

# GNU Texinfo Reference Card

(for Texinfo version 4.13+)

<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
@setfilename info-file-name
@settitle name-of-manual
```

...the contents of the Texinfo document follow, 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* Provide a name to be used for the output files. This command is essential for T<sub>E</sub>X formatting as well, even though it produces no output. Should be the first command in the input.

**@settitle** *title* Specify document *title*.

**@copying** Specify copyright and licensing text. Pair with **@end copying**.

**@insertcopying** Insert text defined by **@copying**.

#### *Internationalization*

**@documentencoding** *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, ...

**@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.

#### *Info directory specifications*

**@dircategory** *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.

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

#### *HTML document description*

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

#### *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}* In a printed manual, print *text* in a larger than normal font. Ignored in Info.

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

**@title** *title* Within **@titlepage**, display *title* appropriately.

**@subtitle** *subtitle* Within **@titlepage**, display *subtitle*.

**@author** *author* Within **@titlepage**, display *author*.

#### *Tables of contents*

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

**@summarycontents** Synonym for **@shortcontents**.

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

**@setcontentsaftertitlepage** Put the table of contents after the ‘**@end titlepage**’ even if the **@contents** is at the end.

**@setshortcontentsaftertitlepage** Place the short table of contents after the ‘**@end titlepage**’ command even if the **@shortcontents** command is at the end.

## Nodes

**@node** *name, next, previous, up* Begin a new node. The *next*, *previous*, and *up* pointers are usually omitted in a normally-structured document.

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

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

**@nvalidate** Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with T<sub>E</sub>X. Use before **@setfilename**.

## Chapter structuring

**@lowersections** 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.

#### *Numbered, included in contents*

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

**@centerchap** *title* Like **@chapter**, with chapter title centered.

#### *Context-dependent, included in contents*

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

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

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

#### *Unnumbered, included in contents*

**@unnumbered** *title* Begin an unnumbered chapter.

**@unnumberedsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered section.

**@unnumberedsubsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered subsection.

**@unnumberedsubsubsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

#### *Lettered and numbered, included in contents*

**@appendix** *title* Begin an appendix.

**@appendixsec** *title* Begin an appendix section within an appendix; **@appendixsection** is a synonym.

**@appendixsubsec** *title* Begin an appendix subsection; **@appendixsubsection** is a synonym.

**@appendixsubsubsec** *title* Begin an appendix subsubsection; **@appendixsubsubsubsection** is a synonym.

#### *Unnumbered, not in contents, no new page*

**@chapheading** *title* Print an unnumbered chapter-like heading.

**@majorheading** *title* Like **@chapheading**, but generate additional vertical whitespace before the heading.

**@heading** *title* Print an unnumbered section-like heading.

**@subheading** *title* Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading.

**@subsubheading** *title* Print an unnumbered subsubsection-like heading.

## Menus

**@menu** Mark the beginning of a menu of nodes in Info. No effect in a printed manual. Pair with **@end menu**.

**@detailmenu** Mark the (optional) detailed node listing in a master menu.

## Cross references

#### *Within the Info system*

**@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.

**@pxref** *{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.

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

**@xrefautomaticsectiontitle** *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. **@uref** is a synonym.

**@cite** *{title}* Indicate the name of a book or other reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

## Marking words and phrases

#### *Markup for regular text*

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

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

**@var** *{metasyntactic-variable}* Indicate a meta variable (a name that stands for another piece of text).

**@dfn** *{term}* Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.

**@acronym** *{acronym}* Indicate an acronym written in all capital letters, such as ‘NASA’.

**@abbr** *{abbreviation}* Indicate a general abbreviation, such as ‘Comput.’

#### *Markup for literal text*

**@code** *{sample-code}* Indicate an expression, a syntactically complete token, or a program name. Unquoted in Info output.

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

**@command** *{command-name}* Indicate a system command name, such as **ls**.

**@env** {environment-variable} Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.

**@option** {option-name} Indicate a command-line option, such as -v and --help.

**@kbd** {keyboard-characters} Indicate characters of input to be typed by users.

**@key** {key-name} Indicate the name of a key on a keyboard.

**@email** {address, [displayed-text]} Indicate an email address.

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

**@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{|@ @|}**.

Explicit font selection

**@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.

**@r** {text} Set *text* in the regular roman font.

**@i** {text} Set *text* in an italic font.

**@slanted** {text} Set *text* in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.

**@b** {text} Set *text* in a bold font.

**@sansserif** {text} Set *text* in a sans serif font if possible.

**@t** {text} Set *text* in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

Quotation and example environments

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

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

**@indent** Insert normal paragraph indentation.

**@exdent line-of-text** Output *line-of-text* without any indentation.

**@cartouche** Highlight an example or quotation by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with **@end cartouche**. No effect in Info.

Displays in regular text fonts

**@format** Begin formatted text: do not fill text; retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with **@end format**.

**@smallformat** Like **@format**, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with **@end smallformat**.

**@display** Begin displayed text: do not fill, and indent text; retain normal text font. Pair with **@end display**.

**@smalldisplay** Like **@display**, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with **@end smalldisplay**.

**@flushleft** Left justify lines: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with **@end flushleft**.

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

**@quotation** Narrow both margins to indicate text that is quoted from another work; do normal line breaking and retain normal font. Takes optional argument of prefix text. Pair with **@end quotation**.

**@raggedright** Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged: fill text, retain normal text font. Pair with **@end raggedright**.

**@smallquotation** Like **@quotation**, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with **@end quotation**.

Displays using fixed-width fonts

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

**@smallexample** Like **@example**, but where possible, print text in a smaller font. Pair with **@end smallexample**.

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

**@smalllisp** Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same effects as **@smallexample**. Pair with **@end smalllisp**.

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

**@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 **@end table**.

**@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.

**@item** Begin an item for the list and table commands.

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

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

**@headitemfont {text}** Set *text* in the heading row font.

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

Floating displays

**@float** Environment within which floating material is defined. Pair with **@end float**.

**@listoffloats** Produce 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}** Produce a footnote: *text-of-footnote* is printed at the bottom of the page by T<sub>E</sub>X, while Info and others may format at either (by default) the end of the current node, or in a separate node.

**@footnotestyle style** Specify footnote style: ‘end’ or ‘separate’.

Indices

**@cindex entry** Add entry to the index of concepts.

**@findex entry** Add entry to the index of functions.

**@vindex entry** Add entry to the index of variables.

**@kindex entry** Add entry to the index of keys.

**@pindex entry** Add entry to the index of programs.

**@tindex entry** Add entry to the index of data types.

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

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

**@syncodeindex from-index to-index** Merge the contents of *from-index* into *to-index*, formatting the entries in *from-index* with **@code**.

**@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).

Insertions within a paragraph

Characters special to Texinfo

**@@** Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

**@{** Produce a left brace, ‘{’.

**@}** Produce a right brace, ‘}’.

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

**@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.

**@.** Produce a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an end-of-sentence capital letter.

**@?** Produce a question mark that ends a sentence.

**@!** Produce an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

**@dmn {dimension}** Format a unit of measure, as in ‘12pt’. Causes T<sub>E</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**.

**@" c** Generate an umlaut, ö.

**@' c** Generate an acute accent, ó.

**@, c** Generate a cedilla accent, ç.

**@= c** Generate a macron accent, ô.

**@^ c** Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ô.

**@‘ c** Generate a grave accent, ó.

**@~ c** Generate a tilde accent, ô.

**@dotaccent c** Generate a dot (over) accent, ô.

**@H c** Generate a long Hungarian umlaut accent, ő.

**@ogonek c** Generate an ogonek diacritic, ą.

**@ringaccent c** Generate a ring accent, ô.

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

**@u c** Generate a breve accent, ô.

**@ubaraccent c** Generate an underbar accent, o.

`\odotaccent c` Generate an underdot accent,  $\dot{o}$ .  
`\vc` Generate a check (hacek) accent,  $\check{o}$ .

*Non-English characters*

`\AA {}`, `\aa {}` Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.  
`\AE {}`, `\ae {}` Generate uppercase Æ and lowercase æ.  
`\DH {}`, `\dh {}` Generate uppercase Ð and lowercase ð.  
`\L {}`, `\l {}` Generate uppercase L and lowercase l.  
`\O {}`, `\o {}` Generate uppercase Ø and lowercase ø.  
`\OE {}`, `\oe {}` Generate uppercase Œ and lowercase œ.  
`\TH {}`, `\th {}` Generate uppercase Þ and lowercase þ.  
`\dotless i|j` Generate dotless i and j.  
`\exclamdown {}` Generate an upside-down exclamation point, ¡.  
`\ordf {}`, `\ordm {}` Generate º and lowercase º.  
`\questiondown {}` Generate an upside-down question mark, ¿.  
`\ss {}` Generate the German sharp-S (es-zet) letter, ß.

*Other text characters and logos*

`\bullet {}` Produce a large round dot, • (\* in Info).  
`\dots {}` Produce an ellipsis, ‘...’.  
`\enddots {}` Produce an end-of-sentence ellipsis, ‘...’ (more following space in  $\TeX$ .)  
`\euro {}` Produce the Euro currency sign, €.   
`\pounds {}` Produce the pounds sterling currency sign, £.  
`\textdegree {}` Produce the degree symbol, °.  
`\copyright {}` Produce the copyright symbol, ©.  
`\registeredsymbol {}` Produce the registered symbol, ®.  
`\TeX {}` Produce the  $\TeX$  logo.  
`\LaTeX {}` Produce the  $\LaTeX$  logo.  
`\today {}` Produce the current date, in ‘1 Jan 2000’ style.  
`\guillemetleft {}` `\guillemetright {}` `\guillemotleft {}` `\guillemotright {}` `\guilsinglleft {}` `\guilsinglright {}` `\quotedblbase {}` `\quotedblleft {}` `\quotedblright {}` `\quoteleft {}` `\quoteright {}` `\quotesinglbase {}` Produce various quotation marks: « » « » < > „ “ ” ‘ ’ ,.

*Glyphs for code examples*

`\equiv {}` Indicate equivalence of two forms,  $\equiv$ .  
`\error {}` Indicate an error message, `\error` .  
`\expansion {}` Indicate the result of a macro expansion,  $\mapsto$ .  
`\point {}` Indicate the position of point in a buffer,  $\star$ .  
`\print {}` Indicate printed output,  $\dashv$ .  
`\result {}` Indicate the result of an expression,  $\Rightarrow$ .

*GUI sequences*

`\clicksequence {action \click{} action ...}` Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.  
`\click {}` Represent a single ‘click’ in a `\clicksequene`.  
`\clickstyle \cmd` Execute `\cmd` for each `\click`; default is `\arrow`. Empty braces usually following `\cmd` are omitted here.  
`\arrow {}` Generate a right arrow glyph,  $\rightarrow$ .

*Math*

`\math {math}` Format the given math (inline); \ becomes an escape character, and all  $\TeX$  math is available.  
`\minus {}` Produce a minus sign, ‘-’.  
`\` Inside `\math`, generate a backslash, \.  
`\geq {}` Generate a greater-than-or-equal sign,  $\geq$ .  
`\leq {}` Generate a less-than-or-equal sign,  $\leq$ .

**Making and preventing breaks**

`\*` Force a line break.  
`\/` Produces no output, but allows a line break.  
`\-` Insert a discretionary hyphenation point.  
`\hyphenation {hy-phen-a-ted words}` Explicitly define hyphenation points.  
`\tie {}` Generate a normal interword space at which a line break is not allowed.  
`\w {text}` Disallow line breaks within *text*.  
`\refill` Does nothing (previously refilled and indented the preceding paragraph for Info).

*Vertical space*

`\sp n` Skip *n* blank lines.  
`\page` Start a new page in a printed manual. Ignored in other formats.  
`\need 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.  
`\group` Disallow page breaks in following text. Pair with `\end group`. Ignored in other formats.  
`\vskip 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 ‘`\end 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.  
`\defun [x]` *name arguments* Format a description for a function; equivalent to ‘`\deffn Function ...`’.  
`\defmac [x]` *name arguments* Format a description for a macro; equivalent to ‘`\deffn Macro ...`’.  
`\defspec [x]` *name arguments* Format a description for a special form; equivalent to ‘`\deffn {Special Form} ...`’.

*Function-like definitions, typed*

`\deftypefn [x]` *category data-type name arguments* Like `\deffn`, but for typed entities.  
`\deftypefun [x]` *data-type name arguments* Like `\defun`, but for typed entities; equivalent to ‘`\deftypefn Function ...`’.

*Variable-like definitions, untyped*

`\defvr [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.  
`\defvar [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*

`\deftypevr [x]` *category data-type name* Like `\defvr`, but for typed entities.

`\deftypevar [x]` *data-type name* Like `\defvar`, but for typed entities; equivalent to ‘`\deftypevr Variable ...`’.

*Types*

`\deftp [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*

`\defop [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*.  
`\defmethod [x]` *class name arguments* Format a description for method *name*; equivalent to ‘`\defop {Method on} ...`’.  
`\defcv [x]` *category class name* Format a description for a variable associated with a class in object-oriented programming.  
`\defivar [x]` *class name* Format a description for an instance variable *name* in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘`\defcv {Instance Variable of} ...`’.

*Object-oriented entities, typed*

`\deftypeop [x]` *category class data-type name arguments* Format a description for a typed operation in object-oriented programming.  
`\deftypemethod [x]` *class data-type name arguments* Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to ‘`\deftypeop {Method on} ...`’.  
`\deftypecv [x]` *category class datatype name* Like `\defcv`, but for typed class variables.  
`\deftypeivar [x]` *class data-type name* Like `\defivar`, but for typed instance variables.

**Conditionally (in)visible text**

`\comment comment` Begin a comment in Texinfo. The rest of the line is not visible in any output.  
`\c comment` Synonym for `\comment`. DEL also starts a comment.  
`\ignore` Begin text that will not appear in any output. Pair with `\end ignore`.

*Output formats*

`\ifdocbook` Begin text to appear only in Docbook output. Pair with `\end ifdocbook`.  
`\ifhtml` Begin text to appear only in HTML output. Pair with `\end ifhtml`.  
`\ifinfo` Begin text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output. Pair with `\end ifinfo`.  
`\ifplaintext` Begin text to appear only in plain text output. Pair with `\end ifplaintext`.  
`\iftex` Begin text to appear only in the  $\TeX$  output. Pair with `\end iftex`.  
`\ifxml` Begin text that will appear only in the XML output. Pair with `\end ifxml`.  
`\ifnotdocbook` `\ifnothtml` `\ifnotplaintext` `\ifnottex` `\ifnotxml` Begin text to be ignored in one output format but not the others: `\ifnothtml` text is omitted from HTML output, etc. Pair with the corresponding `\end ifnotformat`.  
`\ifnotininfo` Like the other `\ifnot...` commands, but omit from plain text output as well as Info. Pair with `\end ifnotininfo`.

*Raw formatter text*

`\docbook` Enter Docbook completely. Pair with `\end docbook`.  
`\html` Enter HTML completely. Pair with `\end html`.

**@tex** Enter T<sub>E</sub>X completely (e.g., \ becomes an escape character). Pair with **@end tex**.  
**@xml** Enter XML completely. Pair with **@end xml**.

*Document variables*

**@set name [string]** Define the Texinfo variable *name*, optionally to the value *string*.  
**@clear name** Undefine the Texinfo variable *name*.  
**@value {name}** Insert the value of the Texinfo variable *name*.  
**@ifset name** If the Texinfo variable *name* is set, format the following text. Pair with **@end ifset**.  
**@ifclear flag** If the Texinfo variable *name* is not set, format the following text. Pair with **@end ifclear**.

**Defining new Texinfo commands**

**@alias new=existing** Make the command **@new** a synonym for the existing command **@existing**.  
**@macro macroname {params}** Define a new Texinfo command **@macroname**. Pair with **@end macro**.  
**@unmacro macroname** Undefine **@macroname** if it is defined.  
**@definfoenclose newcmd, before, after** Can only be used within **@ifinfo**; create a new command that encloses its argument in the *before* and *after* strings.

**File inclusion**

**@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 T<sub>E</sub>X**

**@allowcodebreaks true|false** Control breaks at - and \_ in T<sub>E</sub>X; default true.  
**@finalout** Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in T<sub>E</sub>X output.  
**@fonttextsize 10|11** Change size of main body font in T<sub>E</sub>X.

*Paper sizes*

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11in.  
**@smallbook** Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.  
**@afourpaper, @afivepaper** Format for A4 and A5 paper sizes.  
**@afourlatex** Variant for A4 with more whitespace.  
**@afourwide** Format for A4 in landscape.  
**@pagesizes [width][, height]** Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, *width* by *height*.

*Page headers and footers*

**@oddfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]**  
**@oddheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]** Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.  
**@evenfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]**  
**@evenheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]** Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.  
**@everyfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]**  
**@everyheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]** Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.

**@thischapter, @thischaptername, @thischapternum, @thisfile, @thispage, @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 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 settings from the Texinfo document, thus allowing users to easily override the defaults when processing the document according to their desires.  
**@codequoteundirected 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.  
**@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.

**Editing Texinfo sources in Emacs**

The Texinfo major mode in GNU Emacs is for editing Texinfo source files. To enter Texinfo mode, visit a source file with one of the supported extensions. This list of mode commands is from Emacs 22.1.

<b>texinfo-show-structure</b>	C-c C-s
<b>up-list</b>	C-c ]
<b>up-list</b>	C-c }
<b>texinfo-insert-quote</b>	"
<b>texinfo-insert-@item</b>	M-RET
<b>texinfo-insert-block</b>	C-c C-o
<b>texinfo-insert-braces</b>	C-c {
<b>texinfo-start-menu-description</b>	C-c C-c C-d
<b>texinfo-insert-@emph</b>	C-c C-c C-e
<b>texinfo-insert-@strong</b>	C-c C-c C-s
<b>texinfo-insert-@code</b>	C-c C-c c
<b>texinfo-insert-@dfn</b>	C-c C-c d
<b>texinfo-insert-@end</b>	C-c C-c e
<b>texinfo-insert-@file</b>	C-c C-c f
<b>texinfo-insert-@item</b>	C-c C-c i
<b>texinfo-insert-@kbd</b>	C-c C-c k
<b>texinfo-insert-@email</b>	C-c C-c m
<b>texinfo-insert-@node</b>	C-c C-c n
<b>texinfo-insert-@noindent</b>	C-c C-c o
<b>texinfo-insert-@quotation</b>	C-c C-c q
<b>texinfo-insert-@samp</b>	C-c C-c s
<b>texinfo-insert-@table</b>	C-c C-c t
<b>texinfo-insert-@uref</b>	C-c C-c u
<b>texinfo-insert-@var</b>	C-c C-c v
<b>texinfo-insert-@example</b>	C-c C-c x
<b>texinfo-all-menus-update</b>	C-c C-u C-a
<b>texinfo-every-node-update</b>	C-c C-u C-e
<b>texinfo-make-menu</b>	C-c C-u RET
<b>texinfo-update-node</b>	C-c C-u C-n
<b>texinfo-master-menu</b>	C-c C-u m
<b>texinfo-format-buffer</b>	C-c C-e C-b
<b>texinfo-format-region</b>	C-c C-e C-r
<b>makeinfo-buffer</b>	C-c RET C-b
<b>kill-compilation</b>	C-c RET C-k
<b>makeinfo-recenter-compilation-buffer</b>	C-c RET C-l
<b>makeinfo-region</b>	C-c RET C-r
<b>ispell-complete-word</b>	M-TAB
<b>texinfo-tex-buffer</b>	C-c C-t C-b
<b>texinfo-delete-from-print-queue</b>	C-c C-t C-d
<b>texinfo-texindex</b>	C-c C-t TAB
<b>tex-kill-job</b>	C-c C-t C-k
<b>tex-recenter-output-buffer</b>	C-c C-t C-l
<b>texinfo-tex-print</b>	C-c C-t C-p
<b>tex-show-print-queue</b>	C-c C-t C-q
<b>texinfo-tex-region</b>	C-c C-t C-r
<b>texinfo-tex-view</b>	C-c C-t C-v
<b>texinfo-quit-job</b>	C-c C-t C-x

## 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 are for standalone Info, but most work in Emacs Info as well.

<b>q</b>	Quit Info altogether.
<b>H</b>	Invoke the Info tutorial.
<b>Up</b>	Move up one line.
<b>Down</b>	Move down one line.
<b>DEL</b>	Scroll backward one screenful.
<b>SPC</b>	Scroll forward one screenful.
<b>Home</b>	Go to the beginning of this node.
<b>End</b>	Go to the end of this node.
<b>TAB</b>	Skip to the next hypertext link.
<b>RET</b>	Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
<b>l</b>	Go back to the last node seen in this window.
<b>[</b>	Go to the previous node in the document.
<b>]</b>	Go to the next node in the document.
<b>p</b>	Go to the previous node on this level.
<b>n</b>	Go to the next node on this level.
<b>u</b>	Go up one level.
<b>t</b>	Go to the top node of this document.
<b>d</b>	Go to the main ‘directory’ node.
<b>1...9</b>	Pick the first...ninth item in this node’s menu.
<b>0</b>	Pick the last item in this node’s menu.
<b>m</b>	Pick a menu item specified by name.
<b>r</b>	Follow a cross reference specified by name.
<b>g</b>	Go to a node specified by name.
<b>s</b>	Search forward for a specified string.
<b>{</b>	Search for previous occurrence.
<b>}</b>	Search for next occurrence.
<b>i</b>	Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
<b>C-g</b>	Cancel the current operation.

The Texinfo reference manual is available via **info texinfo** (and at <http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/manual>).

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for Texinfo version 4.13+, 2011  
by Robert D. Solimeno

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