

NAME

tlmgr – the TeX Live Manager

SYNOPSIS

tlmgr [*option*]... *action* [*option*]... [*operand*]...

DESCRIPTION

tlmgr manages an existing TeX Live installation, both packages and configuration options. For information on initially downloading and installing TeX Live, see <<http://tug.org/texlive/acquire.html>>.

The most up-to-date version of this documentation (updated nightly from the development sources) is available at <<http://tug.org/texlive/tlmgr.html>>, along with procedures for updating tlmgr itself and information about test versions.

TeX Live is organized into a few top-level *schemes*, each of which is defined as a different set of *collections* and *packages*, where a collection is a set of packages, and a package is what contains actual files. Schemes typically contain a mix of collections and packages, but each package is included in exactly one collection, no more and no less. Installation can be customized and managed at any level.

For the full documentation of TeX Live, see <<http://tug.org/texlive/doc>>.

EXAMPLES

After successfully installing TeX Live, here are a few common operations with tlmgr:

```
tlmgr                option                repository
http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet
```

Tell tlmgr to use a nearby CTAN mirror for future updates; useful if you want continuing updates, and installed TeX Live from the DVD image.

```
tlmgr update --list
```

Report what would be updated without actually updating anything.

```
tlmgr update --all
```

Make your local TeX installation correspond to what is in the package repository (typically useful when updating from CTAN).

```
tlmgr show pkgname
```

Display detailed information about *pkgname*, such as the installation status and description.

For all the capabilities and details of tlmgr, please see the following voluminous information.

OPTIONS

The following options to tlmgr are global options, not specific to any action. All options, whether global or action-specific, can be given at any place and in arbitrary order. The first non-option argument will be the main action. In all cases, *--option* and *-option* are equivalent, and an = is optional between an option name and its value.

--repository *url/path*

Specifies the package repository from which packages should be installed or updated, overriding the default package repository found in the installation's TeX Live Package Database (TLPDB, a file named `texlive.tlpdb`). The documentation for `install-tl` has more details about this (<http://tug.org/texlive/doc/install-tl.html>) <<http://tug.org/texlive/doc/install-tl.html>>).

`--repository` changes the repository location only for the current run; to make a permanent change, use option `repository` (see the option `action`).

For backward compatibility and convenience, `--location` and `--repo` are accepted as aliases for this option.

--gui [*action*]

You can give this option together with an action to be brought directly into the respective screen of the GUI. For example, running

```
tlmgr --gui update
```

starts you directly at the update screen.

--gui-lang *llcode*

Normally the GUI tries to deduce your language from the environment (on Windows via the registry, on Unix via `LC_MESSAGES`). If that fails you can select a different language by giving this option a two-letter (ISO 639-1) language code (with the exception for selecting simplified or traditional Chinese). Currently supported (but not necessarily completely translated) are: English (`en`, default), Czech (`cs`), German (`de`), French (`fr`), Italian (`it`), Dutch (`nl`), Polish (`pl`), Russian (`ru`), Slovak (`sk`), Slovenian (`sl`), Serbian (`sr`), Vietnamese (`vi`), simplified Chinese (`zh-cn`), and traditional Chinese (`zh-tw`).

--machine-readable

In lieu of the normal output intended for human consumption, write to standard output in a fixed format more suitable for machine parsing. See the “MACHINE-READABLE OUTPUT” section below for details.

--package-logfile *file*

tlmgr logs all package actions (install, remove, update, failed updates, failed restores) to a separate log file, by default `TEXMFSYSVAR/web2c/tlmgr.log`. This option allows you to select a different file for that. This is separate from normal logging; for that, see the option `-v` below, and `TeXLive::TLUtils`.

--pause

This option makes **tlmgr** wait for user input before exiting. Useful on Windows to avoid command windows disappearing.

--persistent-downloads

--no-persistent-downloads

For net installs, activating this option makes **tlmgr** try to set up a persistent connection using the `Net::LWP` Perl module. This opens only one connection between your computer and the server per session and reuses it, instead of initiating a new download for each package.

This option is turned on by default, and **tlmgr** will fall back to using `wget` if this is not possible. If you want to disable usage of `LWP` and persistent connections, please use **--no-persistent-downloads**.

--no-execute-actions

Suppress the execution of the execute actions as defined in the `tlpsrc` files. Only use at your own risk.

--debug-translation

In GUI mode, this switch makes **tlmgr** report any missing, or more likely untranslated, messages to standard error. Helpful for translators to see what remains to be done.

The standard options for TeX Live programs are also accepted: `--help/-h/-?`, `--version`, `-q` (no informational messages), `-v` (debugging messages, can be repeated). For the details about these, see the TeXLive::TLUtils documentation.

The `--version` option shows version information about the TeX Live release and about the `tlmgr` script itself. If paired with `-v`, revision number for the used TeX Live Perl modules are shown, too.

ACTIONS

help

Gives this help information (same as `--help`).

version

Gives version information (same as `--version`).

If `-v` has been given the revisions of the used modules are reported, too.

gui

Start the graphical user interface. See **GUI** below.

install [*option*]... *pkg*...

Install each *pkg* given on the command line. By default this installs all packages on which the given *pkgs* are dependent, also. Options:

--reinstall

Reinstall a package (including dependencies for collections) even if it seems to be already installed (i.e. is present in the TLPDB). This is useful to recover from accidental removal of files in the hierarchy.

When re-installing, only dependencies on normal packages are followed (not those of category Scheme or Collection).

--no-depends

Do not install dependencies. (By default, installing a package ensures that all dependencies of this package are fulfilled.)

--no-depends-at-all

When you install a package which ships binary files the respective binary package will also be installed. That is, for a package `foo`, the package `foo.i386-linux` will also be installed on an `i386-linux` system. This switch suppresses this behavior, and also implies `--no-depends`. Don't use it unless you are sure of what you are doing.

--dry-run

Nothing is actually installed; instead, the actions to be performed are written to the terminal.

--force

If updates to `tlmgr` itself (or other parts of the basic infrastructure) are present, `tlmgr` will bail out and not perform the installation unless this option is given. Not recommended.

update [*option*]... [*pkg*]...

Updates the packages given as arguments to the latest version available at the installation source. Either `--all` or at least one *pkg* name must be specified. Options:

--all

Update all installed packages except for `tlmgr` itself. Thus, if updates to `tlmgr` itself are present, this will simply give an error, unless also the option `--force` or `--self` is given.

(See below.)

In addition to updating the installed packages, during the update of a collection the local installation is (by default) synchronized to the status of the collection on the server, for both additions and removals.

This means that if a package has been removed on the server (and thus has also been removed from the respective collection), `tlmgr` will remove the package in the local installation. This is called “auto-remove” and is announced as such when using the option `--list`. This auto-removal can be suppressed using the option `--no-auto-remove`.

Analogously, if a package has been added to a collection on the server that is also installed locally, it will be added to the local installation. This is called “auto-install” and is announced as such when using the option `--list`. This auto-installation can be suppressed using the option `--no-auto-install`.

An exception to the collection dependency checks (including the auto-installation of packages just mentioned) are those that have been “forcibly removed” by you, that is, you called `tlmgr remove --force` on them. (See the `remove` action documentation.) To reinstall any such forcibly removed packages use `--reinstall-forcibly-removed`.

If you want to exclude some packages from the current update run (e.g., due to a slow link), see the `--exclude` option below.

--self

Update `tlmgr` itself (that is, the infrastructure packages) if updates to it are present. On Windows this includes updates to the private Perl interpreter shipped inside TeX Live.

If this option is given together with either `--all` or a list of packages, then `tlmgr` will be updated first and, if this update succeeds, the new version will be restarted to complete the rest of the updates.

In short:

```
tlmgr update --self          # update infrastructure only
tlmgr update --self --all    # update infrastructure and all packages
tlmgr update --force --all   # update all packages but *not* infrastructure
                             # ... this last at your own risk, not recommended
```

--dry-run

Nothing is actually installed; instead, the actions to be performed are written to the terminal. This is a more detailed report than `--list`.

--list [*pkg*]

Concisely list the packages which would be updated, newly installed, or removed, without actually changing anything. If `--all` is also given, all available updates are listed. If `--self` is given, but not `--all`, only updates to the critical packages (`tlmgr`, `texlive` infrastructure, `perl` on Windows, etc.) are listed. If neither `--all` nor `--self` is given, and in addition no *pkg* is given, then `--all` is assumed (thus, `tlmgr update --list` is the same as `tlmgr update --list --all`). If neither `--all` nor `--self` is given, but specific package names are given, those packages are checked for updates.

--exclude *pkg*

Exclude *pkg* from the update process. If this option is given more than once, its arguments accumulate.

An argument *pkg* excludes both the package *pkg* itself and all its related platform-specific packages *pkg.ARCH*. For example,

```
tlmgr update --all --exclude a2ping
```

will not update *a2ping*, *a2ping.i386-linux*, or any other *a2ping.ARCH* package.

If this option specifies a package that would otherwise be a candidate for auto-installation, auto-removal, or reinstallation of a forcibly removed package, *tlmgr* quits with an error message. Excludes are not supported in these circumstances.

--no-auto-remove [*pkg*]...

Under normal circumstances *tlmgr* tries to remove packages which have disappeared on the server, as described above under `--all`. This option prevents any such removals, either for all packages (with `--all`), or the given *pkg* names.

--no-auto-install [*pkg*]...

Under normal circumstances *tlmgr* will install packages which are new on the server, as described above under `--all`. This option prevents any such automatic installation, either for all packages (with `--all`), or the given *pkg* names.

Furthermore, after the *tlmgr* run using this has finished, the packages that would have been auto-installed *will be considered as forcibly removed*. So, if *foobar* is the only new package on the server, then

```
tlmgr update --all --no-auto-install
```

is equivalent to

```
tlmgr update --all
tlmgr remove --force foobar
```

--reinstall-forcibly-removed

Under normal circumstances *tlmgr* will not install packages that have been forcibly removed by the user; that is, removed with `remove --force`, or whose installation was prohibited by `--no-auto-install` during an earlier update.

This option makes *tlmgr* ignore the forcible removals and re-install all such packages. This can be used to completely synchronize an installation with the server's idea of what is available:

```
tlmgr update --reinstall-forcibly-removed --all
```

--backup and **--backupdir** *directory*

These two options control the creation of backups of packages *before* updating; that is, backup of packages as currently installed. If neither of these options are given, no backup package will be saved. If `--backupdir` is given and specifies a writable directory then a backup will be made in that location. If only `--backup` is given, then a backup will be made to the directory previously set via the `option` action (see below). If both are given then a backup will be made to the specified *directory*.

You can set options via the `option` action to automatically create backups for all packages, and/or keep only a certain number of backups. Please see the `option` action for details.

tlmgr always makes a temporary backup when updating packages, in case of download or other failure during an update. In contrast, the purpose of this `--backup` option is to allow

you to save a persistent backup in case the actual *content* of the update causes problems, e.g., introduces an incompatibility.

The `restore` action explains how to restore from a backup.

--no-depends

If you call for updating a package normally all depending packages will also be checked for updates and updated if necessary. This switch suppresses this behavior.

--no-depends-at-all

See above under **install** (and beware).

--force

Force update of normal packages, without updating `tlmgr` itself (unless the `--self` option is also given). Not recommended.

Also, `update --list` is still performed regardless of this option.

If the package on the server is older than the package already installed (e.g., if the selected mirror is out of date), `tlmgr` does not downgrade. Also, packages for uninstalled platforms are not installed.

backup [**--clean**[=*N*]] [**--backupdir** *dir*] [**--all** | *pkg*]...

If the `--clean` option is not specified, this action makes a backup of the given packages, or all packages given `--all`. These backups are saved to the value of the `--backupdir` option, if that is an existing and writable directory. If `--backupdir` is not given, the `backupdir` option setting in the TLPDB is used, if present. If both are missing, no backups are made.

If the `--clean` option is specified, backups are pruned (removed) instead of saved. The optional integer value *N* may be specified to set the number of backups that will be retained when cleaning. If *N* is not given, the value of the `autobackup` option is used. If both are missing, an error is issued. For more details of backup pruning, see the `option` action.

Options:

--backupdir *directory*

Overrides the `backupdir` option setting in the TLPDB. The *directory* argument is required and must specify an existing, writable directory where backups are to be placed.

--all

If `--clean` is not specified, make a backup of all packages in the TeX Live installation; this will take quite a lot of space and time. If `--clean` is specified, all packages are pruned.

--clean[=*N*]

Instead of making backups, prune the backup directory of old backups, as explained above. The optional integer argument *N* overrides the `autobackup` option set in the TLPDB. You must use `--all` or a list of packages together with this option, as desired.

--dry-run

Nothing is actually backed up or removed; instead, the actions to be performed are written to the terminal.

restore [**--backupdir** *dir*] [**--all** | *pkg* [*rev*]]

Restore a package from a previously-made backup.

If `--all` is given, try to restore the latest revision of all package backups found in the backup

directory.

Otherwise, if neither *pkg* nor *rev* are given, list the available backup revisions for all packages.

With *pkg* given but no *rev*, list all available backup revisions of *pkg*.

When listing available packages tlmgr shows the revision and in parenthesis the creation time if available (in format yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm).

With both *pkg* and *rev*, tries to restore the package from the specified backup.

Options:

--all

Try to restore the latest revision of all package backups found in the backup directory. Additional non-option arguments (like *pkg*) are not allowed.

--backupdir *directory*

Specify the directory where the backups are to be found. If not given it will be taken from the configuration setting in the TLPDB.

--dry-run

Nothing is actually restored; instead, the actions to be performed are written to the terminal.

--force

Don't ask questions.

remove [*option*]... *pkg*...

Remove each *pkg* specified. Removing a collection removes all package dependencies (unless **--no-depends** is specified), but not any collection dependencies of that collection. However, when removing a package, dependencies are never removed. Options:

--no-depends

Do not remove dependent packages.

--no-depends-at-all

See above under **install** (and beware).

--force

By default, removal of a package or collection that is a dependency of another collection or scheme is not allowed. With this option, the package will be removed unconditionally. Use with care.

A package that has been removed using the **--force** option because it is still listed in an installed collection or scheme will not be updated, and will be mentioned as **forcibly removed** in the output of **tlmgr update --list**.

--dry-run

Nothing is actually removed; instead, the actions to be performed are written to the terminal.

option

option [*show*]

option *showall*

option *key* [*value*]

The first form shows the global TeX Live settings currently saved in the TLPDB with a short description and the key used for changing it in parentheses.

The second form acts like the first, but also shows options which can be defined but are not

currently set to any value.

In the third form, if *value* is not given, the setting for *key* is displayed. If *value* is present, *key* is set to *value*.

Possible values for *key* are (but see **tlmgr option showall** for the definitive list):

```
repository (default package repository),
formats    (create formats at installation time),
postcode   (run postinst code blobs)
docfiles   (install documentation files),
srcfiles   (install source files),
backupdir  (default directory for backups),
autobackup (number of backups to keep).
sys_bin    (directory to which executables are linked by the path action)
sys_man    (directory to which man pages are linked by the path action)
sys_info   (directory to which Info files are linked by the path action)
generate_updmap (call the equivalent of tlmgr generate updmap on changes)
desktop_integration (create Start menu shortcuts on Windows)
fileassocs (change file associations on Windows)
multiuser  (install for all users on Windows)
```

One common use of option is to permanently change the installation to get further updates from the Internet, after originally installing from DVD. To do this, you can run

```
tlmgr option repository http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet
```

The `install-tl` documentation has more information about the possible values for repository.

To keep backward compatibility `location` can be used as alternative name for repository.

If the `formats` is set (this is the default), then formats are regenerated when either the engine or the format files have changed. Disable that only when you know what you are doing.

The `postcode` options controls execution of package shipped postinstallation action code. By default enabled.

The `docfiles` and `srcfiles` options control the installations of the respective files of a package. By default the source of packages as well as the documentation is installed. This can be disabled in case of disk space constraints.

The two options `autobackup` and `backupdir` determine defaults for the update, backup and restore actions. These three actions need a directory to write to or read from the backups. If `--backupdir` is not specified on the command line, the `backupdir` option value is used (if set).

The `autobackup` option (de)activates automatic generation of backups. Its value is an integer. If the `autobackup` value is `-1`, no backups are removed. If `autobackup` is 0 or more, it specifies the number of backups to keep. Thus, backups are disabled if the value is 0. In the `--clean` mode of the backup action this option also specifies the number to be kept.

To setup `autobackup` to `-1` on the command line, use

```
tlmgr option autobackup infity
```

Or you can use:


```
tlmgr option -- autobackup -1
```

The `--` avoids having the `-1` treated as an option. (For most programs, `--` stops parsing for arguments at the point where it appears; this is a general feature of option parsing.)

The `sys_*` options are used on Unix like systems to control the generation of links for binary files, info files and man pages. See the action path for details.

By default `tlmgr` does not call the equivalent of

```
tlmgr generate updmap
```

to allow for local modifications. But if you keep all your local modifications in `updmap-local.cfg`, then setting the option `generate_updmap` will make `tlmgr` to recreate the `updmap.cfg` file from the installed packages and `updmap-local.cfg` every time a change occurs. Of course, if you make manual changes to `updmap-local.cfg` you need to call `tlmgr generate updmap` manually. This option is for those who strictly use only the `updmap-local.cfg` file for local adaptations, and not calls to `updmap --enableMap` etc. See “generate updmap” action’s description for details.

The last three options control behaviour on Windows installations. If `desktop_integration` is set, then some packages will install links in a sub folder in the Start menu. These links are for the `tlmgr gui`, documentation etc. If `fileassocs` is set then the default for updating/adding file associations is set. Please see `postaction` action for details on file associations handling. If `multiuser` is set, then adaptations to the registry and the menus are done for all users on the system. All three options are on by default.

conf [texmf|tlmgr [key [value]]]

With only the `conf`, show general configuration information for TeX Live, including active configuration files, path settings, and more. This is like the `texconfig conf` call, but works on all supported platforms.

With either `texmf` or `tlmgr` given in addition, shows all key/value pairs (i.e., all settings) as saved in `ROOT/texmf.cnf` or the `tlmgr` configuration file (see below), respectively.

If `key` is given in addition, shows the value of only that given `key` in the respective file.

If `value` is given in addition, `key` is set to `value` in the respective file. *No error checking is done!*

Practical application: if the execution of (some or all) system commands via `\write18` was left enabled during installation, you can disable it afterwards:

```
tlmgr conf texmf shell_escape 0
```

WARNING: The general facility is here, but tinkering with settings in this way is very strongly discouraged. Again, no error checking is done, so any sort of breakage is possible.

paper

paper [a4|letter]

xdvi|pdftex|dvips|dvipdfmx|dvipdfm|context paper [papersize|--list]

With no arguments (`tlmgr paper`), shows the default paper size setting for all known programs.

With one argument (e.g., `tlmgr paper a4`), sets the default for all known programs to that paper size.

With a program given as the first argument and no paper size specified (e.g., `tlmgr dvips`

paper), shows the default paper size for that program.

With a program given as the first argument and a paper size as the last argument (e.g., `tlmgr dvips paper a4`), set the default for that program to that paper size.

With a program given as the first argument and `--list` given as the last argument (e.g., `tlmgr dvips paper --list`), shows all valid paper sizes for that program. The first size shown is the default.

Incidentally, this syntax of having a specific program name before the `paper` keyword may seem strange. It is inherited from the longstanding `texconfig` script, which supports other configuration settings for some programs, notably `dvips`. `tlmgr` does not support those extra settings at present.

platform list|add|remove *platform...*

`platform list` lists the TeX Live names of all the platforms (a.k.a. architectures), (`i386-linux`, ...) available at the package repository.

`platform add platform...` adds the executables for each given platform *platform* to the installation from the repository.

`platform remove platform...` removes the executables for each given platform *platform* from the installation, but keeps the currently running platform in any case.

`arch` is a synonym for `platform`.

Options:

--dry-run

Nothing is actually installed; instead, the actions to be performed are written to the terminal.

print-platform

Print the TeX Live identifier for the detected platform (hardware/operating system) combination to standard output, and exit. `--print-arch` is a synonym.

search [*options*] *what*

`search [options] --file what`

`search [options] --taxonomy what`

`search [options] --keyword what`

`search [options] --functionality what`

`search [options] --characterization what`

`search [options] --all what`

By default, search the names, short descriptions, and long descriptions of all locally installed packages for the argument *what*, interpreted as a regular expression.

Options:

--global

Search the TeX Live Database of the installation medium, instead of the local installation.

--word

Restrict the search to match only full words. For example, searching for `table` with this option will not output packages containing the word `tables` (unless they also contain the word `table` on its own).

--list

If a search for any (or all) taxonomies is done, by specifying one of the taxonomy options below, then instead of searching for packages, list the entire corresponding taxonomy (or all of them). See “TAXONOMIES” below.

Other search options are selected by specifying one of the following:

--file

List all filenames containing *what*.

--taxonomy**--keyword****--functionality****--characterization**

Search in the corresponding taxonomy (or all) instead of the package descriptions. See “TAXONOMIES” below.

--all

Search for package names, descriptions, and taxonomies, but not files.

show [*options*] *pkg...*

Display information about *pkg*: the name, category, short and long description, installation status, and TeX Live revision number. Searches in the remote installation source for the package if it is not locally installed.

It also displays information taken from the TeX Catalogue, namely the package version, date, and license. Consider these, especially the package version, approximations only, due to timing skew of the updates of the difference pieces. The *revision* value, by contrast, comes directly from TL and is reliable.

Options:

--list

If the option **--list** is given with a package, the list of contained files is also shown, including those for platform-specific dependencies. When given with schemes and collections, **--list** outputs their dependencies in a similar way.

--taxonomy**--keyword****--functionality****--characterization**

In addition to the normal data displayed, also display information for given packages from the corresponding taxonomy (or all of them). See “TAXONOMIES” below for details.

list [**--only-installed**] [*collections*|*schemes*|*pkg...*]

With no argument, lists all packages available at the package repository, prefixing those already installed with *i*.

With the single word *collections* or *schemes* as the argument, lists the request type.

With anything else as arguments, operates as the *show* action.

If the option **--only-installed** is given, the installation source will not be used; only locally installed packages, collections, or schemes are listed.

dump-tlpdb [--local|--remote]

Dump complete local or remote TLPDB to standard output, as-is. The output is analogous to the `--machine-readable` output; see “MACHINE-READABLE OUTPUT” section.

Options:

--local

Dump the local tlpdb.

--remote

Dump the remote tlpdb.

Exactly one of `--local` and `--remote` must be given.

In either case, the first line of the output specifies the repository location, in this format:

```
"location-url" "\t" location
```

where `location-url` is the literal field name, followed by a tab, and *location* is the file or url to the repository.

Line endings may be either LF or CRLF depending on the current platform.

check [option]... [files|depends|executes|runfiles|all]

Executes one (or all) check(s) on the consistency of the installation.

files

Checks that all files listed in the local TLPDB (`texlive.tlpdb`) are actually present, and lists those missing.

depends

Lists those packages which occur as dependencies in an installed collections, but are themselves not installed, and those packages that are not contained in any collection.

If you call `tlmgr check collections` this test will be carried out instead since former versions for `tlmgr` called it that way.

executes

Check that the files referred to by `execute` directives in the TeX Live Database are present.

runfiles

List those filenames that are occurring more than one time in the runfiles.

Options:

--use-svn

Use the output of `svn status` instead of listing the files; for checking the TL development repository.

path [--w32mode=user|admin] [add|remove]

On Unix, merely adds or removes symlinks for binaries, man pages, and info pages in the system directories specified by the respective options (see the option description above). Does not change any initialization files, either system or personal.

On Windows, the registry part where the binary directory is added or removed is determined in the following way:

If the user has admin rights, and the option `--w32mode` is not given, the setting `w32_multi_user`

determines the location (i.e., if it is on then the system path, otherwise the user path is changed).

If the user has admin rights, and the option `--w32mode` is given, this option determines the path to be adjusted.

If the user does not have admin rights, and the option `--w32mode` is not given, and the setting `w32_multi_user` is off, the user path is changed, while if the setting `w32_multi_user` is on, a warning is issued that the caller does not have enough privileges.

If the user does not have admin rights, and the option `--w32mode` is given, it must be **user** and the user path will be adjusted. If a user without admin rights uses the option `--w32mode admin` a warning is issued that the caller does not have enough privileges.

postaction `[--w32mode=user|admin] [--fileassocmode=1|2] [--all] [install|remove] [shortcut|fileassoc|script] [pkg]...`

Carry out the postaction `shortcut`, `fileassoc`, or `script` given as the second required argument in `install` or `remove` mode (which is the first required argument), for either the packages given on the command line, or for all if `--all` is given.

The option `--w32mode` is `user` all actions will only be carried out in the user accessible parts of the registry/filesystem, while the `admin` mode selects the system wide parts of the registry for the file associations. Note that if you do not have enough permissions using `--w32mode=admin` will not succeed.

For the postaction `fileassoc` the mode can be set with `--fileassocmode`. If it is set to 1, only new associations are added; if it is set to 2, all associations are set to the TeX Live programs.

uninstall

Uninstalls the entire TeX Live installation. Options:

--force

Do not ask for confirmation, remove immediately.

generate *[option]... what*

generate language

generate language.dat

generate language.def

generate language.dat.lua

generate fmtutil

generate updmap

The `generate` action overwrites any manual changes made in the respective files: it recreates them from scratch.

For `fmtutil` and the language files, this is normal, and both the TeX Live installer and `tlmgr` routinely call `generate` for them.

For `updmap`, however, `tlmgr` does *not* use `generate`, because the result would be to disable all maps which have been manually installed via `updmap-sys --enable`, e.g., for proprietary or local fonts. The `generate` action only incorporates the changes in the `--localcfg` file mentioned below. Furthermore, `tlmgr` updates and maintains the final `updmap.cfg` in `TEXMFSYSCONFIG` (while the other files are in `TEXMFSYSVAR`), because that is the location that `updmap-sys` (via `tcfmgr`) uses.

Notwithstanding the above, if you only use the fonts and font packages within TeX Live, and rigorously maintain your local fonts (if any) using `updmap-local.cfg`, there is nothing

wrong with using `generate updmap`. It can be helpful in moving from release to release, especially. We use it ourselves to generate the `updmap.cfg` file in the live source repository.

In more detail: `generate` remakes any of the five config files `language.dat`, `language.def`, `language.dat.lua`, `fmtutil.cnf`, and `updmap.cfg` from the information present in the local TLPDB, plus locally-maintained files.

The locally-maintained files are `language-local.dat`, `language-local.def`, `language-local.dat.lua`, `fmtutil-local.cnf`, or `updmap-local.cfg`, searched for in `TEXMFLOCAL` in the respective directories. If they are present, the final file is made by starting with the main file, omitting any entries that the local file specifies to be disabled, and finally appending the local file.

Local files specify entries to be disabled with a comment line like this:

```
#!NAME
%!NAME
--!NAME
```

where `fmtutil.cnf` and `updmap.cfg` use `#`, `language.dat` and `language.def` use `%`, and `language.dat.lua` use `--`. In any case, the *name* is the respective format name, map file name (include the `.map` extension), or hyphenation pattern identifier. Examples:

```
#!pdflatex
#!lm.map
%!german
--!usenglishmax
```

(Of course, you're not likely to actually want to disable those particular items. They're just examples.)

After such a disabling line, the local file can include another entry for the same item, if a different definition is desired. In general, except for the special disabling lines, the local files follow the same syntax as the master files.

The form `generate language` recreates both the `language.dat`, the `language.def` and the `language.dat.lua` files, while the forms with extension recreates only the given language file.

Special consideration for `updmap.cfg`: in addition to font map files, this file specifies the setting of five options: `dvipsPreferOutline`, `LW35`, `dvipsDownloadBase35`, `pdftexDownloadBase14`, and `dvipdfmDownloadBase14`. The defaults for these as set in `updmap-hdr.cfg` are usually fine. If you want to change them, you can include changed settings for any or all of these five options in your `updmap-local.cfg` file and they will be respected by `generate updmap`. For example:

```
dvipsDownloadBase35 true
```

Options:

--**dest** *output_file*

specifies the output file (defaults to the respective location in `TEXMFSYSVAR` for `language*` and `fmtutil`, and `TEXMFCONFIG` for `updmap`). If `--dest` is given to `generate language`, it serves as a basename onto which `.dat` will be appended for the name of the `language.dat` output file, `.def` will be appended to the value for the name of the `language.def` output file, and `.dat.lua` to the name of the

language.dat.lua file. (This is just to avoid overwriting; if you want a specific name for each output file, we recommend invoking tlmgr twice.)

--localcfg *local_conf_file*

specifies the (optional) local additions (defaults to the respective location in TEXMFLOCAL).

--rebuild-sys

tells tlmgr to run necessary programs after config files have been regenerated. These are: updmap-sys after generate updmap, fmtutil-sys --all after generate fmtutil, fmtutil-sys --byhyphen .../language.dat after generate language.dat, and fmtutil-sys --byhyphen .../language.def after generate language.def.

These subsequent calls cause the newly-generated files to actually take effect. This is not done by default since those calls are lengthy processes and one might want to make several related changes in succession before invoking these programs.

The respective locations are as follows:

```
tex/generic/config/language.dat (and language-local.dat);
tex/generic/config/language.def (and language-local.def);
tex/generic/config/language.dat.lua (and language-local.dat.lua);
web2c/fmtutil.cnf (and fmtutil-local.cnf);
web2c/updmap.cfg (and updmap-local.cfg).
```

Final repetition: as explained above, tlmgr does *not* use generate updmap for font map files. Therefore, if you want to make use of updmap-local.cfg, you must run tlmgr generate updmap and updmap-sys yourself after making any local changes.

CONFIGURATION FILE

A small subset of the command line options can be set in a config file for tlmgr which resides in TEXMFCONFIG/tlmgr/config. By default, the config file is in ~/.texlive2010/texmf-config/tlmgr/config. This is *not* TEXMFSYSVAR, so that the file is specific to a single user.

In this file, empty lines and lines starting with # are ignored. All other lines must look like

```
key = value
```

where the allowed keys are gui-expertmode (values 0 or 1), persistent-downloads (values 0 or 1), and gui-lang (values like the command line arguments). persistent-downloads and gui-lang correspond to the command line options of the same name. gui-expertmode switches between the full GUI and a simplified GUI with only the important and mostly used settings.

TAXONOMIES

tlmgr allows searching and listing of various categorizations, which we call *taxonomies*, as provided by an enhanced TeX Catalogue (available for testing at <<http://az.ctan.org>>). This is useful when, for example, you don't know a specific package name but have an idea of the functionality you need; or when you want to see all packages relating to a given area.

There are three different taxonomies, specified by the following options:

--keyword

The keywords, as specified at <<http://az.ctan.org/keyword>>.

--functionality

The “by–topic” categorization created by J\"urgen Fenn, as specified at <http://az.ctan.org/characterization/by–function> <<http://az.ctan.org/characterization/by–function>>.

--characterization

Both the primary and secondary functionalities, as specified at <http://az.ctan.org/characterization/choose_dimen>.

--taxonomy

Operate on all the taxonomies.

The taxonomies are updated nightly and stored within TeX Live, so Internet access is not required to search them.

Examples:

```
tlmgr search --taxonomy exercise      # check all taxonomies for "exercise"
tlmgr search --taxonomy --word table  # check for "table" on its own
tlmgr search --list --keyword         # dump entire keyword taxonomy
tlmgr show --taxonomy pdftex         # show pdftex package information,
                                     # including all taxonomy entries
```

GUI FOR TLMGR

The graphical user interface for `tlmgr` needs Perl/TK being installed. For Windows the necessary modules are shipped within TeX Live, for all other (i.e., Unix-based) systems Perl/Tk (as well as perl of course) has to be installed.

When started with `tlmgr gui` the graphical user interface will be shown. The main window contains a menu bar, the main display, and a status area where messages normally shown on the console are displayed.

Within the main display there are three main parts: The *Display configuration*, the list of packages, and the buttons for actions. In addition to these three on the top right there is some text showing the currently loaded repository (this text also acts as button and will load the default repository).

Menu bar

The following entries can be found in the menu bar:

tlmgr

Provides access to load various repositories (the default as specified in the texlive database, the default network repository, if given the repository specified on the command line, and an arbitrary other one. Furthermore is allows to quit `tlmgr`.

Options

Provides access to three groups of options, *General* (for almost all options), *Paper* (configuration of default paper sizes), *Platforms* (only on Unix, configuration of the supported/installed platforms), as well as some toggles to turn on and off various options.

There is also a toggle for `Expert options` which defaults to on. If you turn this off the next time you start the GUI a simplified screen will be shown that exhibits only the most important and necessary functionality. This setting is saved in the configuration file of `tlmgr`, see “CONFIGURATION FILE” for details.

Actions

Provides access to a variety of items, such as updating the filename database (aka `ls-R`, `mktexlsr`, `texhash`), rebuilding of all formats (`fmtutil-sys --all`), updating the font map database (`updmap-sys`), and handling of symbolic links in system directories (only Unix), restoring backups of packages, as well as removal of the full TeX Live installation (only Unix).

Help

Provides access to the manual and other basic information on the installed version, authors, license.

Main display

The main display lists all packages, installed and, if a repository is loaded, also those that are available but not installed.

Each line of the package list contains of the following items:

a checkbox

used for selecting packages, some of the action buttons (see below) will work only on the selected packages.

the package name

that is the name of the package as given in the database.

local revision (and version)

If the package is installed the revision of the installed package will be shown. If there is a catalogue version given in the database for this package, it will be shown in parenthesis.

remote revision (and version)

If a repository has been loaded the revision of the package in the repository (if present) is shown. As with the local variant, if a catalogue version is provided it will be displayed.

short description

The short description (or title) is shown.

Double clicking on one of the lines pops up an informational window with further details, the long description, included files, etc.

Above the list of package there are options to configure the list of packages to be shown. Changing any of them will automatically update the list of packages. The different display configurations are:

Status

allows selecting to show all, only the installed, only those packages that are not installed, or only those with packages available.

Category

allows to select which categories are shown.

Match

allows searching for a specific pattern. This uses the same algorithm as `tlmgr search`, i.e., searches in the title, short and long descriptions.

Selection

allows restricting the list of packages to those selected, not selected, or all (selected means that the checkbox in the beginning of the line of a package is selected).

buttons

To the right there are three buttons, one to select all packages, one to select none (deselect all), and one to reset all filters to the defaults, i.e., show all available.

Below the list of packages there are five buttons:

Update all installed

This calls `tlmgr update --all` internally, i.e., tries to update all available packages.

Below this button there is a toggle that allows reinstallation of previously removed packages.

The following four buttons only work on the *selected* packages, i.e., those where the checkbox at the beginning of the line is ticked.

Update

only update the selected packages.

Install

install the selected packages; acts like `tlmgr install`, i.e., also installs dependencies. Thus, installing a collection will install all its constituent packages.

Remove

removes the selected packages; acts like `tlmgr remove`, i.e., it will also remove dependencies of collections (but not dependencies of normal packages).

Backup

makes a backup of the selected packages; acts like `tlmgr backup`. This action needs the option `backupdir` set (see `Options - General`).

Finally, the status area at the bottom of the window gives additional information about what is going on.

MACHINE-READABLE OUTPUT

Given the `--machine-readable` option, `tlmgr` writes to `stdout` in the fixed line-oriented format described here, and the usual informational messages for human consumption are written to `stderr` (normally they are written to `stdout`). The idea is that a program can get all the information it needs by reading `stdout`.

Currently this option only applies to the update, the install, and the option actions.

Update and install actions

The output format is as follows:

```
fieldname "\t" value
...
"end-of-header"
pkgname status localrev serverrev size runtime esttot
...
"end-of-updates"
other output from post actions, not in machine readable form
```

The header section currently has two fields: `location-url` (the repository source from which updates are being drawn), and `total-bytes` (the total number of bytes to be downloaded).

The `localrev` and `serverrev` fields for each package are the revision numbers in the local installation and server repository, respectively. The `size` field is the number of bytes to be

downloaded, i.e., the size of the compressed tar file for a network installation, not the unpacked size. The `runtime` and `esttot` fields are only present for updated and auto-install packages, and contain the currently passed time since start of installation/updates and the estimated total time.

Line endings may be either LF or CRLF depending on the current platform.

`location-url` *location*

The *location* may be a url (including `file:///foo/bar/...`), or a directory name (`/foo/bar`). It is the package repository from which the new package information was drawn.

`total-bytes` *count*

The *count* is simply a decimal number, the sum of the sizes of all the packages that need updating or installing (which are listed subsequently).

Then comes a line with only the literal string `end-of-header`.

Each following line until a line with literal string `end-of-updates` reports on one package. The fields on each line are separated by a tab. Here are the fields.

pkgname

The TeX Live package identifier, with a possible platform suffix for executables. For instance, `pdftex` and `pdftex.i386-linux` are given as two separate packages, one on each line.

status

The status of the package update. One character, as follows:

- `d` The package was removed on the server.
- `f` The package was removed in the local installation, even though a collection depended on it. (E.g., the user ran `tlmgr remove --force`.)
- `u` Normal update is needed.
- `r` Reversed non-update: the locally-installed version is newer than the version on the server.
- `a` Automatically-determined need for installation, the package is new on the server and is (most probably) part of an installed collection.
- `i` Package will be installed and isn't present in the local installation (action install).
- `I` Package is already present but will be reinstalled (action install).

localrev

The revision number of the installed package, or `-` if it is not present locally.

serverrev

The revision number of the package on the server, or `-` if it is not present on the server.

size

The size in bytes of the package on the server. The sum of all the package sizes is given in the `total-bytes` header field mentioned above.

runtime

The run time since start of installations or updates.

esttot

The estimated total time.

option action

The output format is as follows:

key "\t" value

If a value is not saved in the database the string (not set) is shown.

If you are developing a program that uses this output, and find that changes would be helpful, do not hesitate to write the mailing list.

AUTHORS AND COPYRIGHT

This script and its documentation were written for the TeX Live distribution (<<http://tug.org/texlive>>) and both are licensed under the GNU General Public License Version 2 or later.