

Bing

In the context of LaTeX and MiKTeX, “trees” refer to directory structures that are used to organize files in a TeX system. These trees follow a specific standard known as the TeX Directory Structure (TDS).

There are different types of trees in MiKTeX:

1. **Local texmf trees:** These are user-defined directory structures where you can store your own packages, classes, fonts, etc. They are useful for organizing files that are not included in the MiKTeX distribution. In TeX Live, there are `TEXMFLOCAL` for admin and `TEXMFHOME` for user pre-defined, but in MiKTeX there's by default no local texmf tree installed.
2. **User-Managed TEXMF Directory:** This is another type of local tree that you can create. It's similar to a local texmf tree, but it's referred to as “User-Managed” because you have full control over its contents.

To create a local texmf tree in MiKTeX, you need to create a folder somewhere on your computer (not a subfolder of your MiKTeX installation), and this folder must be TDS compliant. Then, you can register this new tree with MiKTeX and refresh the filename database (FNDB) so that MiKTeX knows about the files in your new tree.

Please note that the term “tree” in LaTeX can also refer to a type of diagram that you can create using various LaTeX packages. However, this is a different concept from the directory trees mentioned above.