# 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 Osettitle name-of-manual

... the contents of the Texinfo document follow, ending with:

# 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. This command is essential for TEX formatting as well, even though it produces no output. Should be the first command in the input.

Osettitle title Specify document title.

#### 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, ...

 $\texttt{Odocumentlanguage}\ LL[\_CC]$  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.

## 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 @appendixsection is a synonym. 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

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

@summarvcontents Synonym for @shortcontents.

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

Osetcontentsaftertitlepage Put the table of contents after the 'Qend titlepage' even if the Qcontents is at the end.

Osetshortcontentsaftertitlepage Place the short table of contents after the 'Qend titlepage' command even if the Oshortcontents command is at the end.

## Nodes

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

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 Onode and Otop lines, are normally enclosed with @ifnottex ... @end ifnottex.

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

Cnovalidate 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.

#### 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 @section.

#### Unnumbered, included in contents

Cunnumbered title Begin an unnumbered chapter.

Cunnumberedsec title Begin an unnumbered section.

Qunnumberedsubsec title Begin an unnumbered subsection.

Cunnumbered subsubsection an unnumbered subsubsection.

# Lettered and numbered, included in contents

Cappendix title Begin an appendix.

Cappendixsec title Begin an appendix section within an appendix;

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

Cmenu 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

@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.

Opxref {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.

## Outside of Info

Ourl {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 words and phrases

Markup for regular text

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.

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

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

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

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

@command {command-name} Indicate a system command name, such as 1s.

Qeny {environment-variable} Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.

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

Okbd {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.

Osamp {text} Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general. Quoted in Info output.

Overb {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

Osc {text} Set text in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info.

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

Qi {text} Set text in an italic font.

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

 $\mathfrak{Qb} \{ text \}$  Set text in a bold font.

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

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

## Quotation and example environments

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

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

@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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oquotation 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 Qend quotation.

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

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

### Displays using fixed-width fonts

Cexample Begin an example. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. Pair with Qend example.

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

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

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

Overbatim 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.

Otable 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.

Oftable formatting-command Like Otable, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

Ovtable formatting-command Like Otable, but automatically enter each first column entry in the variable index.

@multitable column-width-spec Begin multi-column table; start rows with Citem or Cheaditem. Pair with Cend multitable.

Otab Separate columns in a row of a multitable.

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

Citemx Used only with Ctable. Like Citem 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.

Cheaditem Used only for multitables. Like Citem, but indicates a heading row.

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

## Floating displays

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

Clistoffloats Produce a list of floats for a given float type. Ocaption Define the full caption for a Ofloat anywhere in the float environment.

**Qshortcaption** Define the short caption for a **Qfloat**, used in the **Q=** c Generate a macron accent,  $\bar{o}$ . list of floats.

Cimage {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.

Of cotnotestyle 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.

Ovindex entry Add entry to the index of variables.

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.

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

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

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

Osynindex from-index to-index Merge the contents of from-index into to-index; no special formatting.

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

## Insertions within a paragraph

Characters special to Texinfo

**00** Insert an at sign, '@'.

**Q**{ 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.

Owhitespace An O followed by a space, tab, or newline produces a normal, stretchable, interword space.

## Spacing refinements

- **Q:** Tell T<sub>F</sub>X to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as TEX normally would.
- **©.** Produce a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an end-of-sentence capital letter.
- **Q?** Produce a question mark that ends a sentence.
- **Q!** Produce an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

Odmn {dimension} Format a unit of measure, as in '12 pt'. Causes TEX 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 circumflex (hat) accent, ô.

© c Generate a grave accent, ó.

**©** c Generate a tilde accent,  $\tilde{0}$ .

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.

Ov C Generate a check (hacek) accent, ŏ.

### $Non ext{-}English\ characters$

QAA {}, Qaa {} Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.

QAE  $\{\}$ , Qae  $\{\}$  Generate uppercase E and lowercase E.

QL {}, Ql {} Generate uppercase L and lowercase l.

**QO** {}, **Qo** {} Generate uppercase Ø and lowercase Ø.

QOE {}, Qoe {} Generate uppercase Œ and lowercase œ. Qexclamdown {} Generate an upside-down exclamation point, i. Qquestiondown {} Generate an upside-down question mark,  $\dot{\iota}$ . Qss {} Generate the German sharp-S (es-zet) letter,  $\beta$ .

Other text characters and logos

Odots {} Produce an ellipsis, '...'.

<code>@enddots</code> {} Produce an end-of-sentence ellipsis, '...' (more following space in  $T_FX$ .)

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

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

 ${\tt @pounds}$  {} Produce the pounds sterling currency sign,  $\pounds.$ 

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

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

 ${\tt @registered.symbol.} \ {\tt ?R}.$ 

OTeX {} 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

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

@error {} Indicate an error message, error .

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

 $\mathtt{@point} \ \{\} \ \mathrm{Indicate} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{position} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{point} \ \mathrm{in} \ \mathrm{a} \ \mathrm{buffer}, \ \star.$ 

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

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

#### GUI sequences

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

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

Oclickstyle Ocmd Execute Ocmd for each Oclick; default is Oarrow. Empty braces usually following Ocmd are omitted here. Oarrow {} Generate a right arrow glyph,  $\rightarrow$ .

#### Math

 $\mathfrak{C}_{math}$  Format the given math (inline); \ becomes an escape character, and all  $T_FX$  math is available.

O\ Inside Omath, generate a backslash, \.

 $Q_{qq}$  Generate a greater-than-or-equal sign,  $\geq$ .

 $Qleq{}$  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.

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

**@tie {}** 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

 $\mathfrak{Qsp} n$  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 'Qend defcmdname'.

#### Function-like definitions, untyped

<code>@deffn[x]</code> 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.

 ${\tt Qdefun}[x]$  name arguments Format a description for a function; equivalent to ' ${\tt Qdeffn}$  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

 $\mathtt{Odeftypefn}[x]$  category data-type name arguments Like  $\mathtt{Odeffn},$  but for typed entities.

<code>@deftypefun[x]</code> data-type name arguments Like <code>@defun</code>, but for typed entities; equivalent to '<code>@deftypefn</code> Function ...'.

### Variable-like definitions, untyped

<code>@defvr[x]</code> 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.

 ${\tt Odefvar[x]}$  name Format a description for a variable; equivalent to ' ${\tt Odefvr}$  Variable ...'.

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

#### Variable-like definitions, typed

 ${\tt Qdeftypevr[x]}$  category data-type name Like  ${\tt Qdefvr},$  but for typed entities.

<code>@deftypevar[x]</code> data-type name Like <code>@defvar</code>, but for typed entities; equivalent to '<code>@deftypevr</code> Variable ...'.

#### Tupes

<code>@deftp[x]</code> 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

 ${\tt Odefop[x]}$  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.

<code>@defmethod[x]</code> class name arguments Format a description for method name; equivalent to 'Qdefop {Method on} ...'.

 $\mathtt{Odefcv}[x]$  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 'Odefcv {Instance Variable of} ...'.

#### Object-oriented entities, typed

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

 $\mathtt{Qdeftypecv}[\mathtt{x}]$  category class datatype name Like  $\mathtt{Qdefcv},$  but for typed class variables.

 ${\tt Odeftypeivar[x]}$  class data-type name Like  ${\tt Odefivar}$ , but for typed instance variables.

## Conditionally (in)visible text

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

 ${\tt Qc}\ comment$  Synonym for  ${\tt Qcomment}$  . DEL also starts a comment.  ${\tt Qignore}\ Begin\ text\ that\ will\ not\ appear\ in\ any\ output.\ Pair\ with\ {\tt Qend}\ ignore.$ 

#### Output formats

<code>@ifdocbook</code> Begin text to appear only in Docbook output. Pair with <code>@end ifdocbook</code>.

@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.

 ${\tt @ifplaintext}$  Begin text to appear only in plain text output. Pair with {\tt @end ifplaintext}.

 ${\tt @iftex}\ {\tt Begin}\ {\tt text}\ {\tt to}\ {\tt appear}\ {\tt only}\ {\tt in}\ {\tt the}\ {\tt T}_{\rm E}{\tt X}\ {\tt output}.$  Pair with  ${\tt @end}\ {\tt iftex}.$ 

@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.

@ifnotinfo Like the other @ifnot... commands, but omit from plain text output as well as Info. Pair with @end ifnotinfo.

#### Raw formatter text

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

Ohtml Enter HTML completely. Pair with Cend html.

Pair with the corresponding Qend ifnot format.

 ${\tt Qtex}$  Enter  $T_E X$  completely (e.g., \ becomes an escape character). Pair with  ${\tt Qend}$  tex.

Oxml Enter XML completely. Pair with Oend xml.

#### $Document\ variables$

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

Oclear 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 <code>@end ifset</code>.

Oifclear flag If the Texinfo variable name is not set, format the following text. Pair with Oend ifclear.

## Defining new Texinfo commands

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

Cmacro macroname {params} Define a new Texinfo command Cmacroname. Pair with Cend macro.

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 T<sub>E</sub>X

 ${\tt @finalout}\ \, {\tt Tell}\ \, {\tt TeX}\ \, {\tt to}\ \, {\tt omit}\ \, {\tt the}\ \, {\tt large}\ \, {\tt black}\ \, {\tt rectangles}\ \, {\tt beside}$  over-wide lines.

#### Paper sizes

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11''xx.

Osmallbook Format for a 7x9.25"xx trim size.

Cafourpaper, Cafivepaper Format for A4 and A5 paper sizes. Cafourlatex A variant for A4 with more whitespace.

Cafourwide Format for A4 in landscape.

<code>@pagesizes</code> [width][, height] Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, width by height.

#### Page headers and footers

 ${\tt @oddfooting}\;[\mathit{left}]\;\;{\tt @l}\;\;[\mathit{center}]\;\;{\tt @l}\;\;[\mathit{right}]$ 

Coddheading [left] & [center] & [right] Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.

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

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \tt Qevenheading [\it left] & \tt QI [\it resp. beadings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

 $\texttt{@everyfooting} \; [left] \; \texttt{@I} \; [center] \; \texttt{@I} \; [right]$ 

@everyheading [left] @| [center] @| [right] Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.

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 settings from the Texinfo document, thus allowing users to override the defaults when processing the document according to their needs.

**@setchapternewpage on off odd** Specify whether chapters start on new pages, and if so, whether on odd-numbered (right-hand) new pages; also set the page headings accordingly.

@headings on | off | single | double Turn page headings on or off, specify single-sided or double-sided page headings for printing.

**©paragraphindent** indent Indent paragraphs by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0); preserve source file indentation if indent is the string asis.

**@exampleindent** Indent example-like environments by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0).

 ${\tt Qkbd}$  inputstyle style Specify when  ${\tt Qkbd}$  should use a font distinct from  ${\tt Qcode}.$ 

## 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.

texinfo-show-structure up-list up-list	C-c C-s C-c ] C-c }
texinfo-insert-quote texinfo-insert-Ditem texinfo-insert-block texinfo-insert-braces texinfo-start-menu-description texinfo-insert-Qemph texinfo-insert-Qetrong texinfo-insert-Qedf texinfo-insert-Qend texinfo-insert-Qend texinfo-insert-Qend texinfo-insert-Qend texinfo-insert-Qend texinfo-insert-Qitem texinfo-insert-Qenail texinfo-insert-Qenail texinfo-insert-Qenail texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent texinfo-insert-Qenoindent	" M-RET C-c C-c C-c { C-c C-c C-e C-c C-c C-s C-c C-c c C-c C-c d C-c C-c d C-c C-c d C-c C-c d C-c C-c e C-c C-c i C-c C-c i C-c C-c m C-c C-c n C-c C-c q C-c C-c q C-c C-c c
texinfo-insert-@uref texinfo-insert-@var texinfo-insert-@example	C-c C-c u C-c C-c v C-c C-c x
texinfo-all-menus-update texinfo-every-node-update texinfo-make-menu texinfo-update-node texinfo-master-menu	C-c C-u C-a C-c C-u C-e C-c C-u RET C-c C-u C-n C-c C-u m
texinfo-format-buffer texinfo-format-region	C-c C-e C-b C-c C-e C-r
makeinfo-buffer kill-compilation makeinfo-recenter-compilation-buffer makeinfo-region ispell-complete-word	C-c RET C-b C-c RET C-k C-c RET C-1 C-c RET C-r M-TAB
texinfo-tex-buffer texinfo-delete-from-print-queue texinfo-texindex tex-kill-job tex-recenter-output-buffer texinfo-tex-print tex-show-print-queue texinfo-tex-region texinfo-tex-view texinfo-quit-job	C-c C-t C-b C-c C-t C-d C-c C-t TAB C-c C-t C-k C-c C-t C-p C-c C-t C-p C-c C-t C-q C-c C-t C-r C-c C-t C-v C-c C-t C-v C-c C-t C-v

# 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.

Quit Info altogether. H Invoke the Info tutorial. Uр Move up one line. Down Move down one line. DEI. Scroll backward one screenful. SPC Scroll forward one screenful. Go to the beginning of this node. Home End Go to the end of this node. TAB Skip to the next hypertext link. RET Follow the hypertext link under the cursor. 1 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. р Go to the next node on this level. Go up one level. Go to the top node of this document. t d Go to the main 'directory' node. Pick the first...ninth item in this node's menu. Pick the last item in this node's menu. Pick a menu item specified by name. m Follow a cross reference specified by name. r Go to a node specified by name. g Search forward for a specified string. s { Search for previous occurrence. Search for next occurrence. Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found. Cancel the current operation. C-g

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

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