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 \textit{LaTeX$-$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 \texttt{``switch to
italic''} or \texttt{``skip 2 picas''}) in the document at all; instead, everything is done by specific markup
instructions: \texttt{``emphasize''}, \texttt{``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-pTeX and e-upTeX (DVI output).
\texttt{lamed} is the Aleph-based LaTeX format (DVI output).
\texttt{dvilualatex} is LuaTeX-based and outputs DVI.
\texttt{cslatex} is csTeX-based (primitives integrated into pdfTeX) 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).

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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.