GNU Texinfo Reference Card
(for Texinfo version 6.8)
http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/

Texinfo document skeleton
Texinfo source files are plain text; standard extensions are `.texinfo', `.tex', and `.ttx'. A Texinfo file must begin with lines like this:

```
\input texinfo
@settitle name-of-manual
...the contents of the Texinfo document, ending with:
@end
```

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.
@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-8859 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
@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,...
@doctype html Specify a Doctype for the HTML file. The default is just the title of the document. Pair with @end doctedscription.

Title pages
@shorthitelpage 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.
@subtitle Within @titlepage, display title appropriately.
@subsubtitle Within @titlepage, display subtitle.
@authortitle 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.

Nodes
@node name Begin a new node.
@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 @infofront...@infotext. @end infofront...@end infotext.
@anchor (name) Define name as the current location, for use as a cross-reference target.
@novalidate Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with \TeX. Use before @setfilename.

Chapter structuring
@oversections 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.
@chapter title Begin a numbered chapter; title appears in the table of contents.
@appendix title Begin an appendix; title appears in the table of contents.
@unnumbered title Begin a title page without a number.
@unnumberedsec title Begin a numbered section.
@subunnumberedsec title Begin an unnumbered section.
@unnumberedsubsec title Begin an unnumbered subsection.
@subsubunnumberedsec title Begin an unnumbered subsection.
@above
@below
@abovebelow
@belowabove
@side
@left
@right
@center
@footnote
@footnoteitle
@footnotetext
@footnotefont
@footnotepage
@footnotecolor
@footnoteloading
@footnotestart
@footnotestop
@footnotelimit
@footnoteanchor
@footnoterelative

Menu and cross reference structuring
@chapter title Begin a chapter section.
@appendix title Begin an appendix section.
@section title Begin a section.
@subsection title Begin a subsection.
@subsubsection title Begin a subsubsection.
@subsubsubsection title Begin a subsubsubsection.
@unnumberedtitle Begin an unnumbered title.
@unnumberedsection title Begin an unnumbered section.
@unnumberedsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsection.
@unnumberedsubsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

Lettered and numbered, included in contents
@appendixtitle Begin an appendix.
@appendixsection title Begin an appendix section.
@appendixsubsection title Begin an appendix subsection.
@appendixsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsubsection.
@appendixsubsubsubsection title Begin an appendix subsubsubsection.

Unnumbered, not in contents, 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.
@xrefautomaticsectiontitle on|off By default, use the section title instead of the node name in cross references.

Outside of Info
@url (url, [display-text], [replacement]) Make a hyperlink reference to a uniform resource locator. @url is a synonym.
@cite (node) Indicate the name of a book or other reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

Marking text

Markup for regular text
@abbr (abbreviation) Indicate a general abbreviation, such as 'Comput.'
@acronym (acronym) Indicate an acronym written in all capital letters, such as 'NASA'.
@defn (term) Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.
@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.
@sub (text) Set text as a subscript.
@sup (text) Set text as a superscript.
@var (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 ls.
@email (address, [display-text]) Indicate an email address.
@env (environment-variable) Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.
@file (filename) Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.
@indicateurl (url) Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.
@kbd (keyboard-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.
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 @end display.

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

@format Begin formatted text: do not fill, 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.

@flushleft Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged: 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.

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 @end example.

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

@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 @small example. Pair with @small end lisp.

@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 consists 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.

@itemize[bullet] Begin a two-column table, using @item for each entry. Write each first column entry on the same line as @item. format-command is applied to each first column entry. Pair with @end itemize.

@enumerate[bullet] Begin a two-column table, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index. Pair with @end enumerate.

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

@tabular[width] Begin a multi-column table; start rows with @item and @theaditem. Pair with @end tabular.

@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.

@theaditem 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 enclosing material which can float. Pair with @end 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.

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

Indices

@index entry Add entry to the index of concepts.

@index entry Add entry to the index of functions.

@index entry Add entry to the index of keys.

@index entry Add entry to the index of programs.

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

@index 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.

@symbindex 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 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

@%, @atchar{} Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

@{, @bracechar{} Insert a left brace, ‘{’.

@}, @rbracechar{} Insert a right brace, ‘}’.

@\ insert a typewriter backslash, ‘\’.

@\ Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

@\ Insert preceded by a space, tab, or newline produces a character special to Texinfo

@\ Insertions within a paragraph

@\hspace{width} Insert horizontal space.

@\vspace{height} Set vertical space

@\vfill Insert a full vertical stretch, if possible.

@\vfillx Insert a full vertical stretch, leaving the current track on the page.

@\vfillnoline Insert a full vertical stretch, without indentation.

@\vfillh Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text.

@\vfilll Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\vfillh Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\vfillnoline Insert a full vertical stretch, without indentation.

@\vfilll Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

Spacing refinements

@\hspace{text} Insert text as-is; used as formatting-command for tables when no highlighting is desired.

@\hspace{width} Insert horizontal space.

@\vspace{height} Set vertical space

@\vspace{height} Set vertical space

@\vfill Insert a full vertical stretch, if possible.

@\vfillx Insert a full vertical stretch, leaving the current track on the page.

@\vfillnoline Insert a full vertical stretch, without indentation.

@\vfillh Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text.

@\vfilll Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\vfillh Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\vfillnoline Insert a full vertical stretch, without indentation.

@\vfilll Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\hspace{text} Insert text as-is; used as formatting-command for tables when no highlighting is desired.

@\hspace{width} Insert horizontal space.

@\vspace{height} Set vertical space

@\vspace{height} Set vertical space

@\vfill Insert a full vertical stretch, if possible.

@\vfillx Insert a full vertical stretch, leaving the current track on the page.

@\vfillnoline Insert a full vertical stretch, without indentation.

@\vfillh Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text.

@\vfilll Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\vfillh Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

@\vfillnoline Insert a full vertical stretch, without indentation.

@\vfilll Insert a full vertical stretch, but do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font.

\hspace{text} Insert text as-is; used as formatting-command for tables when no highlighting is desired.

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and the Texinfo maintainers

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