

## THE T<sub>E</sub>X LIVE MANAGER

The T<sub>E</sub>X Live Manager is an exciting new addition in T<sub>E</sub>X Live 2008. It allows users to update installed packages in T<sub>E</sub>X Live over the web, to install new packages, and to configure T<sub>E</sub>X Live. The software is primarily the work of Norbert Preining, who is also the main implementor of the infrastructure in T<sub>E</sub>X Live which makes these capabilities possible.

Currently it is possible to access the T<sub>E</sub>X Live Manager through a command line utility, and through an X11 GUI application. We hope that a fully native Macintosh application will be created during the year to simplify that interaction.

You can think of T<sub>E</sub>X Live Manager in the context of Safari, Apple's Web Browser. Apple provided a refined and useful front end, but the hard work is actually done by open source code, Konqueror's KHTML engine to render web pages, and KDE's JavaScript engine to run JavaScript.

In a similar vein, T<sub>E</sub>X Live programmers have completed the foundation for these new T<sub>E</sub>X Live Manager features. They modified T<sub>E</sub>X Live's internal structure for web updating, wrote scripts to automate the update process, and provided web hardware to serve up these updates. They also created an X11 front end which can serve as a model for user interaction with these scripts. It remains to create a Macintosh front end for the infrastructure.

### 1. The Command Line Tool: tlmgr

The command line tool is a script included in T<sub>E</sub>X Live 2008 called the "T<sub>E</sub>X Live Manager", but following Unix traditions these words are condensed to "tlmgr". To see a list of commands, open Apple's Terminal in `/Applications/Utilities` and type

```
tlmgr --help
```

When tlmgr wants to modify files in `/usr/local/texlive/2008`, it must have root permission. In these cases it must be called using

```
sudo tlmgr ...
```

rather than simply

```
tlmgr ...
```

Here “. . .” indicates extra parameters for whatever action is to be performed.

For example, typing “tlmgr arch list” is fine, but you must type “sudo tlmgr arch add sparc-solaris”. The first command consults the server’s database to discover what kind of binaries are supported: i386-linux, sprac-solaris, i386-openbsd, etc., and to indicate which binaries have been installed on your Mac, usually universal-darwin. But the second command must be used if you want to download and install the Sun Solaris binaries as well. (Most ordinary users would never want to do that.)

When tlmgr runs, it needs to know a location where updates for T<sub>E</sub>X Live are available. The default location is stored in your local copy of T<sub>E</sub>X Live. This location might be a svn copy of T<sub>E</sub>X Live on the local machine, or a DVD disk inserted into the drive, but usually it will be the location of a web server for updates. The current server address is <http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet/tldev>, so that is the default option installed by beta copies of MacT<sub>E</sub>X-2008.

You can inspect the current default with the command

```
tlmgr option location
```

You can change the default location using the command

```
sudo tlmgr option location new-location
```

For example, when T<sub>E</sub>X Live 2008 is finalized, the last “.tldev” in the server address mentioned earlier is expected to become “2008.” You can change the default to this location with the command

```
sudo tlmgr option location \\  
http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet/2008
```

## 2. Important tlmgr Commands for Updating

We now come to the central commands you’ll use. The command

```
tlmgr list
```

lists all packages available on the server, and adds an initial “i” to packages already installed. This will produce a very long list of output. An example output line selected at random reads

```
i crossreference: Crossreferences within documents.
```

Here the “i” says that this package is already installed, the name of the package is “cross-reference” and a short description follows. You can get more information by typing

```
tlmgr show crossreference
```

This produces the following output:

```
Package:  crossreference
Category: Package
ShortDesc: Crossreferences within documents.
LongDesc: The package defines cross-references (essentially 'grand'
          label references), which may be listed in a table of
          cross- references.
Installed: Yes
```

To see which installed packages are out of date and could be updated, type

```
tlmgr update --list
```

To update a particular package, say crossreference, type

```
sudo tlmgr update crossreference
```

To update several packages, say crossreference, xmlplay, and york-thesis, type

```
sudo tlmgr update crossreference xmlplay york-thesis
```

To make a dry run, so that tlmgr will tell you what it is going to do without actually doing it, type

```
tlmgr update --dry-run crossreference xmlplay york-thesis
```

To update all packages which are out of date, type

```
sudo tlmgr update --all
```

and to check what will happen first, type

```
tlmgr update --dry-run --all
```

This updating mechanism in tlmgr is very intelligent; it understands dependencies and updates additional files if necessary. It also understands situations where configuration scripts must be run after the update process. For example, if you install a new version of pdftex then new format files will be made after updating occurs, and if you install a new font then the mapfile database will be updated.

In T<sub>E</sub>X Live, several different style files are often packaged together. To find relevant packages, several search commands are provided. For instance, suppose you want packages which deal with paragraph formatting. The command

```
tlmgr search paragraph
```

gives

```
bigfoot - Footnotes for critical editions.
edmargin - Multiple series of endnotes for critical editions.
footmisc - A range of footnote options.
genmpage - Generalization of LaTeX's minipages.
hanging - Hanging paragraphs.
ibycus-babel - Use the Ibycus 4 Greek font with Babel
insbox - A TeX macro for inserting pictures/boxes into paragraphs.
layouts - Display various elements of a document's layout.
lettrine - Typeset dropped capitals.
lineno - Line numbers on paragraphs.
lipsum - Easy access to the Lorem Ipsum dummy text.
moresize - Allows font sizes up to 35.83pt.
ncctools - A collection of general packages for LaTeX
paralist - Enumerate and itemize within paragraphs.
picinpar - Insert pictures into paragraphs.
plari - Typesetting stageplay scripts.
seqsplit - Split long sequences of characters in a neutral way.
shapepar - A macro to typeset paragraphs in specific shapes.
```

and then the command “`tlmgr show bigfoot`” gives more information about that particular package.

Often you'll want to find a known style file. Suppose you are interested in `parskip.sty`. The command

```
tlmgr search --file parskip
```

gives

```
AkkTeX:
  texmf-dist/tex/latex/AkkTeX/akkparskip.sty
FAQ-en:
  texmf-doc/doc/english/FAQ-en/html/FAQ-parskip.html
ltxmisc:
  texmf-dist/tex/latex/ltxmisc/parskip.sty
ncctools:
  texmf-dist/doc/latex/ncctools/nccparskip.pdf
  texmf-dist/tex/latex/ncctools/nccparskip.sty
  texmf-dist/source/latex/ncctools/nccparskip.dtx
FAQ-en:
  texmf-doc/doc/english/FAQ-en/html/FAQ-parskip.html
```

```
ltxmisc:
  texmf-dist/tex/latex/ltxmisc/parskip.sty
ncctools:
  texmf-dist/doc/latex/ncctools/nccparskip.pdf
  texmf-dist/tex/latex/ncctools/nccparskip.sty
  texmf-dist/source/latex/ncctools/nccparskip.dtx
```

Both search commands described above search the local T<sub>E</sub>X Live distribution. To search the “location” from which updates are obtained, include the option “--global”. Thus

```
tlmgr search --global --file parskip
```

Incidentally, this command shows the general syntax of a `tlmgr` command. The first command is “`tlmgr`”. Next comes the action which `tlmgr` should perform — in our case, “`search`”. After that come flags which modify that command, like “`--global`” and “`--file`”. Finally the “operand” lists what we want to update, search for, or describe — in our case “`parskip`”. As one more syntax note, you can use `-` and `--` interchangeably to introduce option names.

### 3. Important `tlmgr` Commands for Paper Size

Of course `tlmgr` can configure the default paper size. To configure for letter size paper, type

```
sudo tlmgr paper letter
```

and to configure for a4 size paper, type

```
sudo tlmgr paper a4
```

### 4. Using `tlmgr` to Install T<sub>E</sub>X Live over the Web; Don't Do It!

It is possible to use `tlmgr` in conjunction with other scripts to install T<sub>E</sub>X Live directly over the web, much as MikT<sub>E</sub>X and other distributions download and install T<sub>E</sub>X at the same time. The reason this is a bad idea on the Mac is that you will only get T<sub>E</sub>X Live, but you will not get the T<sub>E</sub>X Distribution data structure. So your `PATH` and `MANPATH` variables will not be properly configured, you will have to reconfigure all of your GUI front ends and utilities directly, and you will have to repeat the process any time you want to switch to another T<sub>E</sub>X distribution, even briefly to fix a temporary error in T<sub>E</sub>X Live. In short, you will bypass all of the hard work by Gerben Wierda, Jérôme Laurens, and others to make T<sub>E</sub>X magically work immediately without any configuration.

## 5. If Download Times are Slow, Do This Instead

Shortly after the release of MacT<sub>E</sub>X-2008, we will put three packages on the web linked from [www.tug.org/mactex/morepackages.html](http://www.tug.org/mactex/morepackages.html). The first is called MacT<sub>E</sub>X-Additions; it installs everything in MacT<sub>E</sub>X except the T<sub>E</sub>X Live distribution. This is a way to get the various GUI front ends and utilities, Ghostscript, and “convert” from ImageMagick. However many users will not need this package; they have their own favorite editors and pdf previewers or can download them from the web, and they don’t need Ghostscript or “convert” or already have them from MacPorts, Fink, and elsewhere. This package’s size is about 136 MB.

The second package is T<sub>E</sub>XLive-2008, for users who just need T<sub>E</sub>X itself. This package does contain the T<sub>E</sub>X Distribution data structure, but it is very large, about 925 MB.

The third package is BasicT<sub>E</sub>X-2008. It is a much smaller subset of T<sub>E</sub>X Live 2008, only about 40 MB, and yet it is surprisingly capable, able to typeset most standard T<sub>E</sub>X documents. It includes T<sub>E</sub>X, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, pdfT<sub>E</sub>X, AMS-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, Metafont, dvips, ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt, MetaPost, and X<sub>Y</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X. It contains the T<sub>E</sub>X Distribution data structure, so everything is configured and ready to go.

Moreover, BasicT<sub>E</sub>X-2008 includes the tlmgr utility, so if packages are missing they can be obtained over the web. This is the best of both worlds. To obtain additional packages, use the updating commands listed earlier, but replace “update” with “install”. Thus

```
sudo tlmgr install crossreference xmlplay york-thesis
```

installs three additional packages, and

```
tlmgr --dry-run install crossreference xmlplay york-thesis
```

shows what will happen if these packages are installed.

## 6. Using the X11 GUI for tlmgr

In case you haven’t heard of it, X11 is an alternate graphics windowing system often used in GNU/Linux and other Unix based architectures. It is roughly the equivalent of the Aqua user interface on the Macintosh. OS X comes with code which allows X11 programs to run on the Macintosh. These programs have a different look and feel than typical Macintosh programs, but the differences are easily mastered.

The code is also called X11; it was an optional install on OS X 10.3 and 10.4, but is part of the default install on 10.5 Leopard. If you didn’t install X11 earlier, you can obtain it from your OS X Install Disk by clicking on the Optional Installs package.

The `tlmgr` GUI program requires Perl/Tk, an optional package for Perl. While the Macintosh has Perl, it does not have this optional package. We have provided an install package for Perl/Tk in the T<sub>E</sub>X Live Manager subfolder of the `/Applications/TeX/Utilities` directory; this package requires at least OS X 10.4, but installs automatically with no work.

If you prefer obtaining Perl/Tk yourself, the package can be obtained at <http://www.lehigh.edu/~sol0/Macintosh/X/ptk/>, which has instructions for installing for both OS X 10.3 and 10.4; the 10.4 instructions also work on 10.5. These instructions send you to <http://search.cpan.org/~ni-s/Tk-804.027/> for the actual source code. Installing this code requires compiling it first using Apple's developer tools, so it is a mildly nerdy operation.

(The reason some users prefer to install themselves is that they don't know what they are getting when they use an Install package. To partly reassure such users, we provide below the files and folders installed by our Perl/Tk package `Tk-804.028.pkg`:

- Five executable files in `/usr/local/bin`: `gedi`, `ptked`, `ptksh`, `tkjpeg`, and `widget`. All are short scripts.
- The files `Tk.pm`, `Tk.pod`, and `fix_4_os2.pl-temp` and the folders `Tie`, and `Tk` in `/Library/Perl/5.8.8/darwin-thread-multi-2level`.
- The folder `Tk` in `/Library/Perl/5.8.8/darwin-thread-multi-2level/auto`

Here 5.8.8 corresponds to the version number of Perl, and will be different on your machine if you have a different version of Perl.)

After installing X11 and Perl/Tk, you are ready to run the GUI interface to `tlmgr`. Simply issue one of the following commands in Terminal:

```
tlmgr --gui
```

or

```
sudo tlmgr --gui
```

You must use the second form if you want to install packages, because the GUI application will need root permission to install. On Leopard, X11 will start automatically, but on Tiger you will need to start X11 before issuing this command.

Like any good GUI app, the program which appears is mostly self explanatory. Here are a few tips:

- The “location” shown at top left should be the <http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet/tldev> mirror site for updates. If not, navigate to that site using the “Change” button.

- Package lists will appear in “Installation”, “Update”, and “Remove” modes. If they do not, push “Load”.
- When selecting packages, hold down the control key to add additional selections, which need not be contiguous. As on the Mac, hold down the shift key to select all packages between the original selection and the new click.

## 7. Further Information

For further information, see the T<sub>E</sub>X Live web page about tlmgr, <http://tug.org/texlive/tlmgr.html>.