NAME
latex, pdflatex, xelatex, lualatex, dvilualatex, cslatex, pdfcslatex, platex, uplatex, lamed — structured text formatting and typesetting

SYNOPSIS
latex [first-line]

DESCRIPTION
This manual page is a mere skeleton.

The \LaTeX language is described in the book \LaTeX \textit{– A Document Preparation System}. \LaTeX is a \TeX macro package, not a modification to the \TeX source program, so all the capabilities described in \texttt{tex}(1) are present.

The \LaTeX macros encourage writers to think about the content of their documents, rather than the form. The ideal, very difficult to realize, is to have no formatting commands (like “switch to italic” or “skip 2 picas”) in the document at all; instead, everything is done by specific markup instructions: “emphasize”, “start a section”.

The primary source of documentation for \LaTeX is the \LaTeX manual referenced below.

\texttt{lualatex}, \texttt{pdflatex}, \texttt{pdfcslatex}, \texttt{xelatex} are \LaTeX formats based on the respective engines. All output PDF by default.

\texttt{platex}, \texttt{uplatex} are Japanese \LaTeX formats based on e-p\TeX and e-up\TeX (DVI output).
\texttt{lamed} is the Aleph-based \LaTeX format (DVI output).
\texttt{dvilualatex} is Lua\TeX-based and outputs DVI.
\texttt{cslatex} is cs\TeX-based (primitives integrated into pdf\TeX) and outputs DVI.

On some systems \texttt{latex209} and \texttt{slitex} may still be available for compatibility with older versions of \LaTeX. These should not be used for new texts.

SEE ALSO
\texttt{amstex}(1), \texttt{luatex}(1), \texttt{pdftex}(1), \texttt{ptex}(1), \texttt{tex}(1), \texttt{xetex}(1).

Leslie Lamport, \LaTeX \textit{– A Document Preparation System}, Addison-Wesley, 1985, ISBN 020115790X.


The \LaTeX home page is http://latex-project.org.
A list of some \LaTeX tutorials is at http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=man-latex.
An unofficial reference manual for \LaTeX is at https://ctan.org/pkg/latex2e-help-texinfo.