# GNU Texinfo Reference Card

(for Texinfo version 6.5) http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/

## Texinfo document skeleton

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

\input texinfo Osetfilename info-file-name Osettitle 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.

Osetfilename info-file-name Provide a name to be used for the output files. Should be the first command in the input.

Osettitle title Specify document title.

Ocopying Specify copyright and licensing text. Pair with Cend copying.

@insertcopying Insert text defined by @copying.

#### Internationalization.

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

 $\texttt{Odocumentlanguage}\ LL[\_CC]\ \ \text{Declare the current language as the}$ 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.

Ofrenchspacing on off Control spacing after punctuation.

Info directory specifications

Odircategory 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.

Odirentry Begin the Info directory menu entries for this file. Pair with @end direntry.

#### HTML document description

Odocumentdescription Set the document description text for HTML; default is just the title of the document. Pair with @end documentdescription.

#### Title pages

Oshorttitlepage title Generate a minimal title page, generally for the first page of output in a long printed manual.

Ocenter 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.

Otitlepage Begin the title page. Write the command on a line of its own, paired with @end titlepage. Ignored in Info.

Otitle title Within Otitlepage, display title appropriately. Osubtitle subtitle Within Otitlepage, display subtitle.

Qauthor author Within Qtitlepage, display author.

#### Tables of contents

**@shortcontents** Print a short table of contents (chapter-level entries only). Not relevant to Info.

@summarvcontents Synonym for @shortcontents.

Ocontents Print a complete table of contents. Has no effect in Info, which uses menus instead.

#### Nodes

Onode name Begin a new node.

Otop title Mark the topmost Onode in the file, which must be defined on the line immediately preceding Qtop. The title is formatted as a chapter-level heading. The entire top node, including the Qnode and Qtop lines, are normally enclosed with @ifnottex ... @end ifnottex.

Canchor {name} Define name as the current location, for use as a cross-reference target.

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

## Chapter structuring

Clowersections Change subsequent chapters to sections, sections to subsections, and so on.

**Oraisesections** Change subsequent sections to chapters, subsections to sections, and so on.

Opart title Print part page, beginning a group of chapters; included in contents.

Numbered, included in contents

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

Ocenterchap title Like Ochapter, with chapter title centered.

Context-dependent, included in contents

Osection title Begin a section within a chapter. Within Ochapter and Cappendix, the section is numbered; within Cunnumbered, it is unnumbered.

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

Osubsubsection title Begin a numbered subsubsection within a subsection. Same context-dependent numbering as Osection.

Unnumbered, included in contents

Cunnumbered title Begin an unnumbered chapter.

Cunnumberedsec title Begin an unnumbered section.

Cunnumbered subsection an unnumbered subsection.

Cunnumbered subsubsec title Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

Lettered and numbered, included in contents

Cappendix title Begin an appendix.

Cappendixsec title Begin an appendix section within an appendix; Cappendixsection is a synonym.

Cappendixsubsec title Begin an appendix subsection; Cappendixsubsection is a synonym.

Cappendixsubsubsec title Begin an appendix subsubsection; Cappendixsubsubsection is a synonym.

Unnumbered, not in contents, no new page

Ochapheading title Print an unnumbered chapter-like heading. Omajorheading title Like Ochapheading, but generate additional vertical whitespace before the heading.

Cheading title Print an unnumbered section-like heading. Osubheading title Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading. Osubsubheading title Print an unnumbered subsubsection-like heading.

#### Menus

Omenu Mark the beginning of a menu of nodes in Info. No effect in a printed manual. Pair with Cend menu.

Odetailmenu Mark the (optional) detailed node listing in a master

### Cross references

## Within the Info system

Oxref {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.

@pxref {node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]} Like Oxref, 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.

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

Oxrefautomaticsectiontitle 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. Quref is a synonym. Ocite { title} Indicate the name of a book or other reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

# Marking text

Markup for regular text

**Cabbr** {abbreviation} Indicate a general abbreviation, such as 'Comput.'

Cacronym {acronym} Indicate an acronym written in all capital letters, such as 'NASA'.

Odfn {term} Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.

Qemph {text} Emphasize text, by using italics where possible, and enclosing in asterisks in Info.

Ostrong {text} Emphasize text even more strongly, by using bold where possible; still enclosed in asterisks in Info.

Qsub {text} Set text as a subscript.

 $\mathbb{Q}\sup\{text\}\ \mathrm{Set}\ text\ \mathrm{as}\ \mathrm{a}\ \mathrm{superscript}.$ 

Qvar {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 1s.

Qemail {address, [displayed-text] } Indicate an email address. @env {environment-variable} Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.

Ofile {filename} Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.

@indicateurl {url} Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.

 ${\tt Qkbd}\ \{keyboard\text{-}characters\}$  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.

 $\mbox{\tt @samp} \{ text \}$  Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general. Quoted in Info output.

@verb {delimchar literal-text delimchar} Output literal-text,
delimited by the single character delimchar, exactly as is,
including any whitespace or Texinfo special characters. Example:
@verb{|@ @}|}.

## $GUI\ sequences$

<code>@arrow {}</code> Insert a right arrow glyph,  $\rightarrow$ .

 ${\tt @clicksequence}$  { action  ${\tt @click}$ } action ...} Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.

Oclick {} Represent a single 'click' in a Oclicksequence.

@clickstyle @cmd Execute @cmd for each @click; default is @arrow. Empty braces usually following @cmd are omitted here.

#### Math

**@math {** math**}** Format the given math (inline); \ becomes an escape character, and all plain TFX math is available.

Ominus {} Insert a minus sign, '-'.

♥\ Inside @math, insert a math backslash, \.

 $\mathtt{Qgeq}\left\{\right\}$  Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign,  $\geq.$ 

 $Oleq {}$  Insert a less-than-or-equal sign,  $\leq$ .

#### Explicit font selection

Ob {text} Set text in a bold font.

Oi {text} Set text in an italic font.

Or {text} Set text in the regular roman font.

Qsansserif {text} Set text in a sans serif font if possible.

**@sc** {text} Set text in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info. **@slanted** {text} Set text in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.

Qt {text} Set text in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

#### Block environments

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

**@cartouche** Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with <code>@end cartouche</code>. No effect in Info.

**@exdent** line-of-text Output line-of-text without any indentation. **@indent** Insert normal paragraph indentation.

**Cnoindent** Omit the normal indentation when starting a new paragraph; often used after environments.

Normally-filled displays using regular text fonts

In these environments, the input is automatically rebroken into lines of output as usual.

**Qquotation** Fill text, indent on both left and right, retain normal text font. Often used for quoting text. Pair with **Qend quotation**. **Qsmallquotation** Like **Qquotation**, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with **Qend quotation**.

@indentedblock Fill text, indent on left (but not right), retain normal text font. Pair with @end indentedblock.

@smallindentedblock Like @indentedblock, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with @end smallindentedblock.

@raggedright Leave right end ragged, but otherwise fill text; retain normal text font. Pair with @end raggedright.

Line-for-line displays using regular text fonts

In these environments, each line of input is a line of output.

**@display** Begin displayed text: do not fill, but indent text on left: retain normal text font. Pair with <code>@end display</code>.

Osmalldisplay Like Odisplay, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with Oend smalldisplay.

Cformat Begin formatted text: do not fill, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with Cend format.

Osmallformat Like Oformat, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with Oend smallformat.

Offlushleft Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with Oend flushleft.

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

#### Displays using fixed-width fonts

In these environments also, each line of input is a line of output.

**@example** Begin an example. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. Pair with <code>@end example</code>.

Osmallexample Like Oexample, but where possible, print text in a smaller font. Pair with Oend smallexample.

**@lisp** Like **@example**, but specifically for an example of Lisp code. Pair with **@end lisp**.

Osmallisp Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same effects as Osmallexample. Pair with Oend smalllisp.

Cverbatim Output the text of the environment exactly as is, without indentation. Pair with Cend verbatim.

## Lists and tables

@itemize mark-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 @end itemize.

**@enumerate** [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'. Pair with **@end enumerate**.

<code>@table</code> formatting-command Begin a two-column table (description list), using <code>@item</code> for each entry. Write each first column entry on the same line as <code>@item</code>. formatting-command is applied to each first column entry. Pair with <code>@end table</code>.

**@ftable** formatting-command Like **@table**, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

**©vtable** formatting-command Like **©table**, but automatically enter each first column entry in the variable index.

@multitable column-width-spec Begin multi-column table; start
rows with @item or @headitem. Pair with @end multitable.
@tab Separate columns in a row of a multitable.

Citem Begin an item for the list and table commands.

<code>@itemx</code> Used only with <code>@table</code>. Like <code>@item</code> but do not generate extra preceding vertical space. When several items have the same description, use <code>@item</code> for the first and <code>@itemx</code> for the rest.

**@headitem** Used only for multitables. Like **@item**, but indicates a heading row.

Cheaditemfont {text} Set text in the heading row font.

**Casis** text Prints text as-is; used as formatting-command for tables when no highlighting is desired.

## Floating displays

Offloat Environment enclosing material which can float. Pair with Oend float.

**@listoffloats** Generate a list of floats for a given float type. **@caption** Define the full caption for a **@float** anywhere in the float environment.

**@shortcaption** Define the short caption for a **@float**, used in the list of floats.

©image {filename, [width], [height], [alt], [ext]} Include graphics image in external filename scaled to the given width and/or height, using alt text and looking for 'filename.ext' first. Can occur inline or by itself on the page.

#### Footnotes

**@footnote** {text-of-footnote} Insert a footnote: text-of-footnote is printed at the bottom of the page by TEX, while Info and others may format at either (by default) the end of the current node, or in a separate node.

Of ootnotestyle style Specify footnote style: 'end' or 'separate'.

### Indices

Ocindex entry Add entry to the index of concepts.

Ofindex entry Add entry to the index of functions.

Okindex entry Add entry to the index of keys.

Opindex entry Add entry to the index of programs.

Otindex entry Add entry to the index of data types.

Ovindex entry Add entry to the index of variables.

**@defindex** newidx Define a new index and its indexing command. Format entries as regular text.

**@defcodeindex** newidx Define a new index and its indexing command (namely, **@**newidxindex). Format entries in this index with **@**code.

Osyncodeindex from-index to-index Merge the contents of from-index into to-index, formatting the entries in from-index with Ocode.

**@synindex** from-index to-index Merge the contents of from-index into to-index; no special formatting.

**@printindex** index-name Generate an alphabetized index (using two columns in a printed manual).

**@sortas** {key} Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.

# Insertions within a paragraph

Characters special to Texinfo

00, Catchar{} Insert an at sign, '@'.

@{, @lbracechar{} Insert a left brace, '{'.
@}. @rbracechar{} Insert a right brace, '}'.

@backslashchar {} Insert a typewriter backslash. \.

@comma {} Insert a comma character; needed only when a literal comma would be an argument separator, as in @xref.

@hashchar {} Insert a hash character, #; needed only when a literal hash would introduce a #line directive.

@whitespace An @ followed by a space, tab, or newline produces a normal, stretchable, interword space.

#### Spacing refinements

**©:** Tell T<sub>E</sub>X to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as T<sub>E</sub>X normally would.

- ©. Insert a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an Otoday {} Insert the current date, in '1 Jan 2000' style. end-of-sentence capital letter.
- **©?** Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.
- Q! Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

Odmn {dimension} Format a unit of measure, as in '12 pt'. Causes T<sub>F</sub>X to insert a thin space before dimension. No effect in Info.

#### Accents

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

- Q" c Generate an umlaut, ö.
- Q' c Generate an acute accent, ó.
- $\mathbf{0}$ , c Generate a cedilla accent,  $\mathbf{c}$ .
- @=c Generate a macron accent,  $\bar{o}$ .
- **@^** c Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ô.
- O'c Generate a grave accent, ó.
- Q~ c Generate a tilde accent, õ.

Odotaccent c Generate a dot (over) accent, o.

QH c Generate a long Hungarian umlaut accent, ő.

Cogonek c Generate an ogonek diacritic, a.

Oringaccent c Generate a ring accent, o.

Otieaccent {cc} Generate a tie-after accent, oo; argument must be given in braces.

Qu c Generate a breve accent, ŏ.

**Qubaraccent** c Generate an underbar accent, o.

Oudotaccent c Generate an underdot accent, o.

@v c Generate a check (hacek) accent, ŏ.

### Non-English characters

- QAA {}, Qaa {} Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.
- QAE {}, Qae {} Generate uppercase E and lowercase E.
- QDH {}, Qdh {} Generate uppercase D and lowercase d.
- QL {}, Q1 {} Generate uppercase L and lowercase l.
- $QO \{\}$ ,  $QO \{\}$  Generate uppercase  $\emptyset$  and lowercase  $\emptyset$ .
- $\mathtt{QOE}$  {},  $\mathtt{Qoe}$  {} Generate uppercase  $\times$  and lowercase  $\times$ .
- QTH {}, Qth {} Generate uppercase P and lowercase b.
- Odotless {i|j} Generate dotless 1 and 1.
- @exclamdown {} Generate an upside-down exclamation point, i.
- <code>@ordf {}. @ordm {}</code> Generate  $\stackrel{a}{=}$  and lowercase  $\stackrel{o}{=}$ .
- Questiondown {} Generate an upside-down question mark, ¿.
- Qss {} Generate the German sharp-S (es-zet) letter, \( \beta \).

Other text characters and logos

**CLaTeX** {} Insert the LATEX logo.

QTeX {} Insert the T<sub>F</sub>X logo.

**@bullet {}** Insert a large round dot, ● ('\*' in Info).

Ocopyright {} Insert the copyright symbol, (c).

Qdots {} Insert an ellipsis, '...'.

Qenddots {} Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, '...' (more following space in T<sub>F</sub>X.)

@euro {} Insert the Euro currency sign, €.

@guillemetleft{} @guillemetright{} @guillemotleft{}

@guillemotright @guilsinglleft{} @guilsinglright{}

@quotedblbase{} @quotedblleft @quotedblright{}

**Opounds** {} Insert the pounds sterling currency sign,  $\pounds$ .

Oregisteredsymbol {} Insert the registered symbol, (R).

Otextdegree {} Insert the degree symbol. O.

 $QU\{x\}$  Insert Unicode character U+x (hex).

### Glyphs for code examples

Qequiv {} Indicate equivalence of two forms,  $\equiv$ .

@error {} Indicate an error message. error

**Qexpansion {}** Indicate the result of a macro expansion,  $\mapsto$ .

Opoint {} Indicate the position of point in a buffer, \*.

**Oprint** {} Indicate printed output, ⊢.

 $\mathfrak{C}$ result {} Indicate the result of an expression,  $\Rightarrow$ .

## Making and preventing breaks

- **@\*** Force a line break.
- **%** Generates no output, but allows a line break.
- **©-** Insert a discretionary hyphenation point.

Ohyphenation {hy-phen-a-ted words} Explicitly define hyphenation points.

Qtie {} Generate a normal interword space at which a line break is not allowed.

Ow {text} Disallow line breaks within text.

@refill Does nothing (previously refilled and indented the preceding paragraph for Info).

### Vertical space

Ogroup... Cend group In TFX output, disallow page breaks in enclosed text; ignored otherwise.

Oneed mils Start a new page in a printed manual if fewer than mils thousandths of an inch remain on the current page. Ignored in other formats.

Opage Start a new page in a printed manual. Ignored in other formats.

 $\mathfrak{Qsp} n$  Skip n blank lines.

Ovskip amount In a printed manual, insert whitespace amount. Ignored in other formats.

## **Definition commands**

The ...x 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 'Qend 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.

Odefun[x] name arguments Format a description for a function; equivalent to '@deffn Function ...'.

Odefmac[x] name arguments Format a description for a macro; equivalent to '@deffn Macro ...'.

Odefspec[x] name arguments Format a description for a special form; equivalent to '@deffn {Special Form} ...'.

## Function-like definitions, typed

Odeftypefn[x] category data-type name arguments Like Odeffn. but for typed entities.

Odeftypefun[x] data-type name arguments Like Odefun, but for typed entities; equivalent to '@deftypefn Function ...'.

#### Variable-like definitions, untuped

Odefvr[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.

Odefvar[x] name Format a description for a variable; equivalent to '@defvr Variable ...'.

**@defopt**[x] name Format a description for a user option; equivalent to '@defvar {User Option} ...'.

#### Variable-like definitions, typed

Odeftypevr[x] category data-type name Like Odefyr, but for typed entities.

Odeftypevar[x] data-type name Like Odefvar, but for typed entities; equivalent to '@deftvpevr Variable ...'.

#### Tupe definitions

Odeftp[x] 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, untyped

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

Odefivar[x] class name Format a description for an instance variable name in object-oriented programming; equivalent to '@defcv {Instance Variable of} ...'.

Odefmethod[x] class name arguments Format a description for method name; equivalent to 'Odefop {Method on} ...'.

Qdefop[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, typed

Odeftypecv[x] category class datatype name Like Odefcv, but for typed class variables.

Odeftypeivar[x] class data-type name Like Odefivar, but for typed instance variables.

@deftypemethod[x] class data-type name arguments Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to '@deftypeop {Method on} ...'.

Odeftypeop[x] category class data-type name arguments Format a description for a typed operation in object-oriented programming.

## Conditionally (in)visible text

@comment comment Begin a comment in Texinfo. The rest of the line is not visible in any output.

Oc comment Synonym for Ocomment. DEL also starts a comment. @ignore...@end ignore Text that will not appear in any output.

## Output formats

@ifdocbook...@end ifdocbook Texinfo text to appear only in Docbook output.

@ifhtml ... @end ifhtml Text to appear only in HTML output.

@ifinfo...@end ifinfo Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.

@ifplaintext ... @end ifplaintext Text to appear only in plain text output.

@iftex...@end iftex Text to appear only in the TFX output. @ifxml...@end ifxml Text to appear only in XML output.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \tt @ifnotbook @ifnothtml @ifnotplaintext @ifnottex & \tt @ifnotml...@end ifnotformat Begin text to be ignored in one output format but no others: @ifnothtml text is omitted from HTML output, etc. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

@ifnotinfo ...@end ifnotinfo Like the other @ifnot...
commands, but omit from plain text output as well as Info.
@inlinefmt {format, text} Include Texinfo text only in format
output

@inlinefmtifelse {format, then-text, else-text} Include either then-text or else-text according to whether format is output.

#### Raw formatter text

 ${\tt Qdocbook} \dots {\tt Qend}$  docbook Enter Docbook completely.

Ohtml...Oend html Enter HTML completely.

@tex... @end tex Enter  $T_E X$  completely (e.g.,  $\setminus$  becomes an escape character).

@xml...@end xml Enter XML completely.

 $\colone{tensor}$  Ginlineraw {format, text} Include raw text only in format output.

#### Document variables

**@set** name [string] Define the Texinfo variable name, optionally to the value string.

Oclear name Undefine name.

Ovalue {name} Insert the value of name.

@ifset name ...@end ifset 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 is defined ...

txicommandconditionals Texinfo variable predefined to true.

## Defining new Texinfo commands

Calias new=existing Make the command Cnew a synonym for the existing command Cexisting.

 ${\tt Cmacro}\,\mathit{macroname}\,\{\mathit{params}\}\dots{\tt Cend}\,\,\mathtt{macro}\,\,\mathrm{Define}\,\,\mathrm{a}\,\,\mathrm{new}\,\,\mathrm{Texinfo}\,\,\mathrm{command}\,\,{\tt Cmacroname}\,.$ 

Cunmacro macroname Undefine Cmacroname if it is defined.

Odefinfoenclose newcmd, before, after Can only be used within Oifinfo; create a new command that encloses its argument in the before and after strings.

### File inclusion

 ${\tt @include}\ filename$  Read the contents of Texinfo source file filename.

**@verbatiminclude** *filename* Incorporate the contents of *filename* in the output, exactly as is (in the fixed-width font).

# Formatting and headers/footers for TEX

 ${\tt @allowcodebreaks\ true} | {\tt false\ Control\ breaks\ at\ -}\ and\ \_\ in\ TEX;$  default true.

 ${\tt @finalout}$  Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in TeX output.

Ofonttextsize 10 | 11 Change size of main body font in TeX.

Paper sizes

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11in.

@smallbook Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.

 ${\tt Qafourpaper}$  ,  ${\tt Qafivepaper}$  Format for A4 and A5 paper sizes.

Cafourlatex Variant for A4 with more whitespace. Cafourwide Format for A4 in landscape.

**@pagesizes** [width][, height] Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, width by height.

#### Page headers and footers

 $\verb"Ooddfooting" [left] @| [center] @| [right]$ 

<code>@oddheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]</code> Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.</code>

@evenfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]

Qevenheading [left] Q | [center] Q | [right] Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.

@everyfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]

Othischapter, Othischaptername, Othischapternum, Othisfile, Othispage, Othistitle 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 1: Title'), the current chapter name only ('Title'), 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.

@codequoteundirected on|off Use undirected single quote for ';
default off.

<code>@codequotebacktick on|off</code> Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for '; default off.

**@deftypefnnewline on | off** Put return type on a line by itself; default off.

 ${\tt Qexample}$  indent indent Indent example-like environments by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0).

 ${\tt Qfirstparagraphindent\ insert\,| none}$  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.
@kbdinputstyle 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 asis.

**©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:

 $\mathbb{Q}$ 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.

  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.

  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 no
  - Go to the top node of this document.
- ${\tt d}$  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.
- f 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 (and at http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/manual).

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