Texpad User Guide (OS X)

Last updated for Texpad **Version 1.6**

Texpad is a LaTeX editor designed for fast navigation around projects of all sizes. Given a single LaTeX root file, it will read through the LaTeX source, and that of all included files to present you with an outline of your project. Similarly Texpad reads the LaTeX console output, finding errors, and presenting them in a table you can use to jump straight to the errors in the LaTeX source.

Contents

www.texpadapp.com

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1   Quickstart

To begin editing a document or project, drag the root LaTeX file to the Texpad icon. The outline view on the left of the editor window that appears will show the document structure similar to LaTeX's table of contents. Texpad will traverse the root file, hunting for included files and incorporating them in the outline view. Clicking on this outline view table will allow you to navigate your entire project.

When you are finished editing, click the Typeset button on the menu bar and Texpad will pass your source to the LaTeX distribution to typeset. You may choose between pdfLaTeX and LaTeX/dvipdf in the Typesetting Engine Preferences. Please note that Texpad relies on an underlying TeX distribution such as MacTex www.tug.org/mactex, a packaging of TexLive for OS X.

When typesetting is finished a pane will appear to the right of the editor pane. If the typesetting was clean it will show the resulting PDF, if not it will display an error list. Clicking on these errors will jump to and highlighting the offending line in the editor.

Texpad is SyncTeX aware, so if your TeX distribution supports SyncTeX, clicking the pdf will highlight the corresponding LaTeX source. Likewise, clicking on the document structure will jump to the corresponding point in both the LaTeX source and the PDF view.

2   Licensing

When you first download Texpad it will start in a two week trial period during which it will be fully functional. If you wish to continue using Texpad, please buy a license from our website.

2.1   Purchase certificate

When you buy a license for Texpad you will be presented with a purchase certificate. To attach this license to Texpad double click it, or drag it to the dock icon.

When Texpad first sees a purchase certificate, it will verify that license with our server. You will need to be online for this operation, but from then on Texpad will run offline.

2.2   Switching from Mac App Store Texpad

If you have already purchased Mac App Store Texpad, you can swap to the Texpad distributed through texpadapp.com for free at any point.

In order to do this please follow the instructions at http://www.texpadapp.com/upgrade-mas-tposx. You will need to download the upgrade assistant, which will verify the Mac App Store receipt and instruct our license server to issue you a purchase certificate.

3   The Welcome Window

The Texpad welcome screen that you see when you launch Texpad and which is also accessible via **Shift-Cmd-T**, provides an easy access to recent files that have been opened with Texpad.

In the top left corner, there's a quick sanity check of the underlying TeX installation to ensure everything is in good order for typesetting.

4   Features

The central premise of handling source code in Texpad is working with a LaTeX **root document**, that is a a document that contains a *typesetable block* such as the one below

```
\documentclass[10pt]{article}
\begin{document}
    Some text...
\end{document}
```

Any subfiles included in the root document via LaTeX tags, such as `\input{subfile1.tex}` or `\include{subfile2.tex}` are loaded into the editor automatically by Texpad. All typesetting operations are carried out on the root file, but you may edit any of the included subfiles, including bibliography files (*.bib*), user stylesheets (*.sty*), LaTeX classes (*.cls*), etc.

4.1   The Outline View

The pane to the left of the editor pane shows the structural outline of your LaTeX project, updated every time you save or typeset the file – see Figure 1. Clicking on these tags will jump to the corresponding position in the source code, and if your distribution supports SyncTeX, the PDF output.

The menu bar in the Outline View contains a 'Settings' button on the left. The menu attached to that button may be used to customise the level detail you wish to see in the Outline as shown in Figure 2. The menu bar in the Outline View contains a 'Settings' button on the left which may be used to customise the level detail you wish to see in the Outline. The arrows on the right help move back and forth between different points in the code that you've visited. It is particularly useful when moving around between different files, to edit them or to jump from the Error Log.

Figure 1: The Outlive View
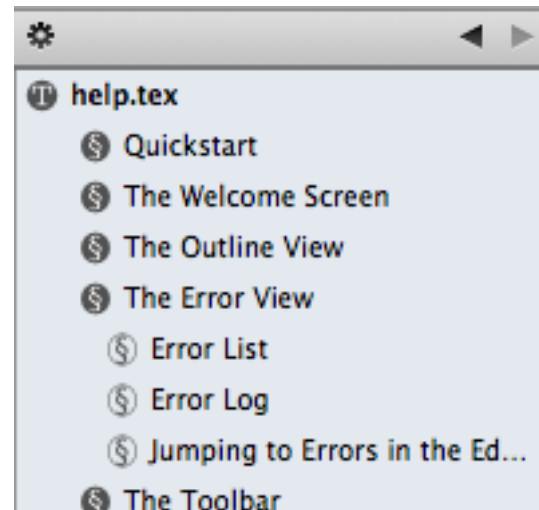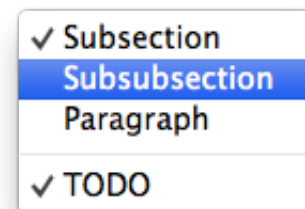

Figure 2: The Outlive View Settings Menu

4.2   Typesetting

4.2.1   What's a Typesetting Engine?

A typesetting engine is an underlying tool or a set of tools that takes as its input a root latex document and produces a PDF. When you use one of the standard typesetters in the Typeset menu, such as Cmd-T, an underlying typesetting engine is used to generate the actual PDF.

Composite typesetters such as BibTeX (Cmd-B), also use a typesetting engine to manufacture the PDF while adding references, etc. Texpad supports theoretically infinite number of such engines, but six, listed below, are supported *natively*.

pdfLaTeX Used to generate most documents in PDF from LaTeX source.

LaTeX → dvi2pdf Used to generate a DVI and a PDF. Certain LaTeX packages may only work when typeset with this option – please consult the documentation provided with the package.

LaTeX → dvips → ps2pdf Used to generate a DVI, a PS and a PDF. Certain LaTeX packages may only work when typeset with this option – please consult the documentation provided with the package.

XeLaTeX Runs XeLaTeX to generate a PDF. XeLaTeX is a modern typesetting engine **recommended** for most documents.

pLaTeX → dvi2pdfmx Runs pLaTeX to generate a PDF. This option is necessary to typeset documents written in Japanese.

LuaLaTeX This is a version of pdfTeX with a Lua scripting engine embedded. It is modern and capable of typesetting a large class of LaTeX documents.

4.2.2 What's a Bibliography Engine?

A bibliography engine is a tool that manages your reference files. It is entirely optional as LaTeX is perfectly capable of producing citations out of your references with out the use of such an engine. Currently, Texpad supports three bibliography engine, BibTeX, Biber and BibTeX8.

4.2.3 What's a Typesetter?

A **typesetter** in Texpad is a typesetting chain that implements the complete sequence of calls to the underlying tools (typesetting or bibliography engines) such as *pdfLaTeX*, *BibTeX*, *MakeIndex*, etc that are required to typeset a document, compile its references and convert any PS or DVI files to PDF. Based on the choice of the underlying tool in Typesetting Preferences (see below) and a typesetter selected here, Texpad calculates this sequence automatically.

All these options may be accessed either via the Typeset menu or the Typesetter popup menu on the tool bar. Following is an explanation of these typesetters including how and when they may be used.
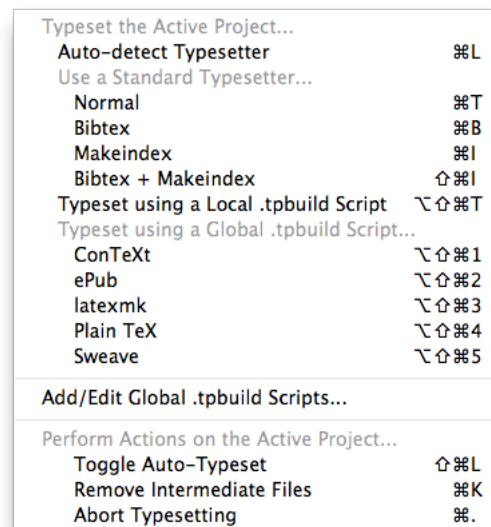
Figure 3: The Typeset Menu

1. Auto-Detect Typesetter The default and recommended way to typeset in Texpad is with the 'Auto-detect' typeset chain, activated by Cmd-L. When run this will check if the document relies on BibTeX or MakeIndex, and choose the correct typesetting tools as necessary. Additionally this will read the timestamps on any BibTeX files, and after the first run it will only rerun BibTeX if the BibTeX intermediate files are out of date.

2. Standard Typesetters If Auto-detect is not working for you, select one of the four hardwired typesetters, and it will force Texpad to run the correct chain. There is an additional option to run a custom typesetting chain via a *.tpbuild* script. These four chains are assigned to **Cmd-T**, **Cmd-B**, **Cmd-I**, **Shift-Cmd-I** and **Alt-Shift-Cmd-T** respectively.

> **i. Normal (Cmd-T)** Basic typeset with the underlying tool as set in the Preferences' window (see below). Since tools such as *pdfLaTeX* need to be run twice when a new reference of any kind is added to the course code, Texpad automatically runs them twice, thus eliminating the need to do so by the user. **Chain:** *pdfLaTeX → pdfLaTeX*.
>
> **ii. BibTeX (Cmd-B)** Typesets and compiles the bibliography file. The underlying bibliography engine is set in the Preferences' window (current options include ⌐*BibTeX*¬ and ⌐*Biber*¬). **Chain:** *pdfLaTeX → BibTeX/Biber → pdfLaTeX → pdfLaTeX*.
>
> **iii. MakeIndex (Cmd-I)** Runs *MakeIndex* tool to compile the indices in addition to running the usual underlying tool. **Chain:** *pdfLaTeX → MakeIndex → pdfLaTeX*.
>
> **Compiling** *MakeIndex* **with glossaries and acronyms:** Texpad attempts to dynamically determine the options that need to be passed to MakeIndex when glossaries and acronyms are being compiled. These cases result in additional intermediate files such as *.acn*, *.ist*, *.glo*, etc being generated by the underlying typesetting tool, which helps Texpad add additional MakeIndex calls to the typesetting chain.
>
> **iv. BibTeX + MakeIndex (Shift-Cmd-I)** Combines the BibTeX and MakeIndex typesetters.

3. Custom Typesetters In addition to the built-in typesetters that should serve most typesetting needs, Texpad allows you to use your own scripts to customise and control the typesetting process. When using these, the standard and the auto-detect typesetters are bypassed in favour of these **custom build scripts**. These scripts must have case-sensitive extensions '.tpbuild' and are currently assumed to be **Unix bash scripts** (meaning they are run by Texpad using */bin/bash*).

Who should attempt to write a custom .tpbuild script?

Custom typesetting is designed for those advanced users only who are familiar with writing Unix-based bash scripts. We **recommend avoiding these custom scripts** unless they are absolutely essential to compile a nonstandard *.tex*. In some cases, it may be difficult to integrate their use with Texpad.

How does a .tpbuild script work?

Before running the .tpbuild script, Texpad sets the following two environment variables for you to use in your .tpbuild files:

```
TEXPAD_ROOTFILE
TEXPAD_ROOTFILE_NO_EXT
```

For instance, *root.tpbuild* may look like as follows

```
xeLaTeX $TEXPAD_ROOTFILE
```

with `TEXPAD_ROOTFILE` being set to *root.tex* by Texpad before running the *.tpbuild* script. The second environment variable `TEXPAD_ROOTFILE_NO_EXT` comes handy when you have to, for instance, convert the DVI output of your first step, the `$TEXPAD_ROOTFILE_NO_EXT.dvi` file, to a PDF in a followup step.

For Texpad to display the PDF output of a custom script in its PDF pane, the file must be placed in the same directory as `TEXPAD_ROOTFILE.tex` and must be named `TEXPAD_ROOTFILE.pdf`.

Local and Global Scripts

These scripts form two classes, **local** and **global** .tpbuild scripts.

i. Global .tpbuild Scripts Texpad is shipped with a number of global build scripts that are installed in the directory

<div align="center">

~/Library/Application Support/Texpad/BuildScripts/

</div>

This directory may be opened from within Texpad using the menu option *Typeset ⇢ Add/Edit Global .tpbuild Scripts...*.

Shipped scripts: Out-of-the-box, Texpad comes with *ConTeXt* (for typesetting with ConTeXt engine), *ePub* (for creating ePub books straight from your LaTeX source), *latexmk* (for using latexmk build chain for your documents), *Plain TeX* and *Sweave* (for compiling and typesetting Sweave/R projects) scripts. These are given Alt-Shift-Cmd-1 to Alt-Shift-Cmd-5 hotkeys. These may be deleted and new scripts may be added to *BuildScripts* directory as required. These scripts may also serve as templates for creating your own scripts.

Assigning hotkeys: Hotkeys for global scripts are of the form Alt-Shift-Cmd followed by a number N. These numbers are assigned to scripts based on their alphabetical order in *BuildScripts* directory. Once a script has been assigned a hotkey, the key is reserved for that script regardless of the order in which it appears in the directory. The hotkey is freed up for use by other, new scripts when the script is deleted from the directory.

ii. Local .tpbuild Script There may be cases when a document or a project has specific typesetting needs catered for neither by the standard typesetters nor by a global *.tpbuild* script. Such cases may be dealt with using a *local .tpbuild script*. These scripts are run using Alt-Shift-Cmd-T or accessed via the typesetting menus. When this option is chosen for a file *root.tex*, Texpad first looks for a *root.tpbuild* file in the same directory as *root.tex*. If it finds one, it runs it instead of its own typesetting chain. The mechanism is error-proof in that if Texpad fails to find a local *.tpbuild* script, it simply reverts to the Normal typesetter (equivalent to pressing Cmd-T).

4.2.4 Typesetting Caveats

Certain special cases must be kept in mind when working with specialised packages.

Use of -shell-escape If you wish to use packages such as *epstopdf*, *minted*, *gnuplot*, etc with Texpad, you must first enable the -shell-escape option of the typesetting pane of the Preferences window, see section 6.4 for more details. This is because these packages launch external binaries via a command

```
\write18{}
```

which must be explicitly enabled using -shell-escape when invoking TeX. By default, Texpad disables
write18{} since it allows for arbitrary code execution on your machine, which is a serious security hole.

4.3 SyncTeX Support

Texpad is SyncTeX aware, so if your distribution supports SyncTeX, Texpad will typeset the project with SyncTeX information and allow you to **synchronise from LaTeX source to PDF and back**:

PDF to LaTeX source Cmd-clicking on the pdf will jump to that line in the editor pane.

Note that in versions older than 1.5, a simple click was the default behaviour. This old behaviour is preserved in v1.5 for users upgrading from a previous version and may be dropped in favour of Cmd-click via the ⌜Single-click PDF sync with editor⌝ *option in the Preferences.*

LaTeX source to PDF Either clicking on the outline view, or Cmd-clicking on the text will jump to that point in the pdf.

Note that SyncTeX is not compatible with all LaTeX document classes; Beamer, for example, often causes trouble.

4.4 The Error View

4.4.1 Error List

Instead of exposing LaTeX's sometimes cryptic console output, Texpad reads this for you and delivers it to the log portion of the output pane. Each error displayed in the 'Error List' table is categorised by their severity levels as shown below.

The red triangle indicate the issues that are essential for obtaining a full PDF out of your LaTeX source code.

Yellow triangles indicate LaTeX warnings, such as those concerning missing packages.

Green errors are the very low level errors to to do with layout perfections. Most users would choose not to pay attention to these.

The level of detail you wish to see may be set in the Typesetting pane of the Preferences window, as described in section 6.4.

4.4.2 Error Log

As Texpad recognises that some LaTeX errors are better understood by reading the full log printed by the underlying TeX tools to the console, it displays this raw output beneath the error list.

4.4.3 Jumping to Errors in the Editor

Clicking on an error will jump to the corresponding line in the editor as well as to the detailed log as shown in the figure below.

Locations in the code the error view jumps to are added to the forward/backward stacks, which means you can move back to the text you were editing by clicking on the 'Backward' button.

Please note that for location jumping, Texpad relies on the raw error log of LaTeX tools, parsing whom is prone to inaccuracies. Please report any issues you encounter to the Texpad team so they can be fixed in a future version.
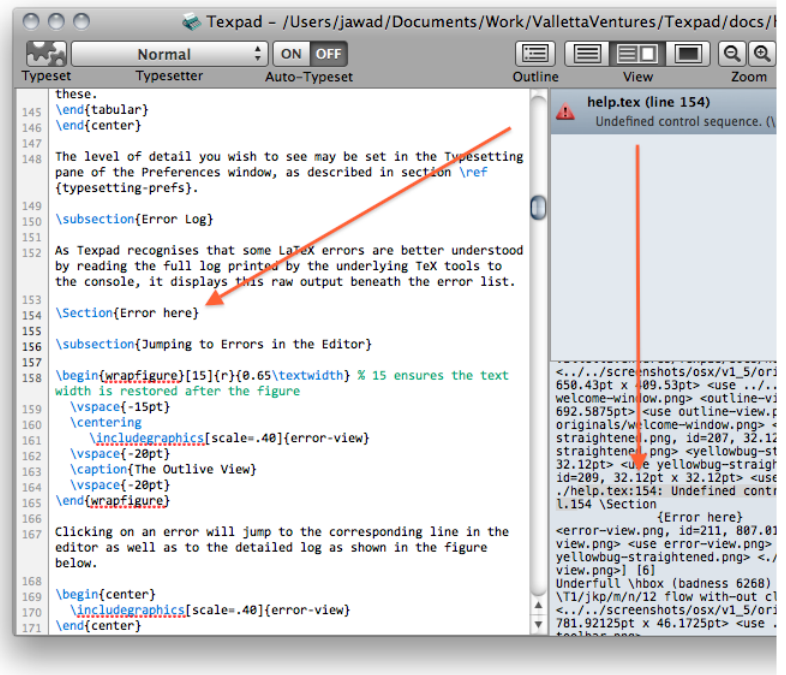

Figure 4: The Outlive View

4.5 Autocomplete

Texpad has an advanced autocomplete system capable of autocompleting straightforward commands, autofilling the `\ref`,`\cite` and `\begin` families of commands, displaying supplementary information for all autocompletes. It is also fully configurable.

Simple commands are automatically autocompleted. If Texpad has some documentation information about the currently highlighted entry it is displayed at the bottom of the autocomplete list. You can accept an autocomplete with the Tab key, and dismiss the autocomplete window with the Escape key. You can disable autocomplete entirely with the *Auto Completion* option in the preferences window.

Texpad will parse any BibTeX or LaTeX files in your project, looking for `\labels` and BibTeX entries. When you cite or refer to labels or bibliography items, it will bring up a list for you to choose from.

4.5.1 Automatch

Texpad will also generate a matching

```
\end{some environment}
```

for every

```
\begin{some environment}
```

This behaviour can be enabled or disabled with the ⌈*Automatch \begin with \end*⌉ option in the preferences window.

4.5.2   Auto Indent

When you press return, Texpad will insert an equivalent. This behaviour can be enabled or disabled with the ⌈*Auto Indent*⌉ option in the preferences window.

4.5.3   Configuring Autocomplete

Custom Autocomplete commands are stored in the *autocompleted_commands.txt* file inside Texpad's `Application Support` directory. You can open this file in Texpad by clicking the *Add/Edit autocompleted commands...* menu item in the *Texpad* menu. Once you have changed this file you must reboot Texpad for the changes to take effect.

This file consists of lines that are either a

Comment The first non-whitespace character in the line should be a % symbol. E.g.

```
% This is a comment line
```

Autocomplete A line that describes a custom autocomplete. This consists of four parts, the first mandatory, the second, third and fourth optional.

> **Key** The first entry should be the autocomplete key. For a regular command this should simply be the command without the preceeding slash, e.g. for `\documentclass` write `documentclass`.
>
> For an autofill autocomplete (e.g. `\begin {someenvironment}` or `\documentclass {article}`), write the first stage, followed by a colon, followed by the autocomplete. e.g. `begin:someenvironment` or `documentclass:article`.
>
> Autocompletes will always be sorted alphabetically, but some autocompletes are more commonly used than others and there may be one you wish to prioritise over others. To prioritise an autocomplete, prepend a stars to the key, the more stars, the higher the priority. For example to prioritise `\documentstyle` so that it is selected by default instead of `\documentclass`, add an entry beginning `***documentstyle`. In the case of an autofill complete, place the stars after the colon.
>
> **Description** To add a description, append a | character followed by the description.
>
> **Files it is defined in** To note the file the command has been defined in, write an @ character followed by a comma separated list of files.
>
> **Files it is defined in** to note the files the command has been redefined in, write an **@@** followed by a comma separated list of files.
>
> An example of a simple `\documentclass` command with no description is
>
> ```
> documentclass
> ```

An example of an environment with a full description is

```
begin:*fake | description here @ a.tex @@ b.cls, c.sty
```

An example with multiple placeholders would follow the following syntax

```
frac | Fraction in math mode E.g. \frac{numerator}{denominator}
```

Autofill identity In many cases different commands are autofilled in different ways. For example, \begin and \end are autofilled identically. To save you entering the options all again, you can add an autofill identity between, for this example \begin and \end. This should begin with an '=', followed by the new autofilled command, followed by a colon, followed by a fully defined autofilled command (not another identity). There should be no whitespace at all on the line. To return to the \begin and \end example, where the autofills have been defined for \begin, you would write.

```
=end:begin
```

4.6   Snippets

Since version 1.5, Texpad has supported Snippets functionality to make it easy to insert regularly used blocks of text into your document. Texpad is distributed with a small number of helpful Snippets, but the system is fully configurable. You may edit them and/or add your own.

4.6.1   Usage

To use a Snippet, either choose the Snippet from the dropdown menu, or press the associated hotkey – all hotkeys are activated with a control key.

4.6.2   Configuring

All snippets are stored as text files in the Snippets subdirectory of Texpad's Application Support directory. To open this directory, click the *Add/Edit Snippets...* option from the top of the Snippets menu.

To delete a snippet delete the file and it will be removed when Texpad is rebooted.

To rename a snippet, rename the file containing the snippet. The file extension is ignored, and will not form part of the snippet name.

To add a snippet, either copy the snippet file into the directory, or create a new file in that directory, with the name you want the snippet to carry.

4.6.3   Syntax

Snippet files are flat text files with a straightforward `key = value` syntax. Lines beginning with a % sign are interpreted as comments and ignored. All other lines have a `key = value` syntax.

The key is "flattened". That is to say all whitespace, dashes and underscores are stripped and the entire key is rendered into lower case. For example `Ctrl-Key`, `Ctrl key` and `ctrlkey` are all equivalent keys.

If there is no right hand side to the line, then starting with the next line, all lines until the end of the file are used as the value.

An example file follows.

```
% A snippet to insert an itemize environment
ctrl key = z
group = Environment
insert at cursor =
\begin{itemize}
  \item <SELECTION>
\end{itemize}
```

4.6.4   Hotkeys: Key combinations associated with snippets

Keys understood by Texpad are

ctrl key The value must be a single character. It is the key that when pressed with the control key is the hotkey for this snippet.

group The name of the group that this should be displayed in

insert at cursor The text that should be inserted at the current cursor position. Any currently selected text will be substituted for <SELECTION> and the new selection will be placed around that text.

4.7   Global Search

Right from the toolbar, you may search all your files at once via the global search field in the top right corner of the Texpad toolbar (swiftly reached by pressing **Shift-Cmd-F**). The find function is supplemented by an optional replace once the results have been displayed. The search is displayed in the same pane as the output. To go back to the PDF or the Error View, choose the option in the toolbar or simply press **Cmd-8** or **Cmd-9** respectively.
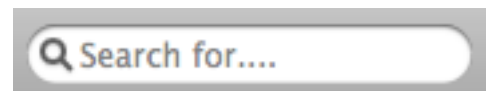
5   User Interface

5.1   The Toolbar

The Texpad toolbar is designed minimally to aid your workflow without cluttering the screen.

5.1.1   Typesetting

Typeset Pressing this will button will set in motion the typesetting process. A spinning wheel in this button indicates that a typeset operation is in progress. A second-click on the spinning wheel will abort the typesetting. This button may be indirectly pressed by selecting a typesetter from the *Typeset* menu or an associated hotkey.

Typesetter The popup menu with the list of available of available typesetters. This includes the auto-detect, the standard and all *.tpbuild*-based typesetters available.
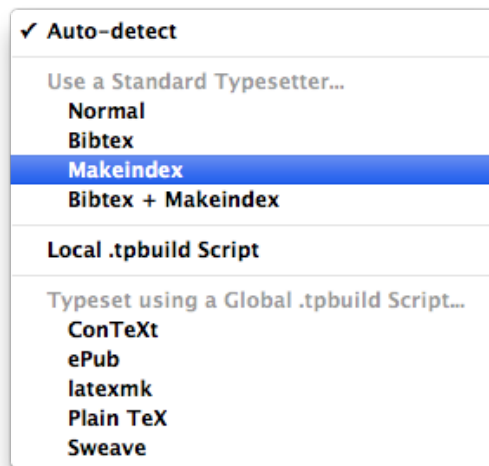
Figure 5: Typesetters Popup Menu

Auto-Typeset This toggle is a means of switching auto-typeset on and off for the current project. This may be set regardless of the universal settings for auto-typeset for new projects

5.1.2   View Management

Outline Shows/Hides the Outline View to the left of the editor pane.

View Pressing the view buttons will change the arrangement of the editor between Editor only, Editor and Output, and Output only respectively.

Zoom These buttons allow you to zoom in and out on the PDF view.

Output Button This group of buttons allows you to switch the output pane between the PDF view and the Error log.

5.2   Menu Items

Note that this section only covers Texpad-specific menu items that have not been covered above. The usual Mac OS menu items behave as expected.

5.2.1   The Texpad Menu

Texpad ⇢ About Texpad Information, legal statement and credits.

Texpad ⇢ Texpad for iPad/iPod/iPhone A link to the iOS version of Texpad.

Texpad ⇢ Preferences (Cmd-,) Settings and preferences window.

Texpad ⇢ Add/Edit Autocompleted Commands... Opens the directory where auto-complete commands can be customised.

5.2.2   The File Menu

File ⇢ New From Template Create a new *.tex* document from a template.

**File ⇢ Add/Edit templates...** View the directory where the templates are stored:

~/Library/Application Support/Texpad/Templates/

Any files added to this directory are automatically listed in the 'File ⇢ New From Template' menu by Texpad.

File ⇢ Reveal PDF in Finder (Cmd-R) Opens the Mac OS Finder where the output PDF file is stored.

File ⇢ Email PDF (Cmd-E) Open a new email message with the current PDF file as an attachment.

File ⇢ File Encoding Choose the file encoding Texpad should use for loading and saving files. If you alter the file encoding with open documents, Texpad will migrate all files in the project, and save to disc. We strongly recommend that you use UTF-8 file encoding for your work; it supports all languages, and as such it is becoming a de facto standard for plain text files.
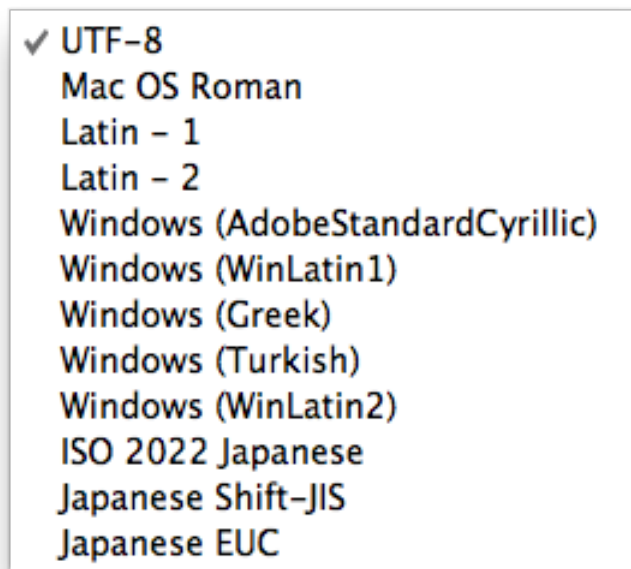
File ⸱⸱➛ Reload with File Encoding If you see strange characters, there is a good chance you have opened a file with the incorrect encoding; this option will discard all changes and reload all open files using the specified character encoding.

File ⸱⸱➛ Print LaTeX Source... (Alt-Cmd-P) Prints the source code.

File ⸱⸱➛ Print PDF... (Cmd-P) Prints the PDF.

5.2.3   The Edit Menu

Block commenting The 'Edit ⸱⸱➛ Comment Block' (Cmd-]) and 'Edit ⸱⸱➛ Uncomment Block' (Cmd-[) menu options will comment or uncomment an entire block of text in one go.

Block indenting Similarly The 'Edit ⸱⸱➛ Indent Block' (Shift-Cmd-]) and 'Edit ⸱⸱➛ Unindent Block' (Shift-Cmd-[) menu options will indent or unindent an entire block of text.

Edit ⸱⸱➛ Autocomplete Force-opens the auto-complete window in the editor for the currently typed word. It is a menu alternative for the simple Esc key.

Edit ⸱⸱➛ Global Search (Shift-Cmd-F) Brings into focus the global search field on the top of the window.

5.2.4   The Snippets Menu

The menu lists all the currently deployed snippets in the snippets' directory that may be opened by selecting *Add/Edit Snippets...*.

5.2.5   The Typeset Menu

See section 5.1.1 for details on various typesetters and their use.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ Normal (Cmd-T) Normal typeset. See section 5.1.1 for details on various typesetters and their use.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ BibTeX (Cmd-B) Typeset and compile the bibliography file.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ MakeIndex (Cmd-I) Compile the indices in addition to running the usual underlying tool.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ BibTeX + MakeIndex (Shift-Cmd-I) Combines the BibTeX and MakeIndex typesetters.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ Typeset using a Local .tpbuild Script (Alt-Shift-Cmd-T) See section 5.1.1 for more info.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ Typeset using a Global .tpbuild Script Lists all currently available global scripts in *BuildScripts* directory.

Typeset ⸱⸱➛ Add/Edit Global .tpbuild Scripts Opens directory *BuildScripts* containing all currently installed global *.tpbuild* scripts.

Figure 6: Snippets Menu

Typeset ⤳ Check TeX Distribution... Selecting this option will run a basic sanity check of your LaTeX distribution.

Typeset ⤳ Toggle Auto-typeset (Shift-Cmd-L) Switches on and off the auto-typeset for the current project.

Typeset ⤳ Remove Intermediate Files (Cmd-K) If the 'Hide intermediate files' option is selected, Texpad keeps your home file uncluttered by hiding the intermediate files such as *.aux*, *.log*, etc in a hidden directory called *.texpadtmp*. Selecting this menu option deletes this hidden directory. Note that this is safe operation and is sometimes necessary to remove possibly corrupted *.aux* files.

Typeset ⤳ Abort Typesetting (Cmd-.) This will abort typesetting if in progress.

5.2.6   The Window Menu

Window ⤳ Zoom In (Cmd-+) & Zoom Out (Cmd–) Zoom in/out for the PDF pane.

Window ⤳ Show Welcome Windoe (Shift-Cmd-T) Displays the Texpad welcome window.

**Window ⤳ Toggle Outline (Cmd-1)** Shows/hide the Outline View.

Window ⇢ Hiding/showing View Panes (Cmd-2 to Cmd-4) Menu items to change arrangement of the editor between Editor only, Editor and Output, and Output only respectively.

Window ⇢ Switch between PDF and Log Output (Cmd-8 & Cmd-9) Allows you to switch the output pane between the PDF view and the Error log.

6 Customising Texpad - Preferences

Preferences window enables you to customise the operation of Texpad. It may be reached via the 'Texpad ⇢ Preferences' menu or **Cmd-,**. Each setting is accompanied by a short description that serves as a quick guide to its intended use.

6.1 General Preferences
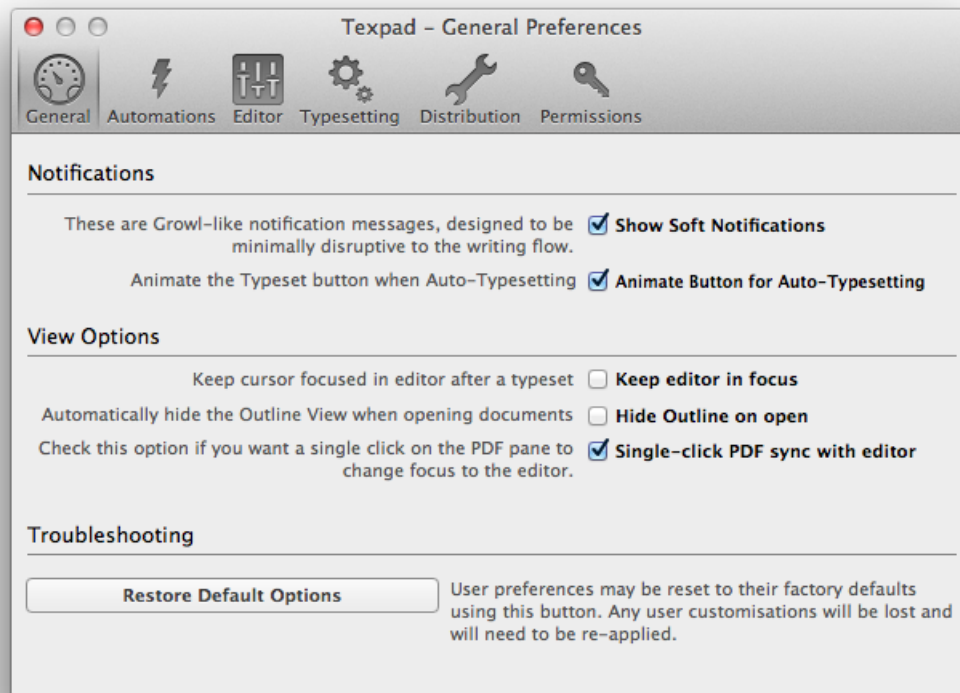
Notifications These are preferences related to the notification system in Texpad.

Show Soft Notifications Soft notifications are Growl-like notification messages, designed to be minimally disruptive to the writing flow.

Animate Button for Auto-Typesetting You can choose to not have the typeset button spinning when the typeset operation is kicked off in the background as a result of auto-typeset being on.

View Options These are preferences related to what panes should show and stay in focus as you work on your projects in Texpad.

*Keep editor in focus* Keep cursor focused in editor after a typeset.

Hide Outline on open Automatically hide the Outline View when opening documents/

Single-click PDF sync with editor Check this option if you want a single click on the PDF pane to change focus to the editor.

Troubleshooting To help when things go wrong.

Restore Default Options User preferences may be reset to their factory defaults using this button. Any user customisations will be lost and will need to be re-applied.

6.2   Automations
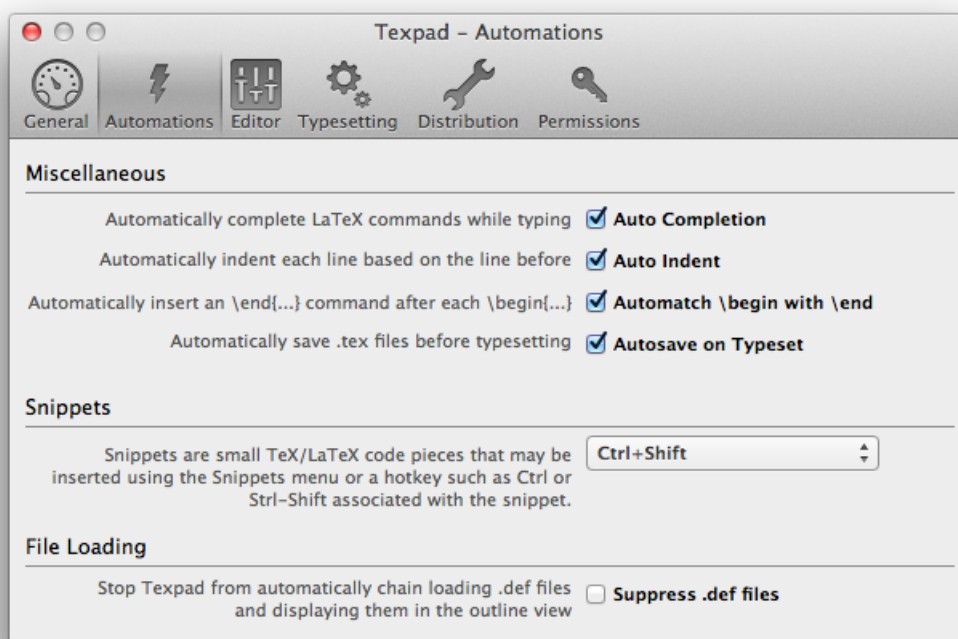
Miscellaneous Various automations settings across Texpad.

Auto Completion If checked Texpad will attempt to guess the command as you are typing it.

Auto Indent If checked each line will be indented to match the previous line.

Automatch \begin with \end If checked Texpad will supply a matching \end{...} command for every \begin{...} command you type.

*Autosave on Typeset* Check this to silently save before typesetting.

Snippets Snippets are seen as automating entering of frequently-used blocks of LaTeX source code.

The base hotkey Snippets may be inserted using the Snippets menu or a hotkey such as Ctrl or Ctrl-Shift associated with the snippet. The default is Ctrl-Shift.

File Loading Settings for automatically loaded files through LaTeX tags such as \include or \input.

> *Suppress .def files* Stop Texpad from automatically chain loading .def files and displaying them in the Outline View.

6.3 Editor Preferences
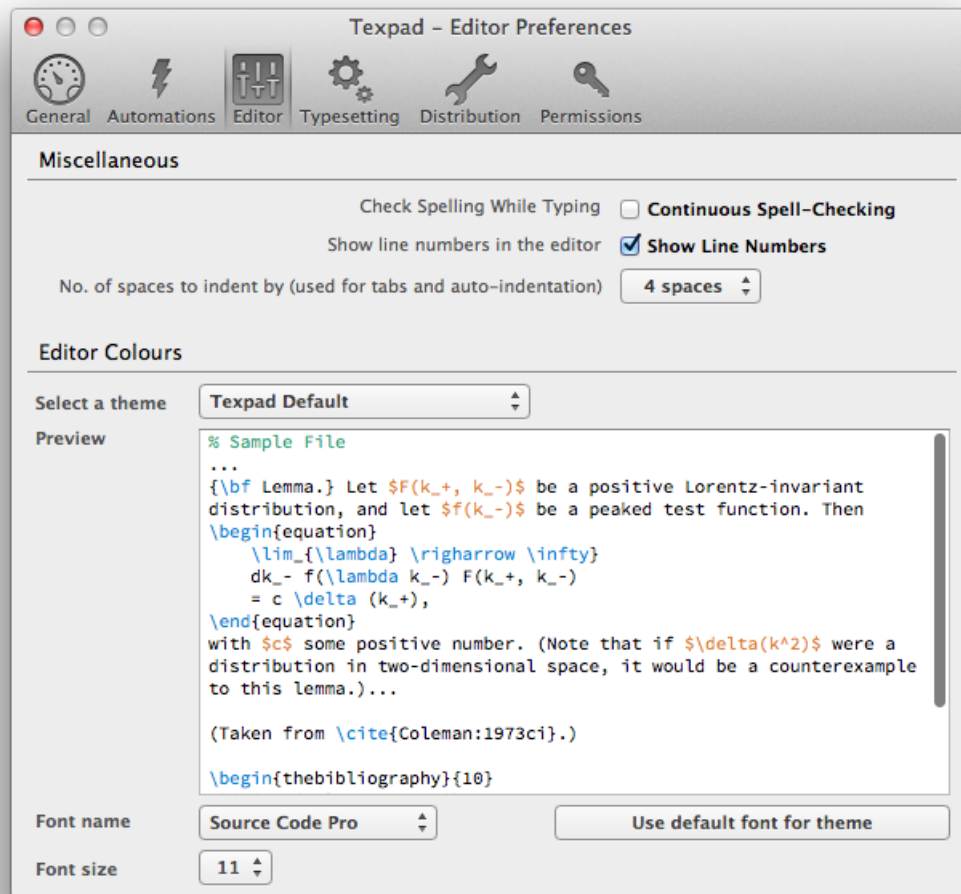
Miscellaneous General settings for the editor.

> *Show Line Numbers* Check this to display line numbers along the left hand edge of the editor pane.
>
> *Continuous Spell-Checking* Turn on/off inline spell checking.

Editor Themes Themes allow customising background and syntax colours of the editors. There is a list of five themes on offer.

> *The list of themes* Standard themes based on various colour schemes to suit your editor preferences. The preview box below demonstrates how the theme may look in the editor.

Editor font The font used to display your LaTeX source. This has no effect on the PDF output.

Editor text size The size of the font used to display your LaTeX source. This has no effect on the PDF output.

Use default font for theme Each theme comes with a default font. Clicking this button would restore that.

6.4   Typesetting Preferences
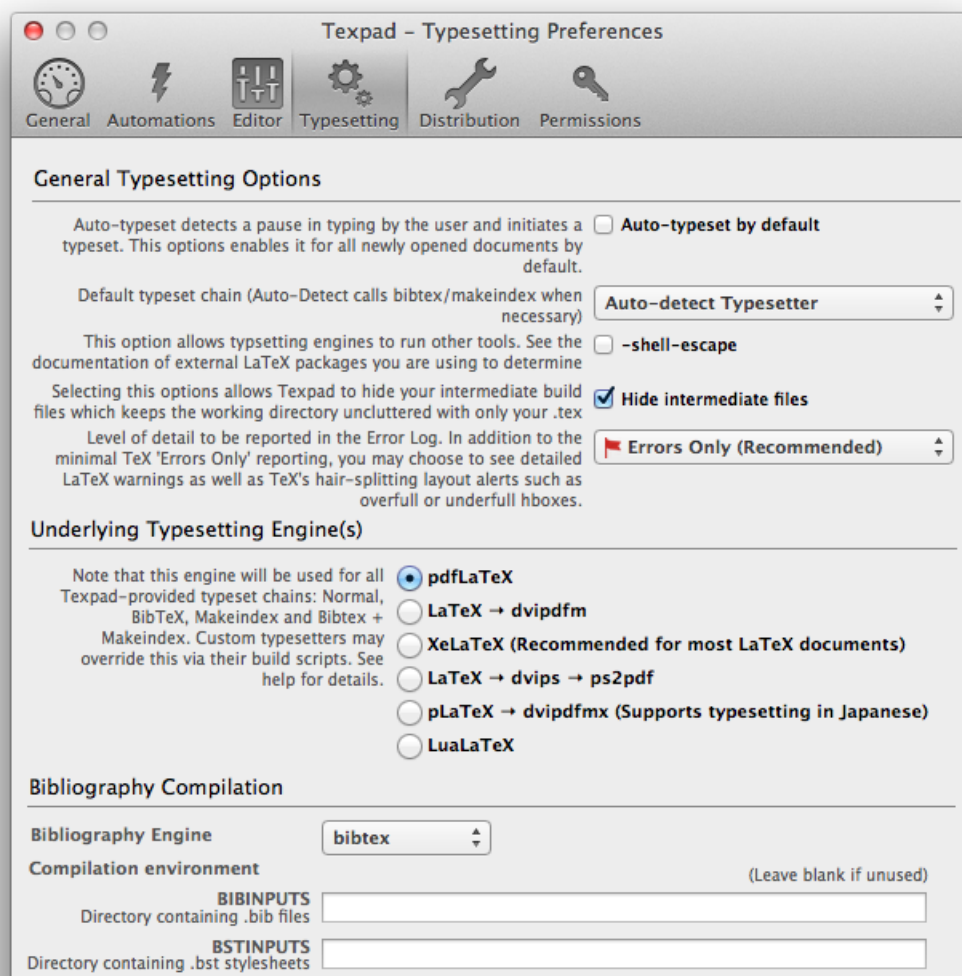
General Typesetting Options These are general Texpad-wide typesetting option applicable to all projects.

Auto-typeset by default Whether to set auto-typeset for projects when they are opened. This option may then be changed for an open window via the on/off button on the toolbar.

Default typesetter Whether to use auto-detect as default typesetter for projects. This may also be changed after the project is opened.

-shell-escape Run LaTeX with the *-shell-escape* option. This is necessary for packages such as gnuplot and minted, but it introduces a potential security hole, so it is turned off by default in Texpad.

Hide intermediate files (Use of **.texpadtmp** directory.) In an effort to keep your working directories clean and free of LaTeX's intermediate files, Texpad stores these files inside a hidden .texpadtmp directory created in the same directory as the LaTeX root file. The 'Typeset ⤳ Remove Intermediate Files' menu item will delete this directory, and the intermediate files it contains. Please note that certain external tools you may be using, such as *gnuplot*, rely on the intermediate files to be present in the same directory as the root *.tex* file in order to work properly.

Level of details in LaTeX error log Level of detail to be reported in the Error Log. In addition to the minimal TeX 'Errors Only' reporting, you may choose to see detailed LaTeX warnings as well as TeX's hair-splitting layout alerts such as overfull or underfull hboxes.

Underlying Typesetting Engine(s) Texpad comes with five standard options for the underlying typesetting tool, which may be set here.

Choose between typesetting directly to a PDF with pdfTeX, or typesetting to DVI with tex, and then converting to PDF. The latter option is appropriate if you intend to embed EPS figures, or you want DVI output. To embed EPS in pdfTeX, you must convert them to PDF first with the *eps2pdf* tool in your LaTeX distribution.

Bibliography Compilation Texpad currently supports *BibTeX* and *Biber* bibliography engines. In addition, when using BibTeX, further environment variables BIBINPUTS and BSTINPUTS may be set to handle non-standard locations of bibliography (*.bib*) and style (*.bst*) files respectively. Note that most users will not need to fill these fields.

6.5   Managing LaTeX Distribution
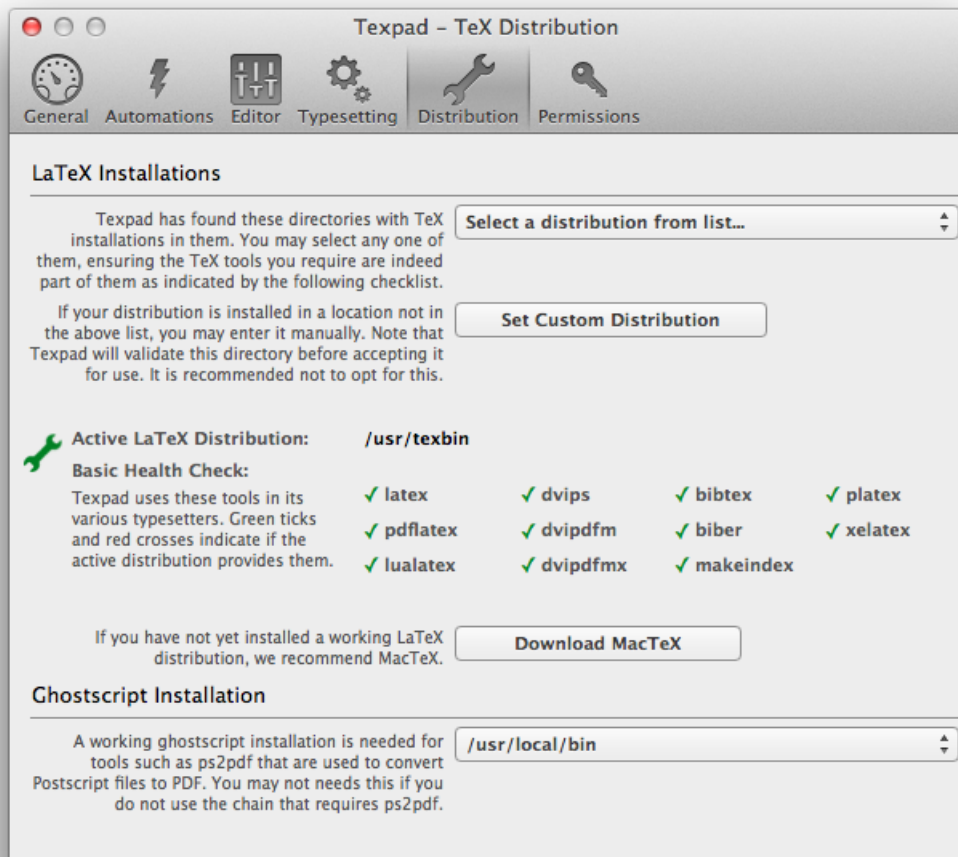
LaTeX Installations Texpad does its best to ensure you are guided through to a installing a working LaTeX distribution, if you do not already have one on your system.

All installed LaTeX distribution Texpad finds and lists all available distributions. This list provides a means to switch between them, but most users are urged to choose the 'standard' distribution, generally installed in */usr/texbin* by installation tools of Mac-Tex.
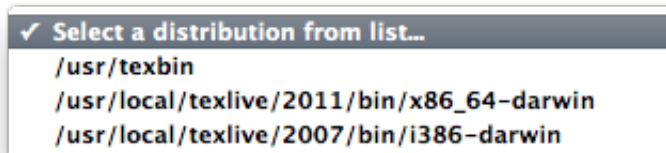
Set Custom Distribution Most users will find their standard LaTeX installation has already been detected and set for use by Texpad. If you've installed LaTeX in a non-standard location, you may have to manually set it (only if it's not listed in the auto-searched list) by clicking on 'Set Custom Distribution' button and selecting the directory where LaTeX binaries may be found.

Health Check of the Selected Distribution Texpad checks that binaries it needs for typesetting your LaTeX documents are indeed present in the distribution it has been told to use. It shows you the results of its findings in this section.

Download MacTex A link to the download page of latest version of LaTeX from the Mac-specific distribution called MacTex.

Ghostscript Installation A working ghostscript installation is needed for tools such as ps2pdf that are used to convert Postscript files to PDF. You may not needs this if you do not use the chain that requires ps2pdf.

7   Texpad Support

Please contact us with queries, suggestions or complaints at

support@vallettaventures.com

or visit the Texpad Knowledge Base on

http://support.texpadapp.com/kb

Any feedback we receive is helpful to us as we continue to develop Texpad.

A   Hot Key Quick Reference

Cmd-L	Automatically typeset using the correct engine.
Cmd-T	Typeset using just LaTeX.
Cmd-B	Typeset and run BibTeX.
Cmd-I	Typeset and run MakeIndex.
Shift-Cmd-I	Typeset and run BibTeX followed by MakeIndex.
Cmd-K	Delete the temporary directory with intermediate files produced during a typeset.
Cmd-.	Abort a typeset operation.
Cmd-]	Comment the selected block of LaTeX source.
Cmd-[	Un-comment the selected block of LaTeX source.
Cmd-1	Toggle the outline view.
Cmd-2	Show only the editor and not the output.
Cmd-3	Show both the editor and the output side-by-side.
Cmd-4	Show the output (PDF) only.
Cmd-J	Switch the focus between the editor and the output pane.
Cmd-8	Show the PDF in the output pane, when available.
Cmd-9	Show the error log in the output pane, when there are errors or warnings.
Shift-Cmd-=	PDF zoom in. (Also works with **Cmd-=**.)
Shift-Cmd- -	PDF zoom out.
Cmd-R	Reveal PDF in Finder.
Cmd-E	Email PDF.
Shift-Cmd-F	Global Search.

Please note that in the above, **Cmd-X** means simultaneously pressing the command key

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and the key X.