WHAT IS INSTALLED

1. The Package

The Mac\TeX-2020 install package contains four subpackages:

- TeXLive-2020
- GUI-Applications
- Ghostscript-9.50
- Ghostscript-9.50-libgs

In the default installation, all but the last are installed. Use the “Custom Install” option to select which packages to install.

2. \TeX Live

The most important package is TeXLive-2020, which installs the full \TeX Live 2020 distribution in /usr/local/texlive/2020. \TeX Live is the reference \TeX distribution produced by \TeX user groups across the world; it runs on almost all computer architectures including OS X, Windows, GNU/Linux, and other Unix systems. The distribution is the same on all of these platforms; nothing has been added or removed to customize it for OS X.

You can find a complete list of files and install locations by double clicking on the Mac\TeX-2020 package and then choosing the menu item “Show Files”. The important fact is that everything in \TeX Live is put in the “2020” folder.

When you want to add files to \TeX Live which are visible for all users on your machine, the files should be installed in /usr/local/texlive/texmf-local. This tree is not inside the 2020 folder so it can be used with future versions of \TeX Live as well. If the texmf-local directory exists when Mac\TeX-2020 is installed, then it is not touched by the installer. But if there is no such tree, then Mac\TeX-2020 installs an empty tree waiting to be used. This is exactly what would happen if you installed \TeX Live using its native install script.

Incidentally, if you want to add files to \TeX Live for one particular user, install them in a similar tree ~/Library/texmf where ~/Library is the Library folder in that user’s home directory. The folder texmf and other folders for the tree will have to be created. For instance, \TeX will find any file in ~/Library/texmf/tex or a subfolder of this location, \LaTeX will find any file in ~/Library/texmf/tex/latex or a subfolder of this location, and Bib\TeX will
find any .bib file in ~/Library/texmf/bibtex/bib or a subfolder of this location, and any .bst file in ~/Library/texmf/bibtex/bst or a subfolder of this location. It is not necessary to use texhash when adding files to this local tree.

In Apple’s latest operating systems, the ~/Library folder is present but not visible in the Finder. Use the “Go To Folder” command in the Go menu to show this Folder.

In addition, Mac\TeX installs a few items customized for OS X and not available from the \TeX Live install script. These items are not in the 2020 folder or the texmf-local folder; they are support items which can be used or ignored. The support items make it possible to add GUI front ends and utilities to \TeX without any configuration whatever; these applications are automatically configured for your current \TeX distribution. The support items also allow you to have more than one \TeX distribution on your machine and trivially switch between them. For example, if you already installed \TeX Live 2019 last year, that distribution remains after you install \TeX Live 2020; if you are in the middle of an important project and find that something in \TeX Live 2020 doesn’t work correctly, you can switch back to \TeX Live 2019 with a single button push.

All of this is made possible by the \TeX Distribution Data Structure designed by Jérôme Laurens and Gerben Wierda. The structure contains a small folder of symbolic links for each \TeX distribution installed on your machine. The structure is in /Library/\TeX and contains four subfolders: .scripts, Documentation, Distributions, and Root. The data structure is very small, only about 332 KB.

A user can ignore /Library/\TeX entirely because the data is controlled from the GUI program \TeX Live Utility which we install in /Applications/\TeX. Select the menu item “Reconfigure Distributions” in the Configure menu and a panel will appear listing \TeX Distributions on your machine. Click on the radio button attached to an element of this list to activate that particular \TeX distribution. Automatically all of your GUI front ends and utilities will reference the new distribution, and PATH and MANPATH will point to the new distribution in Terminal.

Currently everything in the folder \TeX inside /Library was installed by Mac\TeX, but in the future developers may install other things in this location. It isn’t necessary to discuss the full contents of \TeX, but two items will be of interest.

Root is just a symbolic link to the active distribution, and so in our case to /usr/local/texlive/2020. It is visible in the Finder, so to inspect \TeX Live 2020 without using tricks, click on Root and navigate to any portion of the \TeX Live 2020 tree you’d like to study.

The Distributions folder contains one “.texdist” folder for each distribution on your machine. Note that “.texdist” folders may exist for distributions you don’t have; this causes no trouble because \TeX Live Utility is intelligent and checks to make sure the .texdist folder
points to active data. So if you later remove \TeX\ Live 2020, it is not necessary to modify
\texttt{/Library/TeX}.

Our package also installs a crucial symbolic link:

\texttt{/Library/TeX/texbin}

This link points through the \TeX\ Dist Data structure to the executables directory of the
active distribution. Consequently, all GUI apps should be configured to find \TeX\ at this
location. This automatically happens for GUI applications provided by MacTeX. Users
should not attempt to rewrite this link themselves when changing distributions; instead use
the “Reconfigure Distributions...” command in \TeX\ Live Utility described earlier.

Before 2015, MacTeX created a different symbolic link for the purpose, \texttt{/usr/texbin}.
This changed in 2015 because El Capitan does not allow users to write into the \texttt{/usr}
folder, although users can still write to \texttt{/usr/local}. The links \texttt{/Library/TeX/texbin}
and \texttt{/usr/texbin} point to exactly the same spot and are entirely equivalent. Some third party
GUI apps may still use \texttt{/usr/texbin}; reconfigure them to use \texttt{/Library/TeX/texbin}
on El
Capitan and higher.

Finally, our package modifies your PATH and MANPATH so command line utilities also
work automatically with the active distribution. On recent systems, the directory
\texttt{/etc/paths.d} contains a file for each addition of a new location to the default PATH on the
system. As shipped by Apple, this folder has only one file: \texttt{X11}. Our install package adds
a second file, \texttt{TeX}, which contains the single line \texttt{/Library/TeX/texbin}. Similarly the di-
rectory \texttt{/etc/manpaths.d} contains a file for each addition of a new location to the default
MANPATH. As shipped by Apple, it contains only one file: \texttt{X11}. We add a second file:
\texttt{TeX}.

3. GUI Applications

This package installs \TeXShop and \LaTeXiT in \texttt{/Applications/TeX}. Note that many
other editors, front ends, and utilities are available for \TeX\ on the Internet; you may want
to experiment with a variety of such programs. All of these programs can be removed by
dragging them to the trash.

\TeXShop is a front end for \TeX. It contains an editor and previewer for \TeX. If you are
new to \TeX, you can begin learning it by running \TeXShop and following the instructions
in the README file in \texttt{/Applications/TeX/} in the folder named \texttt{Docs and Spell Utilities}.
Experienced users may want to switch to their own favorite editor.

Programs in an install package must be notarized by Apple. Two important programs have
not yet been notarized and so cannot be included in this install package. They are named
TeX Live Utility and BibDesk. A page in the documents folder lists the URLs where these programs can be obtained.

TeX Live Utility is a program which can update TeX Live 2020 packages over the network, and can configure paper size in TeX. The program is self explanatory. When it starts, TeX Live Utility lists packages in TeX Live 2020 for which updates are available. Select the “Update All Packages” item in the Actions menu to update these packages. TeX Live Utility calls a command line utility named tlmgr in TeX Live 2020 to perform the updates; it is possible to directly run tlmgr in Terminal.

4. Ghostscript 9.50

The Macintosh comes with a distiller which converts postscript to pdf: 

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/usr/bin/pstopdf
```

For this reason, it is not essential to install Ghostscript when installing \TeX. However some \TeX\ style files assume the existence of Ghostscript and many people prefer to distill using it. Any Ghostscript installation will do, and some users have the Fink or MacPorts distributions, which all work well with \TeX. For others we provide the latest version of Ghostscript in this package.

You can find a complete list of files installed by double clicking on the Mac\TeX-2020 package and then choosing the menu item “Show Files”.

Ghostscript executables are placed in 

```
/usr/local/bin
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support files are placed in 

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/usr/local/share/ghostscript/9.50
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man pages are in 

```
/usr/local/share/man
```

and fonts are installed in 

```
/usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts
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Most Ghostscript executables are just shell scripts. There are only two binaries containing code, gs-X11 and gs-noX11; the first is compiled with X11 support and the second without X11 support. The symbolic link gs points to one of the two versions depending on whether the installer found X11 on your system at install time.