

INSTRUCTIONS FOR L^AT_EX INSTALLATION

24th February, 2019*

While installing L^AT_EX, it is recommended to go for the complete L^AT_EX package instead of the minimal version. Otherwise, you need to be online and install packages from Internet as and when you include packages using `\usepackage{}` at your document's preamble. Complete installation allows you to work even if you are offline. However, the size of L^AT_EX distribution is around 2.6 GB. The instructions for installation are as follows:

1 For Microsoft Windows Users

You can download the L^AT_EX distribution, called ProTeXt, from the following link.

<http://ctan.imsc.res.in/systems/windows/protex/protex.zip>

The file is a compressed one and you need to extract the file. Within the extracted folder, you can see a setup file `setup.exe`. The package ProTeXt consists of almost complete L^AT_EX software, known as *MikTeX*, as well as a L^AT_EX editor known as *TeXstudio*. TeXstudio is very similar to Texmaker that we used during our workshop. Upon clicking `setup.exe`, a window will be opened as follows:

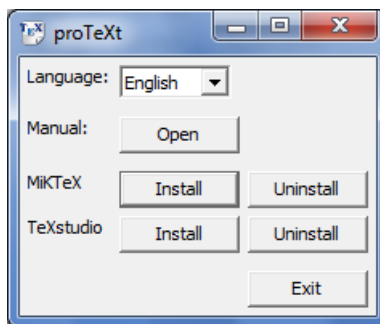


Figure 1: Installation for MikTeX and TeXstudio.

You can see two *Install* buttons, one for MikTeX, which is the L^AT_EX software, and another for TeXstudio, the L^AT_EX editor. First, you can go for MikTeX installation. During the installation process, you can see an option to give the type of installation required, as shown in Figure 2.

*This document is prepared in L^AT_EX

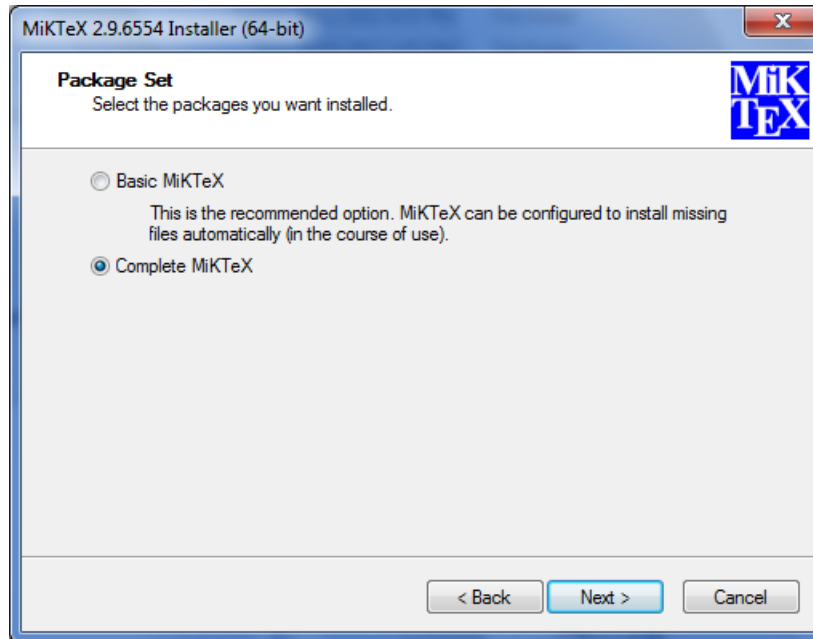


Figure 2: Selection of complete \LaTeX installation option.

Here, you need to select the ‘**Complete MiKTeX**’ option and continue with the installation. The installation may take nearly 30 minutes.

After the \LaTeX installation, you can install TeXstudio with the second install button as shown in Figure 1.

If you like to use *Texmaker* (which we used in our workshop) instead of TeXstudio, you can download it from [here](#) and install it.

Installation of Perl Language

For the smooth working of \LaTeX in Microsoft Windows, you need to install *Perl* software, since some of the tools in \LaTeX (e.g., *LatexMk* that we used to avoid multiple compilations while creating bibliography) are written in Perl language. You can download *Perl* software from [here](#). Installation of *Perl* may take a few minutes.

This concludes the installation of \LaTeX in Microsoft Windows. Now you can start experiencing \LaTeX .

2 For Linux Users

2.1 Ubuntu or Debian Linux

If you are using Ubuntu Linux, you need to install the package *texlive-full* using the software center or using the following command in terminal.

```
$ sudo apt-get install texlive-full
```

Similarly, you can install TeXstudio and Texmaker as

```
$ sudo apt-get install texstudio texmaker
```

2.2 Fedora or Redhat Linux

For Redhat or Fedora Linux distributions, you need to install the package *texlive-scheme-full* from software manager. You can do the same using terminal as follows:

```
$ sudo dnf install texlive-scheme-full texmaker texstudio
```

At times, you need to give the version of texlive and texmaker in the above command. It depends on the version of Linux you are using.

Now your system is ready to work with \LaTeX .

3 Useful Materials to Learn \LaTeX

1. \LaTeX Wikibooks
2. Getting Started with \LaTeX
3. \LaTeX Tutorials: A Primer
4. Making Presentations in \LaTeX
5. The Beamer Class for \LaTeX
6. The Great, Big List of \LaTeX Symbols
7. The Comprehensive \LaTeX Symbol List
8. Drawing Figures using \LaTeX
9. PGF/TikZ - Graphics for \LaTeX
10. Examples Drawings in PGF/TikZ
11. Drawing Electronic Circuits in \LaTeX

