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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