GNU Texinfo Reference Card
(for Texinfo version 7.1)
http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/

Texinfo document skeleton
Texinfo source files are plain text; extensions are ".texinfo", ".info", and ".txi" (recommended), and ".texi". In the default case, the output file name is based on the input file name.
A Texinfo file must begin with:
\input texinfo.tex
...followed by 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 Specify a different name to be used for the output files.
\settitle title Specify document title for page headers and document description.
\copying Specify copyright and licensing text. Pair with \endcopying.
\insertcopying Insert text defined by \copying.  

\internationalization
\documentencoding enc Declare the input encoding to be enc; use right after \setfilename. Default is UTF-8; other possibilities: US-ASCII, ISO-8859-1, koi8-r, ...\enddocumentencoding
\documentlanguage [ll] cc Declare the current language as the two-character ISO-639 abbreviation ll, optionally followed by a underscore and a two-letter ISO 3166 two-letter country code (cc). Default is en_us.  
\frenchspacing on|off Control spacing after punctuation. 

Category specifications
\categorie category name Specify a category for the manual. Can be repeated. Try to follow the categories in the Free Software Directory.
\direntry Begin the Info directory menu entries for this file. Pair with \enddirentry.

HTML document description
\documentdescription Set the document description text for HTML; default is just the title of the document. Pair with \enddocumentdescription.

Title pages
\shortpage 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.
\titledate (text) Print text in a larger than normal font.
\titledate Begin the title page. Write the command on a line of its own, paired with \endtitledate. For printed manuals only in the default case.
\titledate title Within \titledate, display title appropriately.
\subtitle subtitle Within \titledate, display subtitle.
\author author Within \titledate, display author.

Tables of contents
\tablepage Print a short table of contents (chapter-level entries only). Not relevant to Info, not implemented in \EpTeX.X.  
\summarypage Synonym for \tablepage. 
\contents Print a complete table of contents. Not relevant to Info.

Nodes
\node name Begin a new node.
\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 contents of the top node do not appear in printed output nor in DocBook output.
\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 \EpTeX.  
\nodedescription description Provide description for menu references to this node.
\nodedescriptionblock ... \sendnodedescriptionblock Provide description for menu references to this node across several lines.

Chapter structuring
\chapter title Begin a numbered chapter; title appears in the table of 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 subsection 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.
\unnumberedlist title Begin a numbered list within a chapter.
\unnumberedlistsec title Begin an unnumbered list section.

\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.

Menus
\menu Mark the beginning of a menu of nodes. No effect in a printed manual and in DocBook. Not used in the default case in HTML output. Pair with \endmenu.
\detaillist Mark the (optional) detailed node listing in a master menu.

Cross references
To Texinfo manuals
\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.
\xref (node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]) Like \xref, but starts with ‘see’ instead of ‘See’, and must be used inside parentheses.
\xref (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.
\link (node, [label], [manual]) Make a plain link, with no visible markup. Does nothing for Info.

References outside of the current manual, to a different Texinfo file have an [info-file] and/or a [manual] argument. The node argument can be omitted in that case to refer to a manual as a whole.
\xrefautomaticsectiontitle on|off By default, use the section title instead of the node name in cross references.

Outside of the Texinfo system
\url (url, [displayed-text], [replacement]) Make a hyperlink reference to a uniform resource locator. \url is a synonym.
\cite (title) Indicate the name of a book or other reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

Marking text
\mark For regular text
\abbr [abbreviation, [meaning]] Indicate a general abbreviation, such as ‘Comput.’
\acronym [acronym, [meaning]] 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.
\strong (text) Emphasize text even more strongly.
\sub (text) Set text as a subscript.
\sup (text) Set text as a superscript.
\ivar (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.
\command [command-name] Indicate a system command name, such as ls.
\email [address, [displayed-text]] Indicate an email address.
\env [environment-variable] Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.
The text of those environments is processed like normal text (regular font, text is filled).

```
Gfile (filename) Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.
Gindicator (url?) Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.
Gkbd (keyboard-characters) Indicate characters of input to be typed by users.
Gkey (key-name) Indicate the name of a key on a keyboard.
Goption (option-name) Indicate a command-line option, such as -v and --help.
Gsamp (text) Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general.
Gverb (delimchar literal-text delimchar) Output literal-text, delimited by the single character delimchar, exactly as is, including any whitespace or Texinfo special characters. Example: `Gverb ([` `])`.

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```
GUI sequences
```
Garrow () Insert a right arrow glyph, →.
Gclicksequence (action @click action ... ) Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.
Gclick () Represent a single ‘click’ in a Gclicksequence.
Gclickstyle @cmd Execute @cmd for each @click; default is Garrow. Empty braces usually following Gend are omitted here.

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```
Math
```
Gmath (math) Format the given math (inline): \ becomes an escape character, and all plain \TeX math is available.
Gdisplaymath Create a display math environment. Pair with send displaymath.
Gminus () Insert a minus sign, ‘-’.
G\ Inside Gmath, insert a math backslash, \.
Ggeq () Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign, ≥.
Gleq () Insert a less-than-or-equal sign, ≤.

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```
Explicit font selection
```
Gb (text) Set text in a bold font.
Gi (text) Set text in an italic font.
Gr (text) Set text in the regular roman font.
Gsans-serif (text) Set text in a sans serif font if possible.
Gsc (text) Set text in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info.
Gslanted (text) Set text in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.
Gt (text) Set text in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

```

```
Block environments
```
‘Environments’ in Texinfo begin with Genvname on a line of its own and continue through the following lines of input until the corresponding Gend ename is seen.
Gcartouche Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with Gend cartouche. In HTML, a normal rectangle is drawn.
Gxindent line-of-text Output line-of-text without any indentation.
Gindent Insert normal paragraph indentation.
Gmindent Omit the normal indentation when starting a new paragraph; often used after environments.

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```
Normally-filled displays using regular text fonts
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The text of those environments is processed like normal text (regular font, text is filled).

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Qotation [leading-text] Indent on left. May also be indented on right. Often used for quoting text. The author of the quotation may be specified with the Gauthor command. Pair with Gend quotation.
Gsmallquotation [leading-text] Like Gquotation, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with Gend quotation.
Gindentedblock Indent on left (but not right). Pair with Gend indentedblock.
Gsmallindentedblock Like Gindentedblock, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with Gend smallindentedblock.
Graggedright Leave right end ragged, but otherwise fill text; retain normal text font. Pair with Gend raggedright.

```

```
Line-for-line displays using regular text fonts
```
In these environments, each line of input is a line of output; that is, the text is not filled.
Gdisplay Begin displayed text; do not fill, but indent text on left; retain normal text font. Pair with Gend display.
Gsmalldisplay Like Gdisplay, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with Gend smalldisplay.
Gformat Begin formatted text: do not fill, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with Gend format.
Gsmallformat Like Gformat, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with Gend smallformat.
Gflushleft Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged; do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with Gend flushleft.
Gflushright Right justify lines, leaving the left end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with Gend flushright.

```

```
Displays using fixed-width fonts
```
In these environments also, each line of input is a line of output; that is, the text is not filled.
Gexample [arg] * Begin an example. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. It is recommended that the first argument, if given, specifies the language of the example code. Pair with Gend example.
Gsmallexample Like Gexample, but where possible, print text in a smaller font. Pair with Gend smallexample.
Glisp Like Gexample, but specifically for an example of Lisp code. Pair with Gend lisp.
Gsmalllisp Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same effects as Gsmallexample. Pair with Gend smalllisp.

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Verbatim
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Gverbatim Output the text of the environment exactly as is, without indentation. Pair with Gend verbatim.

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```
Lists and tables
```
Gitemize mark-command Begin an unordered list, using Gitem for each entry, which consist of indented paragraphs, with a mark such as Gbullet inside the left margin paragraphs. Each item begins with Gend itemize.
Genumerate [number-or-letter] Begin a numbered list, using Gitem for each entry. Optionally, start list with number-or-letter and count from there; by default, number consecutively from ‘1’. Pair with Gend enumerate.
Gtable formatting-command Begin a two-column table (description list), using Gitem for each entry. Write first each column entry on the same line as Gitem. formatting-command is applied to each first column entry. Pair with Gend table.
Gtable formatting-command Like Gtable, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.
Gmultitable column-width-spec Begin multi-column table; start rows with Gitem or Gheaditem. Pair with Gend multitable.
Gtab Separate columns in a row of a multitable.
Gitem Begin an item for the list and table commands.
Gitemx Used only with Gtable. Like Gitem but do not generate extra preceding vertical space. When several items have the same description, use Gitem for the first and Gitemx for the rest.
Gheaditem Used only for multitable. Like Gitem, but indicates a heading row.
Gheaditemfont (text) Set text in the heading row font.
Gasisetext Prints text as-is; used as formatting-command for tables when no highlighting is desired.

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```
Floating displays
```
Gfloat [label], [type] Environment enclosing material which can float. Pair with Gend float.
Glistoffloats [type] Generate a list of floats for a given float type.
Gcaption Define the full caption for a Gfloat anywhere in the float environment.
Gshortcaption Define the short caption for a Gfloat, used in the list of floats.
Gimage (filename, [width], [height], [alt], [ext]) Include graphics image in external filename scaled to the given width and/or height, using all text and looking for ‘filename.ext’ first. Can occur inline or by itself on the page.

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Footnotes
```
Gfootnote (text-of-footnote) Insert a footnote: text-of-footnote appears at the bottom of the page in printed output formats. In online formats (HTML and Info), the footnote text is located at either (by default) the end of the current node, or in a separate node.

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```
Indices
```
Gindex entry Add entry to the index of concepts.
Gindex entry Add entry to the index of functions.
Gkey entry Add entry to the index of keys.
Gindex entry Add entry to the index of programs.
Gdataentry Add entry to the index of data types.
Gindex entry Add entry to the index of variables.
Gsubentry entry Separate parts of a multilevel index entry.
Gndindex newidx Define a new index and its indexing command. Format entries as regular text.
Gnewidx newidx Define a new index and its indexing command (namely, Gnewidx). Format entries in this index with Gcode.
Gfromindex from-index to-index Merge the contents of from-index into to-index, formatting the entries in from-index with Gcode.

```

```
Directory
```
Gindex index-name Generate an alphabetized index.
Gsortas [key] Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.
Gseealso {entry} Refer to another relevant index entry.
## Insertions within a paragraph

**Characters special to Texinfo**

- **@defn** Arguments that are the category of the entity and the name of the particular entity. Its arguments are the category of the entity being described, the name of this particular entity, and the entity's arguments, if any.
- **@defun** Like *@defn*, but with return information. The return information can be empty as `{}`. Suitable for typed entities and complex arguments.
- **@defvar** Like *@defn*, but with return information; equivalent to *@defn {Special Form} ...*.

### Function-like definitions, generic case

**@defcf** Arguments that are the category of a data type and the name of a variable associated with a class in object-oriented programming.

**@defivar** Arguments that are the category of a variable; equivalent to *@defn Variable* ...

**@defvr** Arguments that are the category of a variable; equivalent to *@defn Variable* ...

**@deftypefn** Arguments that are the category of a function, interactive command, or similar entity that may take arguments. Its arguments are the category of the entity being described, the name of this particular entity, and the entity's arguments, if any.

**@defn** Arguments that are the category of a function, interactive command, or similar entity that may take arguments. Its arguments are the category of the entity being described, the name of this particular entity, and the entity's arguments, if any.

**@defparen** Arguments that are the category of a function, interactive command, or similar entity that may take arguments. Its arguments are the category of the entity being described, the name of this particular entity, and the entity's arguments, if any.
@deftyeoplep| category class data-type name arguments Format a description for an operation with return information in object-oriented programming.

Generic definition commands
@edefblock ...@end ignore Create a block that can contain definitions.
@edefline name arguments Like @edefn, but without creating an index entry.
@edeftyeline category type name arguments Like @edeftyepe, but without creating an index entry.

Conditionally (in)visible text
@comment cmd Synonym for @comment. DEL also starts a comment.
@ignore ignore Text that will not appear in any output.

Output formats
@ifinlineifclear { Text is set, format name text }...@end ifclear
@ifinlineifset { ... or not defined. }
@txtcommandandconditions Texinfo variable predefined to true.

Defining new Texinfo commands
@alias name existing Make the command @new a synonym for the existing command @existing.
@macro name (params) ...@end macro Define a new Texinfo command @macro.
@unmacro name Undefine @macro name if it is defined.
@linemacro name (params) ...@end linemacro Define a new Texinfo command using the rest of the line for arguments.

File inclusion
@include filename Read the contents of Texinfo source file filename.
@verbatim@include filename Incorporate the contents of filename in the output, as if in a ‘verbatim’ block.

Formatting printed output
@allowcodebreaks true/false Control breaks at - and _ in TEx; default true.
@finalout Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in TEx output.
@fonttextsize num Change size of main body font in printed output.
@microtype on|off Turn microtypography on or off in printed output.

Page sizes
The default paper size is US letter-size, 8.5 x 11in.
@smallbook Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.
@fourpaper, @singlepaper, @b6paper Format for A4, A5 and B6 paper sizes.
@fourlatex Variant for A4 with more whitespace.
@fourwide 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 } Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.
@evenfooting { left }@center { right } Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.

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.
@codequoteundirected on|off Use undirected single quote for ‘; default off.
@codequotebacktick on|off Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘; default off.
@deftypefnewline on|off Put return type on a line by itself; default off.
@xampleindent 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.
@bdifnotext 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 aise.
@setchapternewpage on|off|odd Specify whether chapters start on 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.
Reading Info files
There are two main Info readers: \texttt{M-x info} (\texttt{C-h i}) in GNU
Emacs, and the standalone \texttt{info} program. These basic keystrokes
work in both.

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

The Texinfo manual is available via \texttt{info texinfo}
(and at \url{http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/manual}).