GNU Texinfo Reference Card
(for Texinfo version 7.0)
http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/

Texinfo document skeleton
Texinfo source files are plain text; extensions are ".texinfo", ".info", ".text" (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, ...
@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.

Category specifications
@dircategory category name Specify a category for the manual. 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 @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
@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) Print text in a larger than normal font.
@titlepage Begin the title page. Write the command on a line of its own, paired with @endtitlepage. For printed manuals only in the default case.
@title title Within @titlepage, display title appropriately.
@subtitle subtitle Within @titlepage, display subtitle.
@authortitle author Within @titlepage, display author.

Tables of contents
@shortcontents Print a short table of contents (chapter-level entries only). Not relevant to Info, not implemented in @ptex.
@summarystyles 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 followed by the title for the node.
@subnode name Mark a subnode in the file.
@subsection name Mark a subsection in the file.
@subsubsection name Mark a subsubsection in the file.
@subsubsubsection name Mark a subsubsubsection in the file.
@startsection display section name Mark a section.
@startsubsection display subsection name Mark a subsection.
@startsubsubsection display subsubsection name Mark a subsubsection.
@startsubsubsubsection display subsubsubsection name Mark a subsubsubsection.
@startsubsubsubsubsection display subsubsubsubsection name Mark a subsubsubsubsection.
@nodetitle title Mark a node with title, in a similar way to @node name.
@nolead Mark a node without leading space.

Context-dependent, included in contents
@appendix title Begin an appendix chapter.
@appendixsection title Begin an appendix section.
@appendixsubsection title Begin an appendix subsection.
@appendixsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsubsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsubsubsubsection.
@appendixlabel appendix label-label A synonym for @label.
@startappendix Begin the first section of an appendix.
@endappendix Mark the end of the appendix.
@appendictitle title Append the label to the title name.

Begin a numbered section.
@title title Begin a numbered section.
@subtitle title Begin a numbered subsection.
@subsubsection title Begin a numbered subsubsection.
@subsubsubsection title Begin a numbered subsubsubsection.
@subsubsubsubsection title Begin a numbered subsubsubsubsection.

Begin a numbered chapter.
@chapter title Begin a numbered chapter.
@section title Begin a section.
@subsection title Begin a subsection.
@subsubsection title Begin a subsubsection.
@subsubsubsection title Begin a subsubsubsection.
@subsubsubsubsection title Begin a subsubsubsubsection.
@chapsection title A synonym for \chapter.
@subchapsection title A synonym for @subsection.
@subsubchapsection title A synonym for @subsubsection.
@subsubsubchapsection title A synonym for @subsubsubsection.
@appendixsection title A synonym for @section.
@appendixsubsection title A synonym for @subsection.
@appendixsubsubsection title A synonym for @subsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsection title A synonym for @subsubsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsubsection title A synonym for @subsubsubsubsection.
@chapchapter title A synonym for @chapter.
@subchapchapter title A synonym for @section.
@subsubchapchapter title A synonym for @subsection.

Unnumbered, included in contents
@unnumbered title Begin an unnumbered section.
@unnumberedchapter title Begin an unnumbered chapter.
@unnumberedsubsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.
@unnumberedsubsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsubsubsection.
@unnumberedsubsubsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsubsubsubsection.

Begin a numbered appendix.
@appendix begin Begin an appendix.
@appendixsection begin Begin an appendix section
@appendixsubsection begin Begin an appendix subsection.
@appendixsubsubsection begin Begin an appendix subsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsection begin Begin an appendix subsubsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsubsection begin Begin an appendix subsubsubsubsection.

Unnumbered, not in contents, no new page
@unnumbered not-in-contents, no-new-page Print an unnumbered section-like heading.
@unnumberedchapter not-in-contents, no-new-page Print an unnumbered chapter-like heading.
@unnumberedsection not-in-contents, no-new-page Print an unnumbered section-like heading.
@unnumberedsubsection not-in-contents, no-new-page Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading.
@unnumberedsubsubsection not-in-contents, no-new-page 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.
@detailmenu Mark the (optional) detailed node listing in a master menu.

Cross references
To Texinfo manuals
@xref node, entry, [node-title], [info-file], [manual] Make a reference that starts with ‘See’ in a manual. Follow command with punctuation. Only the first argument is mandatory.
@xref node, entry, [node-title], [info-file], [manual] Make a reference that starts with ‘see’ in a printed manual. Follow command with punctuation. Only the first argument is mandatory.
@xxref 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.

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.
@refautomations @section title 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 Make a hyperlink reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

Marking text
Markup for regular text
@abbr{abbreviation}, [meaning] Make a general abbreviation, such as ‘Comput.’
@acronym{acronym}, [meaning] Make an acronym written in all capital letters, such as ‘NASA’.
@dfn{term} Make 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.

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.
@file{filename} Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.
@dir{directory} Indicate a directory, such as /usr/local.
@uri{uniform-resource-locator} Indicate a URL, a hyperreference, etc.
@sl{sequence-of-literal-characters} Indicate a sequence of literal characters, as a subscript.
@gls{technical-term} Indicate a technical term. The contents of the Top (restricted) node do not appear in printed output nor in DocBook output.
@orgtext{sequence-of-literal-characters} Indicate a sequence of literal characters, exactly as is, delimited by the single character \'.\' and \'.\' as shown in sample-code.
@gls{technical-term} Indicate a technical term. The contents of the Top (restricted) node do not appear in printed output nor in DocBook output.
@orgtext{sequence-of-literal-characters} Indicate a sequence of literal characters, exactly as is, delimited by the single character \'.\' and \'.\' as shown in sample-code.

GUI sequences
@arrows Insert a right arrow glyph, \Rightarrow.
@mouseoversequence{action} @click{} action ... Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.
@mouseover{sequence} @click{} @mouseover{sequence} @click{} @mouseover{sequence}.
@prompttext{prompt} Execute @cmd{} for each @click{}; default is @prompt{}.
@enlarge-braces Empty braces following @cmd{} are omitted here.

Math
@math{} Use TeX math mode. Do not use @math{} in Info files. Math is usually not available in Info manuals.
Block environments

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

`@cartouche` Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with `@endcartouche`. In HTML, a normal rectangle is drawn.

`@xout` `line-of-text` Output `line-of-text` without any indentation.

`@indent` Insert normal paragraph indentation.

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

`@smallformat` Normally-filled displays using regular text fonts.

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

`@smalllisp` `lisp` in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info.

`@slanted` Text set in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.

`@text` Set text in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

Lists and tables

`@itemize` `list-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 `@enditemize`.

`@enumerate` `list-command` with 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`.

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

`@enumerate` `list-command` for each entry.

Tables

`@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 `@endtable`.

`@multitable` `formatting-command` `table` automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

Floating displays

`@example` `example` text. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. It is recommended that the first line, if given, specifies the language of the example code. Pair with `@endexample`.

`@example` `example` where possible, print text in a smaller font. Pair with `@endsmallexample`.

`@display` `example`, but specifically for an example of Lisp code. Pair with `@enddisplay`.

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

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

`@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 `@endtable`.

`@multitable` `formatting-command` `table` automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

`@verbatim` `formatting-command` `table` automatically enter each first column entry in the variable index.

`@multitable` `formatting-command` `multitable` begin multi-column table; start rows with `@item` or `@theaditem`. Pair with `@endmultitable`.

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

Text styling

`@center` `text-of-footnote` Centered text of a footnote.

`@smallquotation` Begin a quotation, centered, with line breaks only at word boundaries.

`@lisp` Begin a lisp environment.

Binary operators

`@plus` `+` `@plus` Add to the index of data types.

`@minus` `−` `@minus` Add to the index of data types.

`@times` `·` `@times` Add to the index of data types.

`@divide` `/` `@divide` Add to the index of data types.

`@lt` `<` `@lt` Add to the index of data types.

`@gt` `>` `@gt` Add to the index of data types.

`@le` `≤` `@le` Add to the index of data types.

`@ge` `≥` `@ge` Add to the index of data types.

`@nequiv` `≠` `@nequiv` Add to the index of data types.

`@equiv` `≡` `@equiv` Add to the index of data types.

Footnotes

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

`@footnotetext` `text-of-footnote` Specify footnote style: ‘end’ or ‘separate’.

Indices

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

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

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

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

Accents

`@accent` Generate a cedilla accent, ¸ c.

`@accent` Generate a breve accent, ˘ o.

`@accent` Generate a hat accent, ~ o.

`@accent` Generate a tilde accent, _ o.

`@accent` Generate a longHungarian umlaut accent, ˝ o.

`@accent` Generate a dieresis accent, ¨ o.

`@accent` Generate a cedilla accent, ¸ c.

Non-English characters

`@accent` Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.
@verbatim
Incorporate the contents of filename in the output, as is, 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 full lines in TeX output.
@fontstyle [1011] Change size of main body font in printed output.
@microtype 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.
@fourpaper, @fivespaper, @sixpaper Format for A4, A5 and B6 paper sizes.
@fourwide Variant for A4 with more whitespace.
@pagesizes [width][, height] Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, width by height.

Page headers and footers

@oddfooting [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.
@everyfooting [left] 0| [center] 0| [right] Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.
@thischapter, @thischaptname, @thischaptnum, @thissection, @thissectionname, @thissectionnum, @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 i: Title’), the current chapter name only, the current chapter number only, the number and name of the current section, the current section name only, the current section number only, 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.
@codequoteundirected on/off Use undirected single quote for ‘’, default off.
@codequotebacktick on/off Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘’, default off.
@examplefarme 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.
@kbddinputstyle 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 mals.

@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.

Reading Info files

There are two main Info readers: 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.
{ 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.
G Search for previous occurrence.
J 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.


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by Robert D. Solimeno
and the Texinfo maintainers

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