Within author, display @titlepage. Ignored in Info.

Within title. Ignored in Info.

in a larger than text, usually for titles.

line-of-text. @shorttitlepage.

@documentdescription

#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 @ifnottex ... @end ifnottex.

@anchor (name) Define name as the current location, for use as a cross-reference target.

@novalidate Suppression of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with Ti\TeX. Use before @setfilename.

Chapter structuring

@lofsubsections Change subsequent chapters to sections, sections to subsections, and so on.

@rafsections 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.

@chapterstart 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 section. 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.

@unnumberedsubsubsection 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 title Begin an appendix section within an appendix section.

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.

#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]) 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.

@informalref (node, [entry-name], [info-file]) Make a cross reference to an Info node for which there is no printed manual.

@xrefautomatisctext @titlepage 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. @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.’

@acroyn (acronym) Indicate an acronym written in all capital letters, such as ‘NASA’.

@dfn (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 (meta-syntactic-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, [displayed-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.
GNU (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.
Quoted in Info output.

@ verb (delimchar literal-text delimchar) Output literal-text,
delimited by the same character delimchar, exactly as is,
including any whitespace or Texinfo special characters. Example:
@verb[@ @]

GUI sequences
@arrow Insert a right arrow glyph, →.
@ clicksequence (action @click() action ...) Represent a sequence of
GUI actions or clicks.
@ click() Represent a single 'click' in a @clicksequence.
@ clickstyle @cmd Execute @cmd for each @click; default is
@arrow. Empty braces usually following @cmd are omitted here.

@ math (math) Format the given math (inline): \ becomes
an escape character, and all \text in math is available.
@minus () Insert a minus sign, ‘-’.
@ \ Inside @math, insert a math backslash, \.
@geq () Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign, ≥.
@leq () Insert a less-than-or-equal sign, ≤.

Explicit font selection
@ font (text) Set text in a bold font.
@ font (text) Set text in an italic font.
@ font (text) Set text in the regular roman font.
@sansserif (text) Set text in a sans serif font if possible.
@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.
@galant (text) Set text in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.
@ot (text) Set text in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

Block environments
‘Environments’ in Texinfo begin with @envname on a line of its
own and continue through the following lines of input until the
preceeding @envname is seen.

@cartouche Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with
rounded corners around it. Pair with @end cartouche.
@vtable Include graphics
in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.
@vindex Include graphics
in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.
@findex Include graphics
in an italic font.
@kindex Include characters of input to be
typed by users.
@cindex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@iindex Include characters of input to be
typed by users.
@findex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@gindex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@lindex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@rindex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@eindex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@tindex Include special characters of input to be
typed by users.
@cindex Include special characters of input to be
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typed by users.
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typed by users.
@eindex Include characters of input to be
typed by users.
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typed by users.
@eindex Include characters of input to be
typed by users.

Normally-filled displays using regular text fonts
In these environments, the input is automatically rebroken into
lines of output as usual.

@quotation Fill text, indent on both left and right, retain normal
text font. Often used for quoted text. Pair with @end quotation.
@smal quotation Like @quotation, but select a smaller (text)
font where possible. Pair with @end smal quotation.
@indent (text) Fill text, indent on left (but not right), retain
normal text font. Pair with @end indent (text).
@smallindented (text) Like @indent (text), but select a smaller
(text) font where possible. Pair with @end smallindented (text).
@raggedright Leave right end ragged, but otherwise fill text;
retain normal text font. Pair with @end raggedright.

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.
@smallexample Like @example, but where possible, print text in
a smaller font. Pair with @end smallexample.
@isp Like @example, but specifically for an example of Lisp code.
Pair with @end isp.
@smallisp Like an example specifically of Lisp code; same
effects as @smallexample. Pair with @end smallisp.
@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. @itemize is
@itemize
@itemize [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.
@stable formatting-command Like @stable, but automatically
enter each first column entry in the function index.
@vtable formatting-command Like @stable, but automatically
enter each first column entry in the variable index.
@multitable column-width-spec Begin multi-column table;
start rows with @item or @theaditem. Pair with @end multitable.
@tab Separate columns in a row of a multitable.
@theaditem Begin an item for the list and table commands.
@item 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 @item
for the rest.
@theaditem Used only for multitable. Like @item, but indicates a
heading row.
@theaditemfont (text) Set text in the heading row font.

@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
floating 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 all 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, @newidx). 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).
@sortas (key) Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.

Insertions within a paragraph

Characters special to Texinfo
@ mention Insert an at sign, ‘@’.
@0, @1@etcchar() Insert a left brace, ‘{’.
@0, @1@etcchar() Insert a right brace, ‘}’.
@ backslashchar() Insert a typewriter backslash, \.
@ ampchar() Insert an ampersand, ‘&’.
@ comma() Insert a comma character; needed only when a literal
comma would be an argument separator, as in @eref.
@ hashchar() Insert a hash character, ‘#’; needed only when a
literal hash would introduce a @line directive.
@ whitespace An @ followed by a space, tab, or newline produces
a normal, stretchable, interword space.
Spacing refinements

0: Tell \TeX{} to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as \TeX{} normally would.
0: Insert a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an end-of-sentence capital letter.
0: Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.
0: Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

\texttt{a} \texttt{dimen} \texttt{(dimension)} Format a unit of measure, as in ‘12 pt’.

\texttt{Accents}

Braces are optional for the arguments to the accent commands, with the exception of \texttt{tieaccent}.

- \texttt{^} Generate an umlaut, ̀.
- \texttt{^} Generate an acute accent, ́.
- \texttt{c} Generate a cedilla accent, ç.
- \texttt{c} Generate a macron accent, ̀.
- \texttt{c} Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ̀.
- \texttt{c} Generate a grave accent, ̀.
- \texttt{c} Generate a tilde accent, ̀.
- \texttt{dotaccent} \texttt{c} Generate a dot (over) accent, ̀.
- \texttt{e} Generate a long Hungarian umlaut accent, ̀.
- \texttt{ogonok} \texttt{c} Generate an ogonek diacritic, ̀.
- \texttt{ringaccent} \texttt{c} Generate a ring accent, ̀.
- \texttt{tieaccent} \texttt{(c)} Generate a tie-after accent, ̀.\texttt{o}; argument must be given in braces.
- \texttt{u} Generate a breve accent, ̀.
- \texttt{ubaraccent} \texttt{c} Generate an underbar accent, ̀.
- \texttt{udotaccent} \texttt{c} Generate an underdot accent, ̀.
- \texttt{ovc} Generate a check (hacek) accent, ̀.

\texttt{Non-English characters}

\texttt{AA} \texttt{()}, \texttt{Aaa} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase A and lowercase a.
\texttt{AE} \texttt{()}, \texttt{Ae} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase AE and lowercase ae.
\texttt{DH} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase D and lowercase d.
\texttt{GL} \texttt{()}, \texttt{Gl} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase L and lowercase l.
\texttt{Oo} \texttt{()}, \texttt{Oe} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase O and lowercase o.
\texttt{OE} \texttt{()}, \texttt{Oe} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase OE and lowercase oe.
\texttt{TH} \texttt{()}, \texttt{Th} \texttt{()} Generate uppercase TH and lowercase th.
\texttt{dotlessi} \texttt{(i)} Generate dotless i and j.
\texttt{exclamdown} \texttt{()} Generate an upside-down exclamation point, !.
\texttt{ordf} \texttt{()}, \texttt{ordm} \texttt{()} Generate ‘ and lower-case ‘.
\texttt{questiondown} \texttt{()} Generate an upside-down question mark, ?.
\texttt{ss} \texttt{()} Generate the German sharp-S (es-set) letter, ß.

Other text characters and logos

\texttt{LaTeX} \texttt{()} Insert the \TeX{} logo.
\texttt{TeX} \texttt{()} Insert the \TeX{} logo.
\texttt{bullet} \texttt{()} Insert a large round dot, • (‘*’ in Info).
\texttt{copyright} \texttt{()} Insert the copyright symbol, ©.
\texttt{dots} \texttt{()} Insert an ellipsis, ‘…’.
\texttt{enddots} \texttt{()} Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, ‘…’ (more following space in \TeX{}).
\texttt{euro} \texttt{()} Insert the Euro currency sign, €.
\texttt{guillemotleft} \texttt{()}, \texttt{guillemetright} \texttt{()}, \texttt{guillemotleft} \texttt{()} Insert various quotation marks: ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘.’
\texttt{quotesinglebase} \texttt{()} \texttt{quotedblleft} \texttt{()}, \texttt{quotedblright} \texttt{()}
\texttt{quoteleft} \texttt{()} \texttt{quoteright} \texttt{()}, \texttt{quotesingleslash} \texttt{()}
\texttt{pounds} \texttt{()} Insert the pounds sterling currency sign, £.
\texttt{registeredsymbol} \texttt{()} Insert the registered symbol, ®.
\texttt{swapnumber} \texttt{()} Insert the degree symbol, °.
\texttt{today} \texttt{()} Insert the current date, in ‘1 Jan 2000’ style.
\texttt{U} \texttt{(x)} Insert Unicode character U+\texttt{x} (hex).

\texttt{Glyphs for code examples}

\texttt{equiv} \texttt{()} Indicate equivalence of two forms, ≡.
\texttt{error} \texttt{()} Indicate an error message, \texttt{ERR}.
\texttt{expansion} \texttt{()} Indicate the result of a macro expansion, →.
\texttt{point} \texttt{()} Indicate the position of point in a buffer, ·.
\texttt{print} \texttt{()} Indicate printed output, ↓.
\texttt{result} \texttt{()} Indicate the result of an expression, ⇒.

Making and preventing breaks

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

\texttt{Vertical space}

\texttt{group} \texttt{()} \texttt{end group} In \TeX{} output, disallow page breaks in an enclosed text; ignored otherwise.
\texttt{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.
\texttt{page} Start a new page in a printed manual. Ignored in other formats.
\texttt{nap} \texttt{n} Skip \texttt{n} blank lines.
\texttt{vkipamount} Amount in a printed manual, insert whitespace amount. Ignored in other formats.

\texttt{Definition commands}

The \texttt{\ldots} \texttt{x} variant of each command is analogous to \texttt{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 \texttt{end definitename}.

\texttt{Function-like definitions, untyped}

\texttt{deffn} \texttt{[x] category name arguments Form} 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.

\texttt{deffn} \texttt{[x] category name arguments Form} a description for a function; equivalent to \texttt{deffn Function ...}.

\texttt{deffm} \texttt{[x] category name arguments Form} a description for a macro; equivalent to \texttt{deffn Macro ...}.

\texttt{deffspec} \texttt{[x] category name arguments Form} a description for a special form; equivalent to \texttt{deffn (Special Form) ...}.

\texttt{Conditionally (in)visible text}

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

\texttt{Output formats}

\texttt{ifdoctest} \texttt{... end ifdoctest} Texinfo text to appear only in Doctool output.
\texttt{ifhtml} \texttt{... end ifhtml} Text to appear only in HTML output.
\texttt{ifinfo} \texttt{... end ifinfo} Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.
\texttt{ifplaintext} \texttt{... end ifplaintext} Text to appear only in plain text output.
The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11in.

@smallbook Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.
@safepaper, @safevpaper Format for A4 and A5 paper sizes.
@safurtex Variant for A4 with more whitespace.
@safwedge 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] 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.
- @evenheading [left] | [center] | [right] Specify page footings resp. headings for even pages.
- @everyheading [left] | [center] | [right] Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.
- @thischapter, @thischaptername, @thischapternum
- @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 (merely preferential) settings from the Texinfo document, so users can easily override the defaults when processing the document.

- @codequoteundirected on|off Use undirected single quote for code; default off.
- @codequotebacktick on|off Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘; default off.
- @deftypemenuinline on|off Put return type on a line by itself; default off.


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C-g Cancel the current operation.

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.
- h Invoke the Info tutorial.
- Up Move up one line.
- Down Move down one line.
- DEL Scroll backward one screenful.
- SPC Scroll forward one screenful.
- TAB Skip to the next hypertext link.
- RET Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
- l Go back to the last node seen in this window.
- L Go to the previous node in the document.
- p Go to the previous node on this level.
- P Go to the next node in the document.
- n Go up one level.
- N Go to the top node of this document.
- d 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.
M-g Go to a node specified by name.
M-f Follow a cross reference specified by name.
M-a Go to a node specified by name.
s Search forward for a specified string.
{ Search for previous occurrence.
} Search for next occurrence.
M-w Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
M-s Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
M-C-g Cancel the current operation.

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M-w Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
M-s Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
M-C-g Cancel the current operation.

C-g Cancel the current operation.