### NAME

pdftex, pdfinitex, pdfvirtex – PDF output from TeX

## **SYNOPSIS**

**pdftex** [options] [&format] [file|\commands]

## **DESCRIPTION**

Run the pdfTeX typesetter on *file*, usually creating *file.pdf*. If the file argument has no extension, ".tex" will be appended to it. Instead of a filename, a set of pdfTeX commands can be given, the first of which must start with a backslash. With a & format argument pdfTeX uses a different set of precompiled commands, contained in format.fmt; it is usually better to use the -fmt format option instead.

pdfT<sub>E</sub>X is a version of T<sub>E</sub>X, with the e-T<sub>E</sub>X extensions, that can create *PDF* files as well as *DVI* files

In DVI mode, pdfT<sub>F</sub>X can be used as a complete replacement for the T<sub>F</sub>X engine.

The typical use of pdfT<sub>E</sub>X is with a pregenerated formats for which PDF output has been enabled. The **pdftex** command uses the equivalent of the plain T<sub>E</sub>X format, and the **pdflatex** command uses the equivalent of the LAT<sub>E</sub>X format. To generate formats, use the **-ini** switch.

The **pdfinitex** and **pdfvirtex** commands are pdfTEX's analogues to the **initex** and **virtex** commands. In this installation, if the links exist, they are symbolic links to the **pdftex** executable.

In *PDF* mode, pdfT<sub>E</sub>X can natively handle the *PDF*, *JPG*, *JBIG2*, and *PNG* graphics formats. pdfT<sub>E</sub>X cannot include PostScript or Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) graphics files; first convert them to PDF using **epstopdf**(1). pdfT<sub>E</sub>X's handling of its command-line arguments is similar to that of of the other T<sub>E</sub>X programs in the *web2c* implementation.

# **OPTIONS**

This version of pdfT<sub>E</sub>X understands the following command line options.

## -draftmode

Sets \pdfdraftmode so pdfTEX doesn't write a PDF and doesn't read any included images, thus speeding up execution.

-enc Enable the encT<sub>E</sub>X extensions. This option is only effective in combination with -ini. For documentation of the encT<sub>E</sub>X extensions see http://www.olsak.net/enctex.html.

-etex Enable the e- $T_EX$  extensions. This option is only effective in combination with -ini. See etex(1).

# -file-line-error

Print error messages in the form *file:line:error* which is similar to the way many compilers format them.

## -no-file-line-error

Disable printing error messages in the file:line:error style.

# -file-line-error-style

This is the old name of the **-file-line-error** option.

## -fmt format

Use *format* as the name of the format to be used, instead of the name by which pdfT<sub>E</sub>X was called or a %& line.

### -halt-on-error

Exit with an error code when an error is encountered during processing.

**-help** Print help message and exit.

**-ini** Start in *INI* mode, which is used to dump formats. The *INI* mode can be used for type-setting, but no format is preloaded, and basic initializations like setting catcodes may be required.

## -interaction mode

Sets the interaction mode. The mode can be either *batchmode*, *nonstopmode*, *scrollmode*, and *errorstopmode*. The meaning of these modes is the same as that of the corresponding \commands.

**-ipc** Send DVI or PDF output to a socket as well as the usual output file. Whether this option is available is the choice of the installer.

### -ipc-start

As **-ipc**, and starts the server at the other end as well. Whether this option is available is the choice of the installer.

# -jobname name

Use *name* for the job name, instead of deriving it from the name of the input file.

# -kpathsea-debug bitmask

Sets path searching debugging flags according to the bitmask. See the *Kpathsea* manual for details.

## -mktex fmt

Enable mktex fmt, where fmt must be either tex or tfm.

-mltex Enable MLT<sub>E</sub>X extensions. Only effective in combination with -ini.

## -no-mktex fmt

Disable mktex fmt, where fmt must be either tex or tfm.

## -output-comment string

In *DVI* mode, use *string* for the *DVI* file comment instead of the date. This option is ignored in *PDF* mode.

# **-output-directory** *directory*

Write output files in *directory* instead of the current directory. Look up input files in *directory* first, the along the normal search path.

# -output-format format

Set the output format mode, where *format* must be either *pdf* or *dvi*. This also influences the set of graphics formats understood by pdfT<sub>E</sub>X.

# -parse-first-line

If the first line of the main input file begins with %& parse it to look for a dump name or a **-translate-file** option.

## -no-parse-first-line

Disable parsing of the first line of the main input file.

## -progname name

Pretend to be program *name*. This affects both the format used and the search paths.

### -recorder

Enable the filename recorder. This leaves a trace of the files opened for input and output in a file with extension .fls.

# -shell-escape

Enable the \write18{command} construct. The *command* can be any shell command. This construct is normally disallowed for security reasons.

## -no-shell-escape

Disable the \write18{command} construct, even if it is enabled in the texmf.cnf file.

## -src-specials

In *DVI* mode, insert source specials into the *DVI* file. This option is ignored in *PDF* mode.

# -src-specials where

In *DVI* mode, insert source specials in certain placed of the *DVI* file. *where* is a comma-separated value list: *cr*, *display*, *hbox*, *math*, *par*, *parent*, or *vbox*. This option is ignored in *PDF* mode.

### -translate-file tcxname

Use the *tcxname* translation table to set the mapping of input characters and re-mapping of output characters.

### -default-translate-file texname

Like **-translate-file** except that a %& line can overrule this setting.

### -version

Print version information and exit.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

See the Kpathsearch library documentation (the 'Path specifications' node) for precise details of how the environment variables are used. The **kpsewhich** utility can be used to query the values of the variables.

One caveat: In most pdfTEX formats, you cannot use ~ in a filename you give directly to pdfTEX, because ~ is an active character, and hence is expanded, not taken as part of the filename. Other programs, such as METAFONT, do not have this problem.

### **TEXMFOUTPUT**

Normally, pdfT<sub>E</sub>X puts its output files in the current directory. If any output file cannot be opened there, it tries to open it in the directory specified in the environment variable TEXMFOUTPUT. There is no default value for that variable. For example, if you say pdftex paper and the current directory is not writable and TEXMFOUTPUT has the value /tmp, pdfT<sub>E</sub>X attempts to create /tmp/paper.log (and /tmp/paper.pdf, if any output is produced.) TEXMFOUTPUT is also checked for input files, as T<sub>E</sub>X often generates files that need to be subsequently read; for input, no suffixes (such as ".tex") are added by default, the input name is simply checked as given.

# **TEXINPUTS**

Search path for \input and \openin files. This should start with ".", so that user files are found before system files. An empty path component will be replaced with the paths defined in the *texmf.cnf* file. For example, set TEXINPUTS to ".:/home/user/tex:" to prepend the current directory and "/home/user/tex" to the standard search path.

### **TEXFORMATS**

Search path for format files.

## **TEXPOOL**

search path for **pdftex** internal strings.

### **TEXEDIT**

Command template for switching to editor. The default, usually **vi**, is set when pdfT<sub>E</sub>X is compiled.

### **TFMFONTS**

Search path for font metric (.tfm) files.

# **FILES**

The location of the files mentioned below varies from system to system. Use the **kpsewhich** utility to find their locations.

pdftex.pool

Text file containing pdfT<sub>E</sub>X's internal strings.

pdftex.map

Filename mapping definitions.

\*.tfm Metric files for pdfTEX's fonts.

\*.fmt Predigested pdfT<sub>E</sub>X format (. fmt) files.

## **NOTES**

Starting with version 1.40, pdfT<sub>E</sub>X incorporates the e-T<sub>E</sub>X extensions, and pdfeT<sub>E</sub>X is just a copy of pdfT<sub>E</sub>X. See **etex**(1). This manual page is not meant to be exhaustive. The complete documentation for this version of pdfT<sub>E</sub>X can be found in the *pdf*T<sub>E</sub>X *manual* and the info manual *Web2C: A TeX implementation*.

### **BUGS**

This version of pdfT<sub>E</sub>X implements a number of optional extensions. In fact, many of these extensions conflict to a greater or lesser extent with the definition of pdfT<sub>E</sub>X. When such extensions are enabled, the banner printed when pdfT<sub>E</sub>X starts is changed to print **pdfTeXk** instead of **pdfTeX**.

This version of pdf $T_EX$  fails to trap arithmetic overflow when dimensions are added or subtracted. Cases where this occurs are rare, but when it does the generated DVI file will be invalid. Whether a generated PDF file would be usable is unknown.

## **AVAILABILITY**

pdfT<sub>E</sub>X is available for a large variety of machine architectures and operation systems. pdfT<sub>E</sub>X is part of all major T<sub>E</sub>X distributions.

Information on how to get pdfT<sub>E</sub>X and related information is available at the **http://www.pdf-tex.org** *pdf*T<sub>E</sub>X web site.

The following pdfeTEX related mailing list is available: **pdftex@tug.org**. This is a mailman list; to subscribe send a message containing *subscribe* to **pdftex-request@tug.org**. A web interface and list archives can be found at the **http://lists.tug.org/pdftex** mailing list web site.

## **SEE ALSO**

**epstopdf**(1), **etex**(1), **latex**(1), **mptopdf**(1), **tex**(1), **mf**(1). http://tug.org/applications/pdftex, http://tug.org/web2c.

# **AUTHORS**

The primary authors of pdfTEX are Han The Thanh, Petr Sojka, Jiri Zlatuska, and Peter Breitenlohner (eTEX).

TEX was designed by Donald E. Knuth, who implemented it using his WEB system for Pascal programs. It was ported to Unix at Stanford by Howard Trickey, and at Cornell by Pavel Curtis. The version now offered with the Unix TEX distribution is that generated by the WEB to C system (web2c), originally written by Tomas Rokicki and Tim Morgan.

The encT<sub>E</sub>X extensions were written by Petr Olsak.