NAME

install−tl – TeX Live cross−platform installer

SYNOPSIS

install-tl [*option*]...

install−tl.bat [*option*]...

DESCRIPTION

This installer creates a runnable TeX Live installation from various media, including over the network. The installer works across all platforms supported by TeX Live. For information on initially downloading the TeX Live, see <http://tug.org/texlive/acquire.html>.

The basic idea of TeX Live installation is to choose one of the 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.

Within the installer, you can choose a scheme, and further customize the set of collections to install, but not the set of the packages. To do that, use `tlmgr` (reference below) after the initial installation is completely.

The default is `scheme-full`, to install everything, and this is highly recommended.

REFERENCES

Post-installation configuration, package updates, and much more, are handled through **tlmgr**(1), the TeX Live Manager (<http://tug.org/texlive/tlmgr.html>).

The most up-to-date version of this documentation is on the Internet at http://tug.org/texlive/doc/install−tl.html <http://tug.org/texlive/doc/install-tl.html>.

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

OPTIONS

−gui [[=]*module*]

If no *module* is given starts the `perltk` (see below) GUI installer.

If *module* is given loads the given installer module. Currently the following modules are supported:

`text`   The text mode user interface (default on Unix systems). Same as the `−no−gui` option.

`wizard`

The wizard mode user interface (default on Windows), asking only minimal questions before installing all of TeX Live.

`perltk`

The expert GUI installer, providing access to more options. Can also be invoked on Windows by running `install-tl-advanced.bat`.

The `perltk` and `wizard` modules, and thus also when calling with a bare `−gui` (without *module*), requires the Perl/Tk module (<http://tug.org/texlive/distro.html#perltk>); if Perl/Tk is not available, installation continues in text mode.

−no−gui

Use the text mode installer (default except on Windows).

–lang *llcode*

By default, 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 with a language code (based on ISO 639–1). Currently supported (but not necessarily completely translated) are: English (en, default), Czech (cs), German (de), French (fr), Italian (it), Japanese (ja), Dutch (nl), Polish (pl), Brazilian Portuguese (pt_BR), Russian (ru), Slovak (sk), Slovenian (sl), Serbian (sr), Vietnamese (vi), simplified Chinese (zh_CN), and traditional Chinese (zh_TW).

–repository *url/path*

Specify the package repository to be used as the source of the installation, either a local directory via /path/to/directory or a file:/ url, or a network location via a http:// or ftp:// url. (No other protocols are supported.)

The default is to pick a mirror automatically, using <http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet>; the chosen mirror is used for the entire download. You can use the special argument ctan as an abbreviation for this. See <http://ctan.org> for more about CTAN and its mirrors.

If the repository is on the network, trailing / characters and/or trailing /tlpkg and /archive components are ignored. For example, you could choose a particular CTAN mirror with something like this:

```
-repository http://ctan.example.org/its/ctan/dir/systems/texlive/tlnet
```

Of course a real hostname and its particular top-level CTAN path have to be specified. The list of CTAN mirrors is available at <http://ctan.org/mirrors>.

If the repository is local, the installation type (compressed or live) is automatically determined, by checking for the presence of a archive directory relative to the root. Compressed is preferred if both are available, since it is faster. Here's an example of using a local directory:

```
-repository /local/TL/repository
```

After installation is complete, you can use that installation as the repository for another installation. If you chose to install less than the full scheme containing all packages, the list of available schemes will be adjusted accordingly.

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

–select–repository

This option allows manual selection of a mirror from the current list of active CTAN mirrors. This option is supported in all installer modes (text, wizard, perltk), and will also offer to install from local media if available, or from a repository specified on the command line (see above). It's useful when the (default) automatic redirection does not choose a good host for you.

–all–options

Normally options not regarding the current platform are not shown. Giving this cmd line option allows to configure settings in the final tlpdb that do not have any immediate effect.

−custom−bin *path*

> If you have built your own binaries for your system (probably because your platform was not supported by TeX Live out of the box), this option allows you to give the *path* to a directory where the binaries for the current system are present. The installation will continue as usual, but at the end all files from *path* are copied over to bin/custom in your installation folder and this directory will be added to the path for the post-install actions.

−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.

−−help, **−help**, **−?**

> Display this help and exit.

−logfile *file*

> Write both all messages (informational, debugging, warnings) to *file*, in addition to standard output or standard error.

> If this option is not given, the installer will create a log file in the root of the writable installation tree, for example, /usr/local/texlive/YYYY/install-tl.log for the *YYYY* release.

−force−platform *platform*

> Instead of auto-detecting the current platform, use *platform*. Binaries for this platform must be present and they must actually be runnable, or installation will fail. −force−arch is a synonym.

−no−cls

> (only for text mode installer) do not clear the screen when entering a new menu (for debugging purposes).

−non−admin

> For Windows only: configure for the current user, not for all users.

−−persistent−downloads
−−no−persistent−downloads

> For net installs, activating this option makes the installer 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 the installation program will fall back to using wget if this is not possible. To disable usage of LWP and persistent connections, use --no-persistent-downloads.

−portable

> Install for portable use on e.g. a USB stick. Also selectable from within the perltk− and text installers.

−in−place

> This is a quick-and-dirty installation option in case you already have an rsync− or svn checkout of TeX Live. It will use the checkout as-is and will just do the necessary post-install. Be warned that the file tlpkg/texlive.tlpdb may be rewritten, that removal has to be done manually, and that the only realistic way to maintain this installation is to redo it from time to time. This option is not available via the installer interface. USE AT YOUR OWN

RISK.

−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.

−profile *profile*

Load the file *profile* and do the installation with no user interaction, that is, a batch (unattended) install.

A *profile* file contains all the values needed to perform an installation. After a normal installation has finished, a profile for that exact installation is written to the file DEST/tlpkg/texlive.profile. That file can be given as the argument to `-profile` to redo the exact same installation on a different system, for example. Alternatively, you can use a custom profile, most easily created by starting from a generated one and changing values, or an empty file, which will take all the defaults.

Normally a profile has to specify the value `1` for each collection to be installed, even if the scheme is specified. This follows from the logic of the installer in that you can first select a scheme and then change the collections being installed. But there is one exception to this, for convenience: If the profile contains a variable for `selected_scheme` and *no* collection variables are defined in the profile at all, then the collections which the specified scheme requires are installed.

Thus, a line `selected_scheme scheme-medium` together with the definitions of the installation directories (`TEXDIR`, `TEXMFHOME`, `TEXMFLOCAL`, `TEXMFSYSCONFIG`, `TEXMFSYSVAR`) suffices to install the medium scheme with all default options.

−q Omit normal informational messages.

−scheme *scheme*

Schemes are the highest level of package grouping in TeX Live; the default is to use the `full` scheme, which includes everything. This option overrides that default. You can change the scheme again before the actual installation with the usual menu. The *scheme* argument may optionally have a prefix `scheme-`. The list of supported scheme names depends on what your package repository provides; see the interactive menu list.

−v Include debugging messages; repeat for maximum debugging, as in `-v` `-v`. (Further repeats are accepted but ignored.)

−−version, **−version**

Output version information and exit. If `-v` has been given the revisions of the used modules are reported, too.

As usual, all options can be specified with either `-` or `--`, and arguments can be separated from their options by either a space or `=`.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

For ease in scripting and debugging, `install-tl` will look for the following environment variables. They are not of interest in normal user installations.

`TEXLIVE_INSTALL_ENV_NOCHECK`

Omit the check for environment variables containing the string `tex`. People developing TeX-related software are likely to have many such variables.

```
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_NO_CONTEXT_CACHE
```
Omit creating the ConTeXt cache. This is useful for redistributors.

```
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_PREFIX
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFCONFIG
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFHOME
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFLOCAL
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFSYSCONFIG
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFSYSVAR
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFVAR
```
Specify the respective directories.

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.