1.3 LaTeX and pdfLaTeX capabilities

1.3.1 Overview

First you edit your source `.tex` file. In LaTeX you compile it using the `latex` command to a `.dvi` file (which stands for device-independent). The `.dvi` file can be converted to any device-dependent format you like using an appropriate driver, for example `dvips`.

When producing `.pdf` files you should use `pdflatex`, which produces directly `.pdf` files out of `.tex` sources. Note that in the `.tex` file you may need to use some PDF specific packages.

For viewing `.tex` files use your favourite text editor, for viewing `.dvi` files under X Window System use `xdvi` command, `.ps` files can be viewed with `gv` (or `ghostview`) and `.pdf` files with `acroread`, `gv` or `xpdf`.

1.3.2 LaTeX

A lot of examples can be found in this document.

You should also print

- `doc/latex/general/latex2e.dvi` and
- `doc/latex/general/lshort2e.dvi`

from your `tetex` distribution (usually in

- `/usr/share/texmf` or
- `/usr/lib/texmf/texmf`).

1.3.3 pdfLaTeX

Consult `doc/pdftex/manual.pdf` from your `tetex` distribution for more details. Very useful informations can be found in the `hyperref` and `graphics` package manuals:

- `doc/latex/hyperref/manual.pdf` and
- `doc/latex/graphics/grfguide.dvi`.

1.3.4 Examples

References

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