Nodes
@node name Begin a new node.
@stop name 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.
@xvalidatname Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with @TeX.

Chapter structuring
@oslcersections Change subsequent chapters to sections, sections to subsections, and so on.
@oslcssections Change subsequent sections to chapters, subsections to sections, and so on.
@part title Print part page, beginning a group of chapters; 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 and @appendix, the section is numbered, within @unnumbered, it is unnumbered.
@subsubsection title Begin a subsection within a section. Same context-dependent numbering as @section.
@appendix title Begin a numbered subsection within a section. Same context-dependent numbering as @section.
@unnumberedtitle Begin an unnumbered chapter; title appears in the table of contents.
@unnumberedsection Begin an unnumbered section.
@unnumberedsubsection Begin an unnumbered subsection.
@unnumberedsubsubsection Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

Cross references
@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.

Marking text
Markup 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.
@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.
@command (command-name) Indicate a system command name, such as ls.
@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 (key-sequences) 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 --version and --help.
@samp (text) Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general.
@verbatim (delimchar literal-text delimchar) Output literal-text, delimited by the single character delimchar, exactly as is, including any whitespaces or Texinfo special characters. Example: @verbatim[@version 0.9].

GUI sequences
@arrow () Insert a right arrow glyph, →.
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.

@codequoteunindented 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.
@bldstylespec|distinct|example Specify font for @strong; 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 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 @urlref 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: @code{M-x info} (C-h i) in GNU Emacs, and the standalone info program. These basic keystrokes work in both.

@� Quit Info altogether.
@h Invoke the Info tutorial.
@u Move up one line.
@d Move down one line.
@s Scroll backward one screenful.
@f Scroll forward one screenful.
@n Go to the beginning of this node.
@end Go to the end of this node.
@tab Skip to the next hypertext link.
@et Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
@i Go back to the last node seen in this window.
@l Go to the previous node in the document.
@j Go to the next node in the document.
@p Go to the previous page on this level.
@u Go to the next page on this level.
@t Go to the top node of this document.
@n Go to the main ‘directory’ node.
@l.9 Pick the first...ninth item in this node’s menu.
@l0 Pick the last item in this node’s menu.
@s Pick a menu item specified by name.
@p Follow a cross reference specified by name.
@g Go to a node specified by name.
@c Search forward for a specified string.
@r Search for previous occurrence.
@f Search for next occurrence.
@i Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
@t Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
@z Cancel the current operation.