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{} – A Document Preparation System. \LaTeX{} is
a \TeX{} macro package, not a modification to the \TeX{} source program, so all the capabilities
described in 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.
\lualatex{}, \pdflatex{}, \pdfcslatex{}, \xelatex{} are \LaTeX{} formats based on the respective engines. All
output PDF by default.
\platex{}, \uplatex{} are Japanese \LaTeX{} formats based on e-p\TeX{} and e-up\TeX{} (DVI output).
\lamed{} is the Aleph-based \LaTeX{} format (DVI output).
\dvlualatex{} is Lua\TeX{}-based and outputs DVI.
\cslatex{} is cs\TeX{}-based (primitives integrated into pdf\TeX{}) and outputs DVI.
On some systems \latex{} and \splitex{} may still be available for compatibility with older versions
of \LaTeX{}. These should not be used for new texts.

SEE ALSO
amstex(1), luatex(1), pdftex(1), pttex(1), tex(1), xetex(1).
Leslie Lamport, \LaTeX{} – 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.