



Texinfo Publisher Manual

for version 1.1

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This manual is for Texinfo Publisher (version 1.1), a **Makefile** based multi-format publishing system. Texinfo Publisher is based on GNU Texinfo and is a unrelated project.

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1 Overview of Texinfo Publisher

Texinfo Publisher is a `Makefile` based publishing system featuring simultaneous content creation into HTML, non-split HTML, Framed HTML, HTML Zip, XML, DocBook, PDF, DjVu, PostScript, DVI, Plain text, Info and EPUB book formats. All Texinfo Publisher output formats are from a single Texinfo source. Texinfo Publisher can be used for website creation.

Texinfo Publisher also features

- Spell checking
- Diction analysis
- Style analysis
- Broken link checking
- Batch image re-sizing
- Batch image conversions
- Automatic image conversion to EPS
- Automatic image conversion to ASCII art
- Alternative HTML and PDF styles
- Microsoft HTML Helper creation

Texinfo Publisher is a low maintenance solution for publishing websites with multi-format matching content. Texinfo Publisher can be used for proprietary corporate documentation.

The Texinfo Publisher manual was published with Texinfo Publisher and is available in many formats.

- [HTML version of this manual](#)
- [Single-page HTML version of this manual](#)
- [HTML zip package of this manual](#)
- [Text version of this manual](#)
- [DocBook version of this manual](#)
- [EPUB version of this manual](#)

Texinfo Publisher is based on GNU Texinfo and is a unrelated project.

1.1 GNU Texinfo wrapper

Texinfo Publisher is a wrapper for GNU Texinfo. Texinfo Publisher compiles to many content formats (HTML, PDF, Text, Info, XML, DocBook, DVI, PostScript, EPUB) via a `Makefile`. The main HTML file `index.html` provides links to all content formats. Content format links in `index.html` can be controlled by arguments to the command `make`.

1.2 Image processing

Texinfo Publisher provides automatic image conversion from JPG, PNG and GIF to the EPS format. The EPS image format is needed for PostScript and DVI output.

Batch image re-sizing is also provided for optimal web viewing.

1.3 Language analysis

Texinfo Publisher provides diction, style and spelling analysis.

1.4 Broken link checking

Texinfo Publisher provides broken link checking.

2 Downloading Texinfo Publisher

Texinfo Publisher works with the GNU / Linux operating system and Windows / Cygwin environments.

2.1 Downloading

Texinfo Publisher can be downloaded as a gzipped tar from [texinfopublisher-1.1.tar.gz](#) or [sourceforge.net](#).

2.2 Configuring

After downloading type the following commands

```
tar xfz texinfopublisher-1.1.tar.gz
cd texinfopublisher-1.1
./configure
```

The configure shell script will give system specific instructions on package installation depending on your system. This is *not* a autotools package.

2.3 Configuration issues

Texinfo Publisher will work with recent versions of `texi2any`. Texi2any (GNU texinfo) 5.2 or greater is recommended. To find out which version of `texi2any` your system is running type

```
texi2any --version
```

If your system is running a older version you can install the latest version. See [[Texi2any Installation](#)], [page 21](#), for installation instructions.

See `README.testing` in the tar package for information on systems Texinfo Publisher has been tested on.

3 Compiling and viewing content

3.1 Compiling content

In the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/` type the GNU / Linux command

```
make
```

The `Makefile` will execute and process the file `Texinfo Website.texi`. The following files will build.

`'index.html'`

This file has relative links to the `.pdf`, `.txt`, `.epub` and `.zip` files. Other associated HTML files may appear.

`'indexNoSplit.html'`

This file has relative links to the `.pdf`, `.txt`, `.epub` and `.zip` files. Content is one large HTML page.

`'Website_frame.html'`

Framed version of `index.html`

`'Website.pdf'`

PDF of website content.

`'Website.txt'`

Text version of website content.

`'Website.epub'`

EPUB book of website content. This will only be created if your system has the package `dbtoepub` installed.

`'Website.dbk'`

DocBook version of website content.

`'Website.zip'`

Zip file of all HTML, PDF, DocBook, Text, and EPUB files. All content can be regenerated from this zip file distribution.

`'Website.tar.gz'`

Compressed source tar file of all content including `Makefile`, `configure` file and build scripts. All content can be regenerated from this tar file distribution.

The HTML always has links to the non-HTML output formats. Info, XML, PostScript, TeX DVI and DjVu output formats are not created by default. These formats can be added with command line options to `make`.

3.2 Viewing content

To view content run the following command depending on which system or desktop you are running.

Command	System
<code>firefox index.html</code>	Unix/Linux

nautilus .	GNOME Desktop
kde-open index.html	KDE
explorer .	Windows / Cygwin
explorer index.html	Windows / Cygwin

From the main HTML page, `index.html`, you will see links labeled

- PDF version of this website
- HTML version of this website
- Framed HTML version of this website
- Single-page HTML version of this website
- Text version of this website
- Plain text version of this website
- Split text version of this website
- Split plain text version of this website
- EPUB version of this website
- HTML zip package of this website
- Gzipped tar source of this website

Click on these links to view the formats. Content between all formats is matching.

HTML or split HTML indicates Texinfo source is compiled to multiple HTML pages. Single-page (non-split) HTML indicates Texinfo source is compiled to one large HTML page.

3.3 More building options

`'make pdf'` Builds PDF file `Website.pdf`

`'make djvu'`
Builds DjVu file `Website.djvu`

`'make docbook'`
Builds DocBook file `Website.dbk`

`'make xml'` Builds XML file `Website.xml`

`'make epub'`
Builds EPUB file `Website.epub`

`'make frames'`
Builds HTML with frames file `Website_frame.html`

`'make html2'`
Builds `index.html` and associated HTML files with the command `xmlto`. This HTML output is a different style from the HTML generated from `'make'` or `'make all'`.

`'make pdf2'`
Builds `Website.pdf` with the command `dblatex`. This PDF is different style from the PDF generated from `'make'`, `'make all'` or `'make pdf'`.

- `'make dvi'` Builds Device independent file format (DVI) file Website.dvi. All .png, .jpg and .gif images are automatically converted to .eps format in the directory `images/`.
- `'make ps'` Builds PostScript file Website.ps. All .png, .jpg and .gif images are automatically converted to the .eps format in the directory `images/`.
- `'make text'`
This will build a text file with no headers Website.txt. Images are converted to ASCII.
- `'make plaintext'`
This will build a text file with no headers Website.txt Images are *not* converted to ASCII.
- `'make info'`
This will build the Info file Website.info
- `'make htmlhelp'`
This will create the file Website.hhp which can be made into a Microsoft HTML Helper file (.chm) with the Microsoft utility hhc.exe. Microsoft HTML Helper files (.chm) only run under the Microsoft Windows operating system.
- `'make zip'` Creates a .zip file distribution including **Makefile** and build scripts. All content can be regenerated from this tar file.
- `'make clean'`
Clean all compiled content. The source files of the content will not be deleted.
- `'make distclean'`
Same as `make clean` but all files in `bak/` and `images/bak` directories are deleted.
- `'make distclean ; make dist'`
Creates a compressed source tar file of all content including **Makefile** and build scripts. All content can be regenerated from this tar file.
- `'make CSS=css/janix-texinfo.css'`
Generate HTML using the Cascading Style Sheet `css/janix-texinfo.css`.
- `'make CSS=css/bright-colors.css'`
Generate HTML using the Cascading Style Sheet `css/bright-colors.css`.
- `'make help'`
lists all make options.

3.4 make arguments to control output formats

Texinfo Publisher's **Makefile** uses the variable `TEXI2DVI_FLAGS` to control which output formats are created. `TEXI2DVI_FLAGS` also controls links in the `index.html` and `indexNoSplit.html` to the output formats. The values of

`SPLIT, NOSPLIT, PDF, DJVU, TEXT, ZIP, XML, DOCBOOK, EPUB, POSTSCRIPT, DVI, INFO`

can be defined '-D' in the variable `TEXI2DVI_FLAGS`. Causing the associated output to be created. Customization can be made by defining different values in `TEXI2DVI_FLAGS`. The variable `TEXI2DVI_FLAGS` can be customized on the command line. See the following examples.

```
'make clean; make TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=''
    Do nothing.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT'
    Generate index.html

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D NOSPLIT'
    Generate index.html and indexNoSplit.html

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D NOSPLIT -D ZIP'
    Generate index.html, indexNoSplit.html and Zip file content.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D NOSPLIT -D PDF'
    Generate index.html, indexNoSplit.html and PDF.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D NOSPLIT -D PDF -D DJVU'
    Generate index.html, indexNoSplit.html, PDF and DjVu.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D NOSPLIT -D PDF -D EPUB'
    Generate index.html, indexNoSplit.html, PDF and EPUB.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D POSTSCRIPT -DVI'
    Generate index.html, PostScript and TEX DVI.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D PDF'
    Generate index.html and PDF.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D EPUB'
    Generate index.html and EPUB.

'make clean; make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D PDF -D EPUB'
    Generate index.html, PDF and EPUB.
```

HTML output always has links to non-HTML formats. `make` and `make all` are equivalent to `make 'TEXI2DVI_FLAGS=-D SPLIT -D NOSPLIT -D PDF -D TEXT -D EPUB -D ZIP'`.

The variable `TEXI2DVI_FLAGS` can also be customized by editing the `Makefile`.

4 Learning GNU Texinfo

4.1 GNU Texinfo web resources

You will have to learn a little GNU Texinfo. See the [GNU Texinfo Manual](#) and the [GNU Texinfo Reference Card](#). Don't be alarmed at the size of the GNU Texinfo Manual. Few Texinfo commands are needed to have great looking multi-format content.

4.2 Basic changes

Inside the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/` you will see a file `Website.texi`. This is the source file that is compiled when the command `make` is run. The result of the compilation is the building of your content. Change your working directory to `texinfopublisher-1.1/` and type

```
make
```

You have compiled a basic template with examples. The `Makefile` is verbose and will give instructions to view the resulting output formats.

Using your favorite editor (`vi`, `emacs`, `gedit`, `kate`, `notepad`) edit

```
texinfopublisher-1.1/Website.texi
```

Trying adding simple text to any of the nodes/sections and running `make` to re-compile from the command line. View the resulting output to confirm the changes.

4.3 GNU Texinfo commands

4.3.1 @node

Create new nodes (chapters) with the `@node` command followed with a `@chapter` command. All nodes names *must* also be declared between the `@menu` and `@end menu` section of the `.texi` file.

Based on *all* the references to “Chapter 9” in `texinfopublisher-1.1/Website.texi` think of what modifications would have to be made to the file to create a “Chapter 10”.

Try creating a “Chapter 10”. Try creating a chapter named “Information”.

4.3.2 @section / @subsection / @subsubsection

Content between `@node` commands such as text between “`@node Chapter 1`” and “`@node Chapter 2`” in `texinfopublisher-1.1/Website.texi` can be broken down into sections, subsections and subsubsections.

Try adding text content to sections / subsections and subsubsections. Try adding more sections. Add text like the following

```
@section Another section example
```

4.3.3 @

The at sign @ is a special character that starts all Texinfo commands. To generate an at sign @ character in Texinfo two @@ characters must be entered in the source .texi file. The email address anthony_bradford@yahoo.com will have to be written as anthony_bradford@@yahoo.com in a .texi file.

The { and } characters also have to be preceded with an at sign @. Use @{ to generate { and @} to generate }.

4.3.4 @c

The @c Texinfo command generates a comment. This would be a comment in a Texinfo file.

```
@c This is a comment.
```

4.3.5 @*

The @* command creates a line break.

Try adding some line breaks between sentences.

4.3.6 @b

Write in **bold** text by using the @b command. If you write

```
@b{This will produce bold text}.
```

You will get

```
This will produce bold text.
```

4.3.7 @i

Write in *italics* by using the @i command. If you write

```
@i{This will produce italics text}.
```

You will get

```
This will produce italics text.
```

4.3.8 @sansserif

Write in sans serif font by using the @sansserif command. If you write

```
@sansserif{This will produce sans serif}.
```

You will get

```
This will produce sans serif.
```

4.3.9 @url

@url produces a hypertext URL link

```
@url{http://fsf.org} produces http://fsf.org.
```

```
@url{http://fsf.org,The Free Software Foundation} produces The Free Software Foundation.
```

4.3.10 @email

@email produces a hypertext mailto: email address. Remember to generate an at sign @ two are needed @@.

@email{anthony_bradford@@yahoo.com} produces anthony_bradford@yahoo.com.

@email{anthony_bradford@@yahoo.com,Anthony Bradford} produces [Anthony Bradford](mailto:anthony_bradford@yahoo.com).

Note that anthony_bradford@@yahoo.com produces anthony_bradford@yahoo.com, which is a email address with no hyperlink properties.

4.3.11 @example / @smallexample

```
@example
This is example text
@end example
```

Produces

```
    This is example text.
```

```
@smallexample
This is small example text.
@end smallexample
```

Produces

```
    This is small example text.
```

4.3.12 @itemize

```
@itemize
@item one
@item two
@item three
@item four
@end itemize
```

Will produce

- one
- two
- three
- four

See the [GNU Texinfo Manual](#) for other list and table commands such as @enumerate, @table and @multitable. The GNU Texinfo Manual has many examples.

4.3.13 @image

Keep all images in the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/images/`. Image file name extensions (`.jpg`, `.png`, `.eps`) should always be kept lowercase. The `images/` directory is never cleaned by `make clean`. The command

```
@image{images/open_book_blue,,80pt,Picture of a open book,png}
```

inserts the image `texinfopublisher-1.1/images/open_book_blue.png` into your content. Producing



Use the `@center` command to center the image

```
@center @image{images/open_book_blue,,80pt,Picture of a open book,png}
```

Produces



The argument “80pt” is the image point scaling. This is impacting to PDF/DVI/PostScript output but not impacting to HTML/EPUB output. The following examples are scaled larger in the PDF/DVI/PostScript content but are the same size in the HTML/EPUB content. Switch to other content formats by clicking [here](#).

```
@image{images/open_book_blue,,120pt,Picture of a open book,png}
```

Produces



```
@image{images/open_book_blue,,150pt,Picture of a open book,png}
```

Produces



```
@image{images/open_book_blue,,180pt,Picture of a open book,png}
```

Produces



4.3.14 @cindex

Index items using the @cindex command.

```
@cindex blueberry
```

Will place the word blueberry in the ending index of this document. See [Concept index], page 31, and look for blueberry.

4.3.15 @paragraphindent

To turn off automatic paragraph indenting use the command

```
@paragraphindent none
```

Place this command towards the top the of Website.texi file. This manual was written with paragraph indenting turned off.

4.3.16 @cartouche

```
@cartouche
```

This is a test.

```
@end cartouche
```

Produces text in a box.

This is a test.

@cartouche is *not* translated into the EPUB book format.

5 Output formats

All output formats should be inspected.

5.1 HTML

GNU Texinfo generates high quality HTML. HTML images are *not* scaled with the `@image` command. See [\[Image re-sizing\]](#), [page 17](#), to re-size images. Text exceeding page width is not a concern in HTML. The files `index.html` and `indexNoSplit.html` will have links to other content output formats due to the framework of the Texinfo Publisher.

5.2 PDF

5.2.1 PDF restrictions

GNU Texinfo generates high quality PDFs, but the PDF format is restrictive. PDFs have limited page width. Text or images can exceed a PDFs page width. HTML output can be problem free while there are issues with the PDF output. If text runs over a PDFs page width force a newline via the `@*` command. Be careful of the `@image` command. A large image can exceed a PDFs page width. Adjust the images point scale to a lower value until the image fits within the PDF page.

See [\[Images\]](#), [page 11](#), for more information on images.

5.2.2 Viewing PDFs

The GNOME document viewer `evince` can be used to view PDFs.

5.3 EPUB

EPUB (.epub) is not generated directly from GNU Texinfo. Texinfo is converted into DocBook via `makeinfo/texi2any`, then converted into EPUB via `dbtoepub`. Texinfo not generating EPUB directly is considered a [bug](#).

5.3.1 EPUB line break issues

The `@*` commands are not passed to EPUB output causing some text not to have line breaks. One solution is to globally replace all references of `@*` to the next 4 lines:

```
@*
@ifdocbook

@end ifdocbook
```

5.3.2 EPUB double index issues

In the table of contents two link references to the ending index can be generated with some versions of Texinfo. The program, [Sigil - The EPUB Editor](#), can be used to remove one of the index references.

Sigil can be installed on yum based systems with the command

```
sudo yum install sigil
```

5.3.3 Viewing the EPUB book format

The EPUB book format can be viewed with the programs `sigil` and `okular`. `okular` may also need the `okular-extra-backends` package installed.

5.4 PostScript and DVI

PostScript (`.ps`) and the DVI output formats (`.dvi`) both need images to be stored in the Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) format. Images should be stored in the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/images/`. To convert images to the EPS format try the following

```
'make jpg2eps'
```

Converts the JPG format to the EPS format.

```
'make png2eps'
```

Converts the PNG format to the EPS format.

```
'make gif2eps'
```

Converts the GIF format to the EPS format.

The commands `make dvi` and `make ps` both automatically run `jpg2eps`, `png2eps` and `gif2eps`.

See [\[Image converting\]](#), page 17, for more information on converting images.

5.5 Zip file

Un-zip the `Website.zip` into any public_html web server space. `Website.zip` can be unzipped to a directory below public_html but you must establish a link to the content.

5.6 Microsoft HTML Helper file

Microsoft HTML Helper (`.chm`) is not generated directly from Texinfo. Texinfo is converted into DocBook via `makeinfo/texi2any`, then converted into Microsoft HTML Helper via `a2x` and `hhc.exe`. With some versions of Texinfo the `@*` commands are not passed to Microsoft HTML Helper files causing some text not to have line breaks. One solution is to globally replace all references of `@*` to the next 4 lines:

```
@*
```

```
@ifdocbook
```

```
@end ifdocbook
```

Microsoft HTML Helper files (`.chm`) only run under the Microsoft Windows operating system and cannot be run from network drives.

5.7 Plain text

GNU Texinfo generates high quality plain text. Images are not passed to the plain text generated. Ensure when using the `@image` command in `.texi` sources that the `@image` argument `alttext` gives a description of the image. In the `@image` example below the `alttext` is "Picture of a open book".

```
@image{images/open_book_blue,,180pt,Picture of a open book,png}
```

In the compiled plain text output you will see

```
[Picture of a open book]
```

6 Images

6.1 Public domain image resources

Use images in your documents. If you did not create the image use a public domain image.

For a list of public domain image resources see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Public_domain_image_resources

The image of the open blue book used in this manual is from the public domain. See [\[Images\]](#), page 11.

6.2 Image re-sizing

Keep all images in the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/images/`.

If you want to re-size JPEG images for HTML display type on the command line

```
make resizejpg
```

To re-size PNG images type

```
make resizepng
```

To re-size both JPEG and PNG files

```
make resize
```

The `make resize` command makes backups of the original images in `images/bak/` directory. All images will be re-sized to 960x576, 640x480 and 320x240. These new image sizes might be better for HTML display.

6.3 Image format converting

Texinfo Publisher does batch image format conversions in the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/images/`. Images are converted to the target formats. The original image format file is left un-touched.

```
'make jpg2eps'
```

Converts JPG format to the EPS format.

```
'make png2eps'
```

Converts PNG format to the EPS format.

```
'make gif2eps'
```

Converts GIF format to the EPS format.

```
'make jpg2png'
```

Converts JPG format to the PNG format.

```
'make gif2png'
```

Converts GIF format to the PNG format.

```
'make gif2jpg'
```

Converts GIF format to the JPG format.

`'make eps2pdf'`

Converts EPS format to the PDF format.

`'make jpg2txt'`

Converts JPG to ASCII text file using `jp2a`.

`'make png2txt'`

Converts PNG to ASCII text file using `jp2a`.

7 Language analysis

7.1 Spell checking

To spell check content type on the command line

```
make spelling
```

The GNU **aspell** interactive spell checker will be run on your .texi content. If **aspell** flags words such as “HTML”, “EPUB”, “DVI” as spelled wrong, use the “a) Add” feature so these words are not flagged on the next run.

For more information on **aspell** type **man aspell** on the command line.

7.2 Diction analysis

To diction analyze content type on the command line

```
make diction
```

The GNU **diction** analyzer will be run on your text output. GNU **diction** prints wordy and commonly misused phrases in sentences.

For more information on **diction** type **man diction** on the command line.

7.3 Style analysis

To style analyze content type on the command line

```
make style
```

The GNU **style** analyzer will be run on your text output. Your content will be analyzed for readability grades, sentence info, word usage and sentence beginnings.

For more information on **style** type **man style** on the command line.

8 Broken link checking

To find broken links in HTML output run the command

```
make linkchecker
```

A file `linkchecker-out.html` will be created. This file gives a report on bad links. View this file by typing `firefox linkchecker-out.html` on the command line.

9 Misc

9.1 Renaming the prefix “Website”

The prefix file name 'Website' is set in several places. This prefix controls the name of output files such as `Website.pdf`, `Website.epub`, `Website.dbk` and `Website.txt`. You may want to change it to another name.

Edit the `Makefile` variable 'Manual = Website' to something like 'Manual = YourName'. Rename the `Website.texi` on the command line with 'mv Website.texi YourName.texi'. Change the '@set Manual Website' inside the `.texi` file to '@set Manual YourName'. This will change the prefix file name 'Website' to YourName. On the command line run `make` to test building the new outputs. The system will generate the files `YourName.pdf`, `YourName.epub`, `Website.dbk` and `YourName.txt`.

If the `Makefile` becomes corrupt, dated backups can be found the directory `texinfopublisher-1.1/bak/`.

9.2 texinfopublisher-1.1/files directory

The `files/` directory can be used for miscellaneous files associated with your content. The use of this directory will reduce clutter. The `files/` directory is never cleaned by `make clean`.

9.3 Favicon

A favicon (shortcut icon, Web site icon, tab icon or bookmark icon) is provided as `texinfopublisher-1.1/favicon.ico`. Feel free to use or create your own favicon.

9.4 Automatic backups

Every time the command `make` is run the `texinfopublisher-1.1/bak/` directory is populated with a copy of `Website.texi` with the date appended. The format of the date is year, month and day (YYYYMMDD). Therefore a backup created on Jan 8th 2014 will create the file `bak/Website.texi.20140108`. This backup file can be used if the `Website.texi` gets corrupted.

9.5 Installing texi2any

If your system lacks `texi2any` or is running a version prior to 5.2 install the latest version from <http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/texinfo/>. Download the file most recent tar.gz file and do the following

```
tar xfz texinfo-5.2.tar.gz
cd texinfo-5.2
./configure
make
sudo make install
```

Confirm installation by typing

```
texi2any --version
```

9.6 Compiling Texinfo Publisher documentation

This Texinfo Publisher manual is written in GNU Texinfo. Inside the directory of `texinfopublisher-1.1/doc/` see a file `TexinfoPublisher.texi`. This is the source file that is compiled when the command `make` is run. The result of the compilation is the building of this Texinfo Publisher Manual (the manual that you are reading now). Change your working directory to `texinfopublisher-1.1/doc/` and type

```
make
```

This will compile the documentation into many formats.

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