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 ".texi", ".texi", and ".txi". A Texinfo file must begin with lines like this:
\input texinfo
\settitle name-of-manual
... the contents of the Texinfo document, ending with:
\bye

Texinfo \@-commands
Beginning a Texinfo document
The commands in this section are given approximately in the order in which they conventionally appear.
\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 \gend 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 underscores 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 entry files for this file. Pair with \gend direntry.

HTML document description
\documentdescription Set the document description text for HTML; default is just the title of the document. Pair with \gend documentdescription.

Title pages
\shorttitlepage title Generate a minimal title page, generally for the first page of output in a long printed manual.
\centerline-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 \gend titlepage. Ignored in Info.
\title Within \titlepage, display title appropriately.
\subtitle subtitle Within \titlepage, display subtitle.
\author author Within \titlepage, display author.

Tables of contents
\contents 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 \ifnottex ... \gend ifnottex.
\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
\l@section Change subsequent chapters to sections, subsections to sections, and so on.
\raisesections Change subsequent sections to chapters, subsections to sections, and so on.
\spart title Print part page, beginning a group of chapters; included in contents.
\unnumbered, included in contents
\chapter title Begin a numbered chapter; title appears in the table of contents.
\section title Begin a section within a chapter. Within \section and \appendix, the title 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.
\unnumbered/sec title Begin an unnumbered section.
\unnumbered/subsec title Begin an unnumbered subsection.
\unnumbered/subsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

Numbered, included in contents
\l@section Change subsequent chapters to sections, subsections to sections, and so on.
\raisesections Change subsequent sections to chapters, subsections to sections, and so on.
\spart title Print part page, beginning a group of chapters; included in contents.
\unnumbered, included in contents
\unnumbered title Begin an unnumbered chapter.
\unnumbered/sec title Begin an unnumbered section.
\unnumbered/subsec title Begin an unnumbered subsection.
\unnumbered/subsubsection title Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

Lettered and numbered, included in contents
\appendix title Begin an appendix.
\appendix/sec title Begin an appendix section within an appendix.
\appendix/subsection is a synonym.
\appendix/subsec title Begin an appendix subsection;
\appendix/subsubsection is a synonym.
\appendix/subsubsec title Begin an appendix subsection;
\appendix/subsubsubsection 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.
\undelimitedheading title Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading.

Menus
\menu Mark the beginning of a menu of nodes in Info. No effect in a printed manual. Pair with \gend menu.
\detailedmenu 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.
\xref {node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]} Like \xref, but starts with 'see' instead of 'See', and must be used inside parentheses.
\xref {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} \cite [displayed-text] \replacement Make a hyperlink reference to a uniform resource locator. \xref is a synonym.
\cite {title} 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'.
\dfn {term} Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.
\emp {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.
\quote {text} Set text as a subsection.
\sup {text} Set text as a superscript.
\metasyntactic-variable Indicate a meta variable (a name that stands for another piece of text).

\markups for literal text
\sample-code \command {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 la.
\mailto {address} \mailto [displayed-text] \replacement Indicate an email address.
\env {environment-variable} Indicate an environment variable name, such as PATH.
\info-file {filename} Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.
\pathname {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.
\samp {text} Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general.
\quote {text} 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{(0)\} poems}}.
GUI sequences

@arrow () Insert a right arrow glyph, \rightarrow.

@click External function, @action (...) {action ... } Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.

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

Math

@math (math) Format the given math (inline): \ becomes an escape character, and all plain \TeX math is available.

@displaymath Create a display math environment. Pair with @end displaymath.

@small (math) Format the given math (inline): \ becomes an escape character, and all plain \TeX math is available.

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

@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.

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

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

@smallslip Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same affects as @smallexample. Pair with @end smallslip.

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

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 [umption] Start a numbered 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 enumerate.

@table [table options] 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.

@table [table options] formatting-command Like @table, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

@vtabular 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.

@thead Separates a multirow in a row of output.

@item Add an item to the function index.

@vitem Add only with @etable. Like @item but do not generate extra preceding vertical space. When several items have the same description, use @vitem for the first and @item for the rest.

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

@headitemfont (text) Set text in the heading row font.

@basis 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], [text]} 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 it 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, @newindex). Format entries in this index with @code.

@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).

@sortats (key) Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.

Insertions within a paragraph

Characters special to TeXinfo

@\@ Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

@\@ Insert a left brace, ‘{’.

@\@ Insert a right brace, ‘}’.

@\@ Insert a typewriter backslash, \backslash.

@\@ Insert an ampersand, ‘&’.

@\@ Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign, ‘≥’.

@\@ Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

@\@ Merge the contents of from-index into to-index, no special formatting.

@\@ Define a new index and its indexing command. Format entries as regular text.

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

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

@\@ Generate an alphabetized index (using two columns in a printed manual).

@\@ Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.

Spacing refinements

@\@ Tell \TeX to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as \TeX normally would.

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

@\@ Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.

@\@ Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

@\@ Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.

@\@ Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

@\@ Generate an umlaut, ŏ.

Accents

Braces are optional for the arguments to the accent commands, with the exception of @stieaccent.
Making and preventing breaks

- Generate an acute accent, á.
- Generate a cedilla accent, ç.
- Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ô.
- Generate a grave accent, ã.
- Generate a tilde accent, ñ.
- Generate a circumflex accent, Å.
- Generate an ogonek diacritic, ę.
- Generate a ring accent, ő.
- Generate a tie-after accent, ọ; argument must be given in braces.
- Generate a breve accent, ó.
- Generate an underbar accent, ṗ.
- Generate an underdot accent, ó.
- Generate a check (haeck) accent, ő.

Non-English characters

\AA, \@aa \{Upper case \& low case \á\}.
\AE, \@ae \{Upper case \& low case \æ\}.
\DH, \@dh \{Upper case \& low case \dh\}.
\DL, \@dl \{Upper case \& low case \dl\}.
\OE, \@oe \{Upper case \& low case \œ\}.
\OTh, \@oth \{Upper case \& low case \ø\}.
\Ottless \{(i\&j)\} Dotless i \& j.
\OEcland, \@oecland \{Generate an up\- & down \- exclamation point\}.
\ORD, \@ord \{Generate \&\& \& and \low case \œ\}.
\Qquestion, \@qquestion \{Generate an up\- & down \- question mark, \i\}.
\SS, \@ss \{Generate the German sharp-S (es-set) letter, \ß\}.

Other text characters and logos

\LaTeX \{Insert the \texttt{\LaTeX} logo\}.
\TeX \{Insert the \texttt{\TeX} logo\}.
\bullet \{Insert a large round dot\}.
\copyright \{Insert the copyright symbol\}.
\dots \{Insert \ldots\}.
\senddots \{Insert an ellipsis, \ldots\}.
\statement \{Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, \ldots\}.
\cc \{Generate the Euro currency sign, \€\}.
\guillermestleft, \guillermeetright \{\guillermestleft \& \guillermeetright\}.
\guillermeleft, \guillermeright \{\guillermeleft \& \guillermeright\}.
\quoteblbase, \quotedblright \{Insert various quotation marks: \‘, \’, \‘, \’\}.
\pounds \{Insert the pounds sterling currency symbol, \£\}.
\registered, \registeredsymbol \{Insert the registered symbol, ®\}.
\textdegree \{Insert the degree symbol, °\}.
\today \{Insert the current date, in ‘1 Jan 2000’ style\}.
\{x\} \{Insert Unicode character \texttt{U+x (hex)}\}.

Glyps for code examples

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

Making and preventing breaks

\force \{Force a line break\}.
\newline \{Generates no output, but allows a line break\}.
\insert \{Insert a discretionary hyphenation point\}.
\hyphenation \{Specify a hyphenation scheme\}.
\tie \{Generate a normal interword space at which a line break is not allowed\}.
\vtext \{Disallow line breaks within text\}.

Vertical space

\group \{Begin \texttt{\group} Group in \texttt{\TeX} output, disallow page breaks in \texttt{\group} Group\}.
\sidebar \{Begin \texttt{\sidebar} Group in \texttt{\TeX} output, disallow page breaks in \texttt{\sidebar} Group\}.
\vspace \{Start a new page in a printed manual\}.
\vskip \{Insert whitespace amount\}.

Definition commands

The \ldots variant of each command is analogous to \citex, leaving no extra space above. All definition commands must be written entirely on one line. Multiword arguments must be enclosed in braces. Description text follows, ended by \\texttt{\Send define\name}.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\Send\defn\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.}
\item \texttt{\Send\defn\name arguments Format a description for a typed entity; equivalent to \\’\’\Send\defn\name Function \ldots\’\’.}
\item \texttt{\Send\defn\name arguments Format a description for a macro; equivalent to \\’\’\Send\defn\name Macro \ldots\’\’.}
\item \texttt{\Send\defn\name arguments Format a description for a special form; equivalent to \\’\’\Send\defn\name (Special Form) \ldots\’\’.}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\Send\deftypemethod\name data-type name arguments Like \Send\defn\name, but for typed class variables.}
\item \texttt{\Send\defmethod\name class-type name Like \Send\defn\name, but for typed instance variables.}
\item \texttt{\Send\defmethod\name class-type data-type name arguments Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to \\’\’\Send\defmethod\name \method\name \ldots\’\’.}
\item \texttt{\Send\defmethod\name class-type data-type name arguments Format a description for a typed operation in object-oriented programming.}
\end{itemize}

Conditionally (in)visible text

\comment \{Begin a comment in Texinfo. The rest of the line is not visible in any output\}.
\comment \{Synonym for \texttt{\Send comment}. DVI also starts a comment\}.
\ignore \{\\texttt{\Send ignore}\ Text that will not appear in any output\}.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\Send docbook} Begin text to appear only in DviBook output.
\item \texttt{\Send ifhtml} Text to appear only in HTML output.
\item \texttt{\Send ifinfo} Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.
\item \texttt{\Send ifplaintext} Text to appear only in plain text output.
\item \texttt{\Send iftext} Text to appear only in the \texttt{\TeX} output.
\item \texttt{\Send ifxml} Text to appear only in XML output.
\item \texttt{\Send ifnotdocbook} Text to be ignored in one output format but not others: \texttt{\Send\ifnotdocbook} text is omitted from \texttt{HTML} output, etc.
\item \texttt{\Send ifnotinfo} Like other \\texttt{\Send ifnot\name} commands, but omit from plain text output as well as Info.
\item \texttt{\Send inlinefmt} Include Textino text only in \texttt{format} output.
\item \texttt{\Send inlinefmtfalse} (\texttt{format}, \texttt{text}) Include Texinfo text only in \texttt{format} output.
\end{itemize}

Document variables

\Get var name \{Define the Texinfo variable \texttt{name}, optionally to the value string\}.
\cl \{Undefine name\}.
\Declare \{Undefine name\}. 

Object-oriented entities, typed

\defnvar \x category class name Format a description for a variable associated with a \send\defn\name class.
\defivar \x category class name Format a description for an \texttt{\instance Variable of} \ldots\’.
\defmethod \x class name arguments Format a description for \\texttt{\method\name \Send \method\name \texttt{\Send \method\name \Send \ \method\name \ldots\’}.
\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.
Document preferences

It is usually best to omit any of these (merely preferential) settings from the Texinfo document, so users can easily override the defaults when processing the document.

@codequote{on} Use indented single quote for ]; default off.
@codequote{off} Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ''. default off.
@deftypefnnewline on|off Put return type on a line by itself; default off.
@deftypefnindent indent Indent example-like environments by \indent number of spaces (perhaps 0).
@deftypefnparagraphindent indent Indent paragraphs by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0); preserve source file indentation if indent is the string \asis.
@deftypefnsetchapternewpage on|off Specify whether chapters start on new pages, and if so, whether on odd-numbered (right-hand) new pages; also set page headings accordingly.
@deftypefnbefore|none Specify how @ref should break at special characters; default after.

Ending a Texinfo document

@bye End reading the Texinfo source. Any following text in the file is ignored.

Finally, this meta-command doesn’t fit anywhere else:
@error{msg} Report msg as an error.

Reading Info files

There are two main Info readers: `M-x info` (C-h i) in GNU Emacs, and the standalone info program. These basic keystrokes work in both.

q Quit Info altogether.
 Invoke the Info tutorial.
Up Move up one line.
Down Move down one line.
DEL Scroll backward one screenful.
ESC Scroll forward one screenful.
Home Go to the beginning of this node.
End Go to the end of this node.
TAB Skip to the next hypertext link.
RET Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
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.
p Go to the previous node on this level.
+ Go to the next node on this level.
- Go up one level.
t Go to the top node of this document.
G Go to the main ’directory’ node.
1...9 Pick the first...ninth item in this node’s menu.
0 Pick the last item in this node’s menu.
s Pick a menu item specified by name.
f Follow a cross reference specified by name.
g Go to a node specified by name.
 Search forward for a specified string.
( Search for previous occurrence.
) Search for next occurrence.
i Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
I Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
C-g Cancel the current operation.

The Texinfo manual is available via info texinfo

Page sizes

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8.5x11in.

@smallbook Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.
@afourpaper, @afivepaper, @bsixpaper Format for A4, A5 and B6 paper sizes.
@afourlatex Variant for A4 with more whitespace.
@afourwide Format for A4 in landscape.
@pagesize{width}[|height] Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, width by height.

Page headers and footers

@oddfooting{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.
@evenfooting{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.
@oddheading{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (left-hand) pages.
@evenheading{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (right-hand) pages.
@everyfooting{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.
@thischapter, @thischaptname, @thischaptname, @thisfile, @thispage, @thispgtitle These commands are only allowed in a heading or footing. They stand for, respectively, the number and the 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.

File inclusion

@verbatiminclude filename Read the contents of Texinfo source file filename.
@verbatiminclude@verbatim@verbatiminclude Include the contents of Texinfo source file filename in the output, exactly as is (in the fixed-width font).

Formatting and headers/footers for TeX

@allowcodebreaks true|false Control breaks at ~ and _ in TeX; default true.
@finalout Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in TeX output.
@footsize{10}[11] Change size of main body font in TeX.

Paper sizes

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8.5x11in.

@smallbook Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.
@afourpaper, @afivepaper, @bsixpaper Format for A4, A5 and B6 paper sizes.
@afourlatex Variant for A4 with more whitespace.
@afourwide Format for A4 in landscape.
@pagesize{width}[|height] Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, width by height.

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@evenfooting{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.
@oddheading{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (left-hand) pages.
@evenheading{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (right-hand) pages.
@everyfooting{left} |{center} |{right} Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.
@thischapter, @thischaptname, @thischaptname, @thisfile, @thispage, @thispgtitle These commands are only allowed in a heading or footing. They stand for, respectively, the number and the name of the current chapter (in the format ‘Chapter 1: Title’), the current chapter name only (‘Title’), the current chapter number only (‘1’), the filename, the current page number, and the title of the document.

Document preferences

It is usually best to omit any of these (merely preferential) settings from the Texinfo document, so users can easily override the defaults when processing the document.

@codequote{on} Use indented single quote for ’; default off.
@codequote{off} Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ''. default off.
@deftypefnnewline on|off Put return type on a line by itself; default off.
@deftypefnindent indent Indent example-like environments by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0).
@deftypefnparagraphindent indent Indent paragraphs by indent number of spaces (perhaps 0); preserve source file indentation if indent is the string \asis.
@deftypefnsetchapternewpage on|off Specify whether chapters start on new pages, and if so, whether on odd-numbered (right-hand) new pages; also set page headings accordingly.
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