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", ".texi" (recommended), and ".txi". 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 Assign a title to the output. See the first page of output in a long printed manual.

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

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

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

@subsubsection title Begin a subsection-like heading.

@appendix title Begin an appendix; title appears in the table of contents. Numbered, included in contents.

@appendixsection title Begin a numbered appendix section.

@appendixsubsection title Begin an appendix subsection.

@appendixsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsection-like heading.

@unnumberedsection title Begin an unnumbered section, included in contents.

@unnumberedsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsection.

@unnumberedsubsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsection-like heading.

@part title Begin a part.

@chaptertitle Generate a minimal title page, generally for titles.

@titlepage Print the first page of output in a long printed manual.

@title Generate a title page, usually for titles.

@ PIXE. entries only). Not relevant to Info, not implemented in Doxygen. 1.Don't titlepage

Title pages
@titlepage 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) Print text in a larger than normal font.
@titlepage Begin the title page. Write the command on a line of its own, paired with @end titlepage. For printed manuals only in the default case.
@shorttitlepage title Generate a minimal title page, generally for the front of a manual.
@shorttitle Generate a short title, generally for the front of a manual.
@subtitle title Generate a subtitle, generally for the front of a manual.
@shorttitlepage title Generate a short title page. For printed manuals only in the default case.
@shorttitlepage Generate a short title page, generally for the front of a manual.
@subtitle title Generate a subtitle, generally for the front of a manual.

Tables of contents
@shortcontents Print a short table of contents (chapter-level entries only). Not relevant to Info, not implemented in Instep.
@summarycontents Synonym for @shortcontents.
@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 @stop. 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.
@onvalidate Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with \TeX.
@nodescription description Provide description for menu references to this node.
@nodescriptionblock ... Provide description for menu references to this node across several lines.

Chapter structuring
@oversections 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.

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

Context-dependent, included in contents
@section title Begin a section within a chapter. Within @section, the section is numbered; within @unnumberedsection, 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
@unnumberedtitle Begin an unnumbered chapter.
@unnumberedsection title Begin an unnumbered section.
@unnumberedsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsection.

Lettered and numbered, included in contents
@appendixtitle Begin an appendix.
@appendixsection title Begin an appendix section within an appendix.
@appendixsubsection is a synonym.
@appendixsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsection.

Unnumbered, not in contents, no new page
@chaptitle Print a chapter title.
@chapsection Print a section title.
@chapsubsection Print a subsection title.
@chapsubsubsection Print a subsection-like heading.

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.
@ref (node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]) Like @xref, but starts with ‘see’ instead of ‘See’, and must be used inside parentheses.
@pxref (node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]) Like @ref, but produces only the bare reference without ‘See’ or ‘see’; must be followed by a punctuation mark.
@url (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 (node, [label], [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
Markup for regular text
@emph (text) Emphasize text.
@strong (text) Emphasize text even more strongly.
@verbatim (text) Set text as a verbatim.
@var (text) Set text as a superscript.

New feature
@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.
@environment (environment-name) Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.
@file (filename) Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.
@url (url) Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.
kbd (keyboard-characters) Indicate characters of input to be typeset. 

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

option (option-line) Indicate a command-line option, such as `--version` and `--help`.

samp (text) Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general.

deriv (delimdelim literal-text delimchar) Portable output: literal-text, delimited by the single character delimchar, exactly as it appears in the text. Delimiting any whitespace or Texinfo special characters. Example: `\verb{([ ])}`

**Verb** ([ ]). Delimit by single-character actions or clicks.

click (click-text) Represent a sequence of such UI actions or clicks.

\caption* (caption-text) Execute \caption*{caption-text}; default is empty. Empty braces following \caption* are omitted here.

\text {Math} (math) Format the given math (inline); \ becomes an escape character, and all plain \TeX\ math is available.

\section*{Math} Create a display math environment. Pair with \end math.

\subsection*{Math} (math) Format the given math (display); \ becomes an escape character, and all plain \TeX\ math is available.

\section*{Math} Create a long display math environment. Pair with \end math.

\subsection*{Math} (math) Format the given math (within a \item); text is not filled.

\section*{Math} (math) Format the given math (within a \itemx); text is filled.

\subsection*{Math} (math) Format the given math (within a \itemx); text is filled.

\section*{Math} Create a list of floats for a given float type.

\subsection*{Math} (math) Format the given math (within a \itemx); text is filled.

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\subsection*{Math} (math) Format the given math (within a \itemx); text is filled.

\section*{Math} Create a list of floats for a given float type.
Insert the Euro currency sign, following space.)

' (more . . .

Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, '...

Insert the copyright symbol, ©

Generate an upside-down question mark, ¿.

@exclamdown {} Generate dotless ı and .

@dotless {i|j}

@dmn (dimension) Format a unit of measure, as in '12 pt'.

Insert a thin space before dimension in printed output, and no space in other output formats.

Accents

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

\c Generate an umlaut, ö.
\å Generate an acute accent, á.
\c Generate a cedilla accent, ç.
\c Generate a macron accent, à.
\c Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ê.
\c Generate a grave accent, ă.
\c Generate a tilde accent, ã.
\dotaccent c Generate a dot (over) accent, ô.
\c Generate a long Hungarian umlaut accent, ã.
\ogonek c Generate an ogonek diaritical, ĝ.
\ringaccent c Generate a ring accent, ō.
\tieaccent (cc) Generate a tie-after accent, ŷ; argument must be given in braces.
\c Generate a breve accent, ñ.
\ubaraccent c Generate an underbar accent, ñ.
\dotaccent c Generate an underdot accent, ñ.
\c Generate a check (hack) accent, ñ.

Non-English characters

\AA () Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.
\AE () Generate uppercase AE and lowercase æ.
\OE () Generate uppercase Ö and lowercase ö.
\O () Generate uppercase O and lowercase o.
\OE () Generate uppercase Ö and lowercase ö.
\O () Generate uppercase O and lowercase o.
\eth () Generate Hebrew final aleph, א.
\dotless{i|j} Generate dotless i and j.
\exclamdown () Generate an upside-down exclamation point, !.
\ord () Generate a number.
\questiondown Generate an upside-down question mark, ?.
\ss Generate the German sharp-S (es-zet) letter, ß.

Other text characters and logos

\LaTeX Insert the \LaTeX logo.
\TeX Insert the \TeX logo.
\bullet Insert a large round dot, • ('*' in Info).
\copyright Insert the copyright symbol, ©.
\dote Insert an ellipsis, ‘…’.
\dottots Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, ‘…’ (more following space.)
\euro Insert the Euro currency sign, €.

Function-like definitions, generic case

@deftypex[n] category data-type name arguments Like @deftypex, but with return information. Suitable for typed entities and complex arguments.

@deftypex[n] data-type name arguments Like @deftypex, but with return information; equivalent to @deftypex Function ‘.’

Variable-like definitions, untyped

@deffr[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.

@deffr[x] name Format a description for a variable; equivalent to @deffr Variable ‘.’.

@defffop[x] category data-type name Like @deffr, but for typed entities.

@defffvar[x] data-type name Like @defff, but for typed entities; equivalent to @defff Variable ‘.’.

Type definitions

@deftpx[n] 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 with simple arguments

@deffcv[x] category class name Format a description for a variable associated with a class in object-oriented programming.

@deffcv[x] class name Format a description for an instance variable name in object-oriented programming; equivalent to @deffcv (Instance Variable of) ‘.’.

@deffmethod() category class name Arguments Format a description for method name; equivalent to @deffop (Method on) ‘.’.

@deffop[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.

Object-oriented entities, generic case

@deffpecv[x] category class datatype name Like @deffcv, but with return information. Suitable for typed entities and complex arguments.

@deffpecv[x] class datatype name Like @deffpecv, but with return information.

@deffmethod() category class data-type name arguments Like @deffcv, but with return information; equivalent to @deffmethod (Method on) ‘.’.

@deffop[x] category class data-type name arguments Format a description for an operation with return information in object-oriented programming; equivalent to @deffop (Method on) ‘.’.

@deffpecv[x] category class data-type name arguments Format a description for an operation with return information in object-oriented programming.

Generic definition commands

@deffblock ... Send ignore Create a block that can contain definitions.

@deffline category name arguments Like @deffline, but without creating an index entry.

@deffline category type name arguments Like @deffline, but without creating an index entry.

Conditionally (in)visible text

@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

@ifdefoctbook...@end ifdefoctbook Texinfo text to appear only in Docbook output.
@ifdefhtml...@end ifdefhtml Text to appear only in HTML output.
@ifdefinfo...@end ifdefinfo Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.
@ifdefplaintext...@end ifdefplaintext Text to appear only in plain text output.
@ifdeflatex...@end ifdeflatex Tex to appear only in LaTeX output.
@ifdefxml...@end ifdefxml Text to appear only in XML output.
@ifdefnodocbook @ifdefnothtml @ifdefnotplaintext @ifdefnottex@ifnotlatex @ifdefnotxml

Document variables

@set name [string] Define the Texinfo variable name, optionally to the value string.
@clear name Undefined name.
@value (name) Insert the value of name.
@isset name...@end isset If name is set, format enclosed text.
@ifclear name...@end ifclear If name is not set, format enclosed text.
@inlineifset (name, text) If name is set, format text.
@inlineifclear (name, text) If name is not set, format text.

Testing for commands

@ifcommanddefined cmd...@end ifcommanddefined Text to appear only if @cmd defined...
@ifcommandnotdefined cmd...@end ifcommandnotdefined... not defined.
@txiifcommandconditional Textinfo variable predefined to true.

Defining new Texinfo commands

@alias new existing Make the command @name a synonym for the existing command @existing.
@macroname (parans) @macro Define a new Texinfo command @macroname.
@unnarrowname Undefine @macro if it is defined.
@linemacro (parans) @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.
@verbatiminclude filename Incorporate the contents of @filename in the output, as if in a @verbatim block.

Formatting printed output

@verbatimcodebreaks true|false Control breaks at - and _ in @verbatim; default true.
@finalout Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in @verbatim output.
@fonttextsize 10|11 Change size of main body font in printed output.
@micronospace on|off Turn microtypography on or off in printed output.

Paper sizes

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11in.
@smallbook Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.
@gafourpaper, @gafivespaper, @gbsixpaper Format for A4, A5 and B6 paper sizes.
@gafourlatex Variant for A4 with more whitespace.
@gafourwide For A4 in landscape.
@pagesizes [width], [height] Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, width by height.

Page headers and footers

@everyfooting [left] | [center] | [right] |
@oddfooting [left] | [center] | [right] |
@evenfooting [left] | [center] | [right] |
@everyheading [left] | [center] | [right] |
@oddheading [left] | [center] | [right] |

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.
@codequotethinlispquote on|off Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘; default off.
@deftypefnnewline 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); preserve source file indentation if indent is the string axis.
@setchapternewpage 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.

Ending a Texinfo document

@bye Ead 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: `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.
- **l** 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.
- **p** Go to the previous node on this level.
- **n** Go to the next node on this level.
- **u** Go up one level.
- **t** Go to the top node of this document.
- **d** Go to the main 'directory' node.
- **1...9** Pick the first...ninth item in this node's menu.
- **0** Pick the last item in this node's menu.
- **m** Pick a menu item specified by name.
- **f** Follow a cross reference specified by name.
- **g** Go to a node specified by name.
- **s** Search forward for a specified string.
- **{** Search for previous occurrence.
- **}** Search for next occurrence.
- **i** Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
- **I** Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
- **C-g** Cancel the current operation.

The Texinfo manual is available via `info texinfo`