in the file, which must be defined on the line immediately preceding @stop. The title is formatted as a chapter-level heading. The entire top node, including the @node and @stop lines, are normally enclosed with @ifnotnotes ... @end ifnotnotes. @anchor (name) Define name as the current location, for use as a cross-reference target.

@validnode Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with @TEX. Use before @setfilename.

Chapter structuring

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

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

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

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

@unnumbered title Begin an unnumbered section.

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

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

@appendix title Begin an appendix.

Numerators, included in contents

@numeral Begin the appendix section.

@center chapchap Begin a chapter and center the title.

Context-dependent, included in contents

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

@subsec 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.

@unnumberedsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsection.

@unnumberedsubsubsection 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.

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

@appendixsubsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsection; @appendixsubsubsubsection is a synonym.

Unnumbered, not in contents, new page

@chapchap title Print an unnumbered chapter-like heading.

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

@heading title Print an unnumbered section-like heading.

@subsection title Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading.

@subsubsection title Print an unnumbered subsubsection-like heading.

Menus

@menu Begin the marking 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

@ref (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.

@xref (node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]) Like @ref, but starts with 'see' instead of 'See', and must be used inside parentheses.

@url (node, [entry-name], [info-file]) Make a cross reference to an Info file for which there is no printed manual.

@rrefautomaticsectiontitle 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. @suref 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

@abbr (abbreviation) Indicate a general abbreviation, such as 'Comput.'

@acronym (acronym) Indicate an acronym written in all capital letters, such as 'NASA'.

@dfn (term) Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.

@emph (text) Emphasize text, by using italics where possible, and encasing in asterisks in Info.

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

@sub (text) Set text as a subscript.

@sup (text) Set text as a superscript.

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

Markup for literal text

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

@command (command-name) Indicate a system command name, such as ls.

@gem (address, [displayed-text]) Indicate an email address.

@env (environment-variable) Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.

@file (filename) Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.

@indicateurl (url) Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.

@kbd (keyboard-characters) Indicate characters of input to be typed by users.

@key (key-name) Indicate the name of a key on a keyboard.

@option (option-name) Indicate a command-line option, such as --v and --help.

@samp (text) Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general. Quoted in Info output.
\verb{delimchar literal-text delimchar} Output literal-text, delimited by \texttt{delimchar}, exactly as is, including any whitespace or \texttt{TeX} special characters. Example: \verb{(|\ 0 |)}.

\verb{GUL sequences}
\verb{Garrow} Insert a right arrow glyph, \textasciitilde{}.
\verb{Gclicksequence} (action \verb{Gclick} action ...) Represent a sequence of actions, each of which starts with \verb{Gclick}.
\verb{Gclick} Single a click in a \verb{Gclicksequence}.
\verb{Gstyle \verb{cmd} \verb{cmd} for each \verb{Gclick}; default is \verb{Garrow}. Empty braces usually following \verb{cmd} are omitted here.

\verb{Math}
\verb{Gmath} math Format the given math (inline); \textbullet{} becomes an escape character, and all plain \texttt{TeX} math is available.
\verb{Gminus} () Insert a minus sign, ‘\textendash’.
\verb{Geq} () Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign, ‘\textgreater{}=’.
\verb{Gleq} () Insert a less-than-or-equal sign, ‘\textless{}=’.
\verb{Empty explicit font selection}
\verb{Gtext} Set text in a bold font.
\verb{Gtt} Set text in an italic font.
\verb{Gtxt} Set text in the regular roman font.
\verb{Gsans serif} Set text in a sans serif font if possible.
\verb{Gsc} Set text in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info.
\verb{Gslanted} Set text in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.
\verb{Gtt} Set text in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

\verb{Block environments}
‘Environments’ in \texttt{Texinfo} begin with \verb{Gname} on a line of its own and continue through the following lines of input until the corresponding \verb{Gend} \texttt{name} is seen.
\verb{Gcartouche} Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with \verb{Gend cartouche}. No effect in Info.
\verb{Gxindent} line-of-text Output line-of-text without any indentation.
\verb{Gindent} Insert normal paragraph indentation.
\verb{Gnoindent} Omit the normal indentation when starting a new paragraph; often used after environments.

\verb{Format} Begin formatted text: do not fill, retain normal margins and text font. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{format}.
\verb{Gsmallformat} Like \verb{Gformat}, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with \verb{Gend smallformat}.
\verb{Gflushleft} Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{flushleft}.
\verb{Gflushright} Right justify lines, leaving the left end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with \verb{Gend flushright}.

\verb{Display} Displays using fixed-width fonts
In these environments also, each line of input is a line of output.
\verb{Gexample} Begin an example. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{example}.
\verb{Gsmallestexample} Like \verb{Gexample}, but where possible, print whole text in a smaller font. Pair with \verb{Gend smallexample}.
\verb{Glip} Like \verb{Gexample}, but specifically for an example of Lisp code. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{lip}.
\verb{Gsmallall} Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same effects as \verb{Gsmallestexample}. Pair with \verb{Gend smallall}.
\verb{Gverbatim} Output the text of the environment exactly as is, without indentation. Pair with \verb{Gend verbatim}.

\verb{Lists and tables}
\verb{Gitemize} mark-command Begin an unordered list, using \verb{Gitem} for each entry, which consist of indented paragraphs, with a mark such as \verb{Gbullet} inside the left margin at the beginning of each paragraph. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{itemize}.
\verb{Gnumerate} \texttt{number-or-letter} Begin a numbered list, using \verb{Gitem} for each entry. Optionally, start list with \texttt{number-or-letter} and count from there; by default, number consecutively from ‘1’. Pair with \verb{Gend enumerate}.
\verb{Gtable formatting-command} Begin a two-column table (description list), using \verb{Gitem} for each entry. Write each first column entry on the same line as \verb{Gitem}. formatting-command is applied to each first column entry. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{table}.
\verb{Gstable formatting-command} Like \verb{Gtable}, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.
\verb{Gformatting-command} Like \verb{Gtable}, but automatically enter each first column entry in the variable index.
\verb{Gsmaltable} column-width-spec Begin multi-column table; start rows with \verb{Gitem} or \verb{Gbeaditem}. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{multitable}.
\verb{Gtab} Separate columns in a row of a multitable.
\verb{Gitem} Begin an item for the list and table commands.
\verb{Gitemx} Used only with \verb{Gtable}. Like \verb{Gitem}, but do not generate extra preceding vertical space. When several items have the same description, use \verb{Gitemx} for the first and \verb{Gitem} for the rest.
\verb{Gbeaditem} Used only for multitable.
\verb{Gbeaditemfont} (text) Set text in the heading row.

\verb{Floating displays}
\verb{Gfloat} Environment enclosing material which can float. Pair with \verb{Gend} \verb{float}.
\verb{Glistfloats} Generate a list of floats for a given float type.
\verb{Gdefinition} Define the full caption for a \verb{Gfloat} anywhere in the float environment.
\verb{Gshortcaption} Define the short caption for a \verb{Gfloat}, used in the list of floats.

\verb{Image} \texttt{filename, [width], [height], [alt], [ext]} Include graphics image in text font format scaled to the given width and/or height, using alt text and looking for ‘\texttt{filename} text’ first. Can occur inline or by itself on the page.

\verb{Footnotes}
\verb{Gfootnote} (text-of-footnote) Insert a footnote: text-of-footnote is printed at the bottom of the page by \texttt{TeX}, while Info and others may format at the end of the current node, or in a separate node.
\verb{Gfootnotestyle} style Specify footnote style: ‘end’ or ‘separate’.

\verb{Indices}
\verb{Gindex} entry Add entry to the index of concepts.
\verb{Gindex} entry Add entry to the index of functions.
\verb{Gindex} entry Add entry to the index of keys.
\verb{Gindex} entry Add entry to the index of programs.
\verb{Gindex} entry Add entry to the index of data types.
\verb{Gdefindex} newidx Define a new index and its indexing command. Format entries as regular text.
\verb{Gdocindex} newidx Define a new index and its indexing command (namely, \texttt{newidx}). Format entries in this index with \texttt{Ucode}.
\verb{Gsymcodeindex} from-index to-index Merge the contents of from-index into to-index, formatting the entries in from-index with \texttt{Ucode}.
\verb{Gsymindex} from-index to-index Merge the contents of from-index into to-index; no special formatting.
\verb{Gprindex} index-name Generate an alphabetized index (using two columns in a printed manual).
\verb{Gsortas} (key) Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.

\verb{Insertions within a paragraph}
\textit{Characters special to \texttt{Texinfo}}
\verb{Gquotechar} Insert an at sign, ‘@’.
\verb{Gquotechar} Insert a left brace, ‘{’.
\verb{Gquotechar} Insert a right brace, ‘}’.
\verb{Gampchar} Insert an at sign, ‘@’.
\verb{Gchar} Insert a typewriter backslash, \textbackslash{}.
\verb{Gampchar} Insert an ampersand, ‘&’.
\verb{Gcomma} Insert a comma character; needed only when a literal comma would be an argument separator, as in \verb{Gref}.
\verb{Ghashchar} Insert a hash character, ‘#’; needed only when a literal hash would introduce a \verb{Line} directive.
\verb{Gquotechar} Insert a quote character, ‘‘’ or ‘’’. Can occur in a literal hash would introduce a \verb{Line} directive.

\verb{Spacing refinements}
\verb{Gfill} Tell \texttt{TeX} to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as \texttt{TeX} normally would.
\verb{Gitalic} Insert a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an end-of-sentence capital letter.
\verb{Gquestion} Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.
\verb{Gquestion} Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.
\verb{Gdim} \texttt{dimension} Format a unit of measure, as in ‘12 pt’. Causes \texttt{TeX} to insert a thin space before dimension. No effect in Info.

\verb{Accents}
Braces are optional for the arguments to the accent commands, with the exception of \verb{Gumlaut}.
\verb{Gumlaut} Generate an umlaut, \textolinebreak{}.
Making and preventing breaks

@result {}
⇒ ⊣.
@point {}.
error ≡ Indicate equivalence of two forms, @equiv {}.

Vertical space
@group ...@end group In \TeX, output, disallow page breaks in enclosed text; ignored otherwise.
@skipamount Insert amount in a \TeX manual. Ignored in other formats.

Definition commands
The . . . 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 ‘@send defcmdname’.

Function-like definitions, untyped
@deffn[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 ‘@deffn Macro’ ...
@defmac[x] name arguments Format a description for a macro; equivalent to ‘@deffn Macro’ ...
@defspec[x] name arguments Format a description for a special form; equivalent to ‘@deffn [Special Form]’ ...

Variable-like definitions, untyped
@deftypefn {Method on} category name arguments Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘@defmethod (Method on)’ ...
@deftypeop {Method on} category name arguments Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘@defop (Method on)’. . .
@deftypedef{x} category data-type name Like @deftypename, but for typed class variables.
@deftypemethod{x} category data-type name arguments Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘@deftypedef (Method on)’ ...
@deftypetypedef{x} category data-type name arguments Format a description for a typed operation in object-oriented programming. Its arguments are the category of the variable, the class to which it belongs, its name, and any arguments.

Object-oriented entities, typed
@deftypename{x} category class data-type name Like @deftypename, but for typed class variables.
@deftypenamevar[x] category data-type name Like @deftypename, but for typed instance variables.
@deftypemethod[x] category data-type 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.

Conditionally (in)visible text
@comment comment Begin a comment in Texinfo. The rest of the line is not visible in any output.
@comment Synonym for @comment. DEL also starts a comment.
@ignore ...@end ignore Text that will not appear in any output.

Output formats
@verbatim ...@endverbatim Text that will not appear only in Docbook output.
@html ...@endhtml Text to appear only in HTML output.
@info ...@endinfo Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.
@plaintext ...@endplaintext Text to appear only in plain text output.
@verbatim ...@endverbatim Text to appear only in the \TeX output.
@verbatim ...@endverbatim Text to appear only in XML output.
@verbatim ...@endverbatim Text to appear only in HTML output, but no others: @verbatim text is omitted from HTML output, etc.

Glyps for code examples
@equiv Indicate equivalence of two forms, ≡.
@error Indicate an error message. error
@expansion Indicate the result of a macro expansion, \rightarrow.
@position Indicate the position of point in a buffer, \bullet.
@print Indicate printed output, \texttt{–}.
@result Indicate the result of an expression, ⇒.

Making and preventing breaks
@force Force a line break.
Document variables
@set name [string] Define the Texinfo variable name, optionally to the value string.
@clear name Undefine name.
@value name Insert the value of name.
@iset name ... @end iset If name is set, format enclosed text.
@iclear name ... @end iclear If name is not set, format enclosed text.
@inlineisefont (name, text) If name is set, format text.
@inlineisefont (name, text) If name is not set, format text.

Testing for commands
@ifcommanddefined cmd ... @end ifcommanddefined
Text to appear only if @cmd is defined ...
@ifcommandnotdefined cmd ... @end ifcommandnotdefined ...
... or not defined.

tricommandconditionals Texinfo variable predefined to true.

Defining new Texinfo commands
dfn new-existing Make the command @new a synonym for the existing command @existing.
@macro name (params) ... @end macro Define a new Texinfo command @name.
@unmacro name Undefine @name if it is defined.
@definfoenclose newcmd, before, after Can only be used within @info: 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 @string ... @end verbatiminclude Define the Texinfo variable @string.
@deftypefn @string name, text Define the Texinfo variable @string to the value text.
@value @string name, text Insert the value of @string to the value text.
@set @string name, text Set variable @string to the value text.
@clear @string name, text Undefine variable @string.

Formatting and headers/footers for @TeX
@alłowcodebreaks true|false Control breaks at ~ and _ in @TeX; default true.
@ifinalout Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in @TeX output.
@texontextsize 10|11 Change size of main body font in @TeX.

Paper sizes
The default paper size is US letter-size, 8.5x11in.
@smsmallbook 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
@setfooting [left] @0|@center @0|@right Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.
@evenfooting [left] @0|@center @0|@right Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.
@setheading [left] @0|@center @0|@right Specify page headings, 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 (merely preferential) settings from the Texinfo document, so users can easily override the defaults when processing the document.
@deftypefn@ifcode @string @off Use @string single-quote for ‘.’; default off.
@deftypefn@ifcode @string @off Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘’; default off.
@deftypefn@typefn newline on|off Put return type on a line by itself, default off.
@deftypefn newline on|off
@deftypefn indent Indent example-like environments by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0).
@deftypefn indent Indent first paragraphs after section headings, or not.

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 work in both.

q Quit Info altogether.
 h Invoke the Info tutorial.
Up Move up one line.
Down Move down one line.
DEL Scroll backward one screenful.
SPC Scroll forward one screenful.
Home, b Go to the beginning of this node.
End Go to the end of this node.
TAB Skip to the next hypertext link.
RET Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
1 Go back to the last node seen in this window.
[ Go to the previous node in the document.
] Go to the next node in the document.
_G Go to the previous node on this level.
_+ Go to the next node on this level.
_0 Go up one level.
_9 Go to the next node.
_1...9 Pick the first...ninth item in this node’s menu.
_0 Pick the last item in this node’s menu.
_0 Pick a menu item specified by name.
_0 Follow a cross reference specified by name.
_0 Go to a node specified by name.
_0 Search forward for a specified string.
_0 Search for previous occurrence.
_0 Search for next occurrence.
_0 Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
_0 Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
_0 Cancel the current operation.


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for Texinfo version 6.5.90, 2019
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and the Texinfo maintainers

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