

TUG-BINARY

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1. TEX LIVE BINARIES

This is the portion of the TUG documentation which deals with making the TeX Live binaries. Building is a two stage process. First TeX Live and asymptote are compiled on PPC Leopard, Intel Leopard and Intel Snow Leopard. Then the resulting binaries are processed in this directory, forming the universal binaries sent to TUG for inclusion in TeX Live.

A clean package file will contain

- the folder AsymptoteBuild containing information for building asymptote.
- the folder BuildingBinaries, containing documentation for building the rest of TeX Live. In particular, the key document *BuildStatus-2015* is here.
- an empty folder named “RawCodeFromCompile”
- two scripts, liposcript-universal and liposcript-x86_64, which combine the raw binaries into final form
- “TUG” folder with this document
- xindy-2010 folder with several xindy.mem and xindy.run files

In addition, the main MacTeX folder containing Binary must contain “xz”, the binary which compresses packages.

2. COMPILING THE BINARIES

The “BuildingBinaries” folder contains a crucial document named

BuildStatus-2015

This document contains the precise shell commands needed to build TeX Live binaries on PPC Leopard, Intel Leopard, and Intel Snow Leopard. The document is a text file rather than a TeX file so it can be easily edited. Any change in compile commands should immediately be added to the document. I find it convenient to put a copy of the document

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on the desktop of each machine, merging editing changes back into the master document from time to time.

Note that we do not make `luajitte`, `asy`, or `biber` on PPC.

Building `xindy` requires obtaining and compiling CLISP. The document explains exactly how that is done. It only needs to be done once on each platform.

Building `asyptote` requires obtaining, compiling, and installing three libraries. Complete instructions are included in the `AsyptoteBuild` folder, in the document

`AsyptoteBuildStatus-2015`

The end result of this process on Intel Leopard will be a folder of binaries and an isolated binary

- `i386-apple-darwin9.8.0`
- `asy-Intel`

The end result of this process on PPC Leopard will be a folder of binaries.

- `powerpc-apple-darwin9.8.0`

The end result on Intel Snow Leopard will be

- `x86_64-apple-darwin10.8.0`
- `asy-x86_64`

Move these folders and files to the `Binary/RawCodeFromCompile` directory of the MacTeX build system on the machine used to make final packages.

3. MAKING UNIVERSAL BINARIES

To build the `universal-darwin` binary directory, go to the `Binary` directory and execute the command

```
sudo sh liposcript-universal
```

This will create a folder named `universal-darwin` and a file named `universal-darwin.tar.xz`. Send the `xz` file to Karl Berry.

To build the `x86.64-darwin` binary directory, go to the `Binary` directory and execute the command

```
sudo sh liposcript-x86_64
```

This will create a folder named `x86.64-darwin` and a file named `x86.64-darwin.tar.xz`. Send the `xz` file to Karl Berry.

4. XINDY

In 2011, due to a strange interaction between Xindy and CLisp, the `xindy.run` and `xindy.mem` files are corrupt. But the 2010 versions of these files work, and the files have not been changed. So the two liposcripts replace 2011 versions of the files with the 2010 versions. CLisp from 2010 continues to work fine and has not been recompiled in more recent versions through 2015.