NAME

install–tl – TeX Live cross–platform installer

SYNOPSIS

```
install-tl [option]...
install-tl-windows.bat [option]...
install-tl-advanced.bat [option]...
```

DESCRIPTION

This installer creates a runnable TeX Live installation from various media, including over the network, from local hard disk, a DVD, etc. The installer works on all platforms supported by TeX Live. For information on initially downloading TeX Live, see https://tug.org/texlive/acquire.html.

The basic idea of TeX Live installation is for you 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 work at the package level, use tlmgr (reference just below) after the initial installation is complete.

The default is scheme-full, which installs everything, and this is highly recommended.

REFERENCES

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

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

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

OPTIONS

As usual, all options can be specified in any order, and with either a leading - or --. An argument value can be separated from its option by either a space or =.

```
-gui [[=]module]
```

If no *module* is given, starts the Tcl/Tk (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.

tcl

The Tcl/Tk user interface (default on Macs and Windows). It starts with a small number of configuration options, roughly equivalent to what the wizard option below offers, but a button Advanced takes you to a screen with roughly the same options as the perltk interface.

```
wizard
```

The wizard mode user interface, asking only minimal questions before installing all of TeX Live.

expert

A generic name for, currently, perltk; it may select a different GUI in the future.

perltk

The expert GUI installer, providing access to more options.

The perltk and wizard modules require the Perl/Tk module (https://tug.org/texlive/distro.html#perltk). if Perl/Tk is not available, installation continues in text mode, except on Windows, where all gui options except text are diverted to the default tcl GUI.

The tcl GUI requires Tcl/Tk. This is standard on Macs and is often already installed on GNU/Linux. For Windows, TeX Live provides a Tcl/Tk runtime.

-no-gui

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

-lang *llcode*

By default, the GUI tries to deduce your language from the environment. The Tcl GUI uses the language detection built into Tcl/Tk; the Perl/Tk GUIs use the LC_MESSAGES environment variable. 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), Ukrainian (uk), 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. In short, this can be a directory name or a url using http(s), ftp, or scp. The documentation for tlmgr has the details (https://tug.org/texlive/doc/tlmgr.html#OPTIONS).

For installation, 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 https://ctan.org for more about CTAN and its mirrors.)

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.

-select-repository

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

-all-options

Normally options not relevant to the current platform are not shown (e.g., when running on Unix, Windows-specific options are omitted). Giving this command line option allows configuring such "foreign" settings.

-custom-bin path

If you have built your own set of TeX Live binaries (perhaps because your platform was not supported by TeX Live out of the box), this option allows you to specify 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/ under your installation directory and this bin/custom/ directory is what will be added to the path for the post-install actions. To install multiple custom binary sets, manually rename custom before doing each.

For more information on custom binaries, see https://tug.org/texlive/custom-bin.html. For general information on building TeX Live, see https://tug.org/texlive/build.html.

-debug-translation

In the Perl/Tk GUI modes, this option reports any missing, or more likely untranslated, messages to standard error. Helpful for translators to see what remains to be done.

-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.

-help, --help, -?

Display this help and exit. (This help is also on the web at https://tug.org/texlive/doc/install-tl.html). Sometimes the perldoc and/or PAGER programs on the system have problems, possibly resulting in control characters being literally output. This can't always be detected, but you can set the NOPERLDOC environment variable and perldoc will not be used.

-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 interfaces. USE AT YOUR OWN RISK.

-init-from-profile profile_file

Similar to **-profile** (see "PROFILES" below), but only initializes the installation configuration from *profile_file* and then starts a normal interactive session. Environment variables are not ignored.

-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.

-no-cls

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

-no-persistent-downloads

-persistent-downloads

For network 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, which typically yields a significant speed-up.

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.

-no-verify-downloads

By default, if a GnuPG gpg binary is found in PATH, downloads are verified against a cryptographic signature. This option disables such verification. The full description is in the Crytographic Verification section of the tlmgr documentation, e.g.,

https://tug.org/texlive/doc/tlmgr.html#CRYPTOGRAPHIC-VERIFICATION

-non-admin

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

-portable

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

-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_file*

Load *profile_file* and do the installation with no user interaction, that is, a batch (unattended) install. Environment variables are ignored. See "PROFILES" below.

-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 verbose debugging messages; repeat for maximum debugging: -v -v. (Further repeats are accepted but ignored.)

-version, --version

Output version information and exit. If -v is also given, the versions of the TeX Live modules used are also reported.

PROFILES

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

tlpkg/texlive.profile. In addition, from the text menu one can select P to save the current setup as a profile at any time.

Such a profile file can be given as the argument to -profile, for example to redo the exact

same installation on a different system. 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.

As mentioned above, the installer only supports selection by scheme and collections, not individual packages, so packages cannot be specified in profile files either. Use tlmgr to work at the package level.

Within a profile file, each line consists of

```
variable [value]
```

except for comment lines starting with #. The possible variable names are listed below. Values, when present, are either 0 or 1 for booleans, or strings (which must be specified without any quote characters). Leading whitespace is ignored.

If the variable selected_scheme is defined and *no* collection variables at all are defined, then the collections required by the specified scheme (which might change over time) are installed, without explicitly listing them. This eases maintenance of profile files. If any collections are specified in a profile, though, then all desired collections must be given explicitly.

For example, a line

```
selected_scheme scheme-small
```

along with definitions for the installation directories (given below under "path options") suffices to install the "small" scheme with all default options. The schemes are described in the S menu in the text installer, or equivalent.

Besides selected scheme, here is the list of variable names supported in a profile:

```
collection options (prefix collection-)
```

Collections are specified with a variable name with the prefix collection—followed by a collection name; there is no value. For instance, collection—basic. The collections are described in the C menu.

Schemes and collections (and packages) are ultimately defined by the files in the tlpkg/tlpsrc/ source directory.

path options

It is best to define all of these, even though they may not be used in the installation, so as to avoid unintentionally getting a default value that could cause problems later.

```
TEXDIR
TEXMFCONFIG
TEXMFVAR
TEXMFHOME
TEXMFLOCAL
TEXMFSYSCONFIG
TEXMFSYSVAR
```

installer options (prefix instopt_)

```
instopt_adjustpath (default 0 on Unix, 1 on Windows) Adjust PATH environment variable.
```

```
instopt_adjustrepo (default 1)
```

Set remote repository to a multiplexed CTAN mirror after installation; see -repository above.

```
instopt_letter (default 0)
```

Set letter size paper as the default, instead of a4.

```
instopt_portable (default 0)
```

Install for portable use, e.g., on a USB stick.

```
instopt_write18_restricted(default 1)
```

Enable \write18 for a restricted set of programs.

tlpdb options (prefix tlpdbopt_)

The definitive list is given in tlpkg/TeXLive/TLConfig.pm, in the hash %TeXLive::TLConfig::TLPDBOptions, together with explanations. All items given there *except* for tlpdbopt_location can be specified. Here is the current list:

```
tlpdbopt_autobackup
tlpdbopt_backupdir
tlpdbopt_create_formats
tlpdbopt_desktop_integration
tlpdbopt_file_assocs
tlpdbopt_generate_updmap
tlpdbopt_install_docfiles
tlpdbopt_install_srcfiles
tlpdbopt_post_code
tlpdbopt_sys_bin
tlpdbopt_sys_info
tlpdbopt_sys_man
tlpdbopt_w32_multi_user
```

platform options (prefix binary_)

For each supported platform in TeX Live (directories under bin/), the variable binary_PLATFORM can be set with value 1. For example:

```
binary_x86_64-linux 1
```

If no binary_settings are made, the default is whatever the current machine is running.

In releases before 2017, many profile variables had different names (not documented here; see the install-tl source). They are accepted and transformed to the names given above. When a profile is written, the names above are always used.

For more details on all of the above options, consult the TeX Live installation manual, linked from https://tug.org/texlive/doc.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

For ease in scripting and debugging, install—tl looks for the following environment variables. They are not of interest for normal user installations.

```
TEXLIVE_DOWNLOADER
TL_DOWNLOAD_PROGRAM
```

TL_DOWNLOAD_ARGS

These override the normal choice of a download program; see the tlmgr documentation, e.g., https://tug.org/texlive/doc/tlmgr.html#ENVIRONMENT-VARIABLES.

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 NO WELCOME
```

Omit printing the welcome message after successful installation, e.g., when testing.

```
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_PREFIX
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXDIR
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFCONFIG
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFVAR
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFHOME
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFLOCAL
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFSYSCONFIG
TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXMFSYSVAR
```

Specify the respective directories. TEXLIVE_INSTALL_PREFIX defaults to /usr/local/texlive, while TEXLIVE_INSTALL_TEXDIR defaults to the release directory within that prefix, e.g., /usr/local/texlive/2016. All the defaults can be seen by running the installer interactively and then typing D for the directory menu.

NOPERLDOC

Don't try to run the --help message through perldoc.

AUTHORS AND COPYRIGHT

This script and its documentation were written for the TeX Live distribution (https://tug.org/texlive) and both are licensed under the GNU General Public License Version 2 or later.

\$Id: install-tl 50796 2019-04-05 22:43:08Z karl \$