Introduction

This short guide assume that you are confident with Linux, and in particular with Ubuntu. This means that you know, at least a little, the terminal otherwise some passages will not be too much clear. If this is the case, please, follow the guide in each point and do not try to do something else.

This short guide has been realized following the italian guide written by Enrico Gregorio.

Installation Procedure

The first thing to do it is create a working-directory; open the terminal and digit:

```
cd ~/
```

to reach your home directory (/home/your-name/ for example). Then, by using:

```
mkdir texlive-install
cd texlive-install
```

you create the directory and you move into it. Now, you can install some useful modules:

```
sudo su
```

to be super-user, then:

```
apt-get install perl-tk
apt-get install perl-doc
```

At this point you have to download the distribution. You can follow different ways, but the shortest one is:

```
wget http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet/install-tl-unx.tar.gz
```

Thanks to this command you download, into the directory we have created before, a file: install-tl-unx.tar.gz (the end of the previous command). To extract use:

```
tar zxf install-tl-unx.tar.gz
```

This will create the new folder *install-tl-releaseversion* (for example *install-tl-20110910*). Move into it:

```
cd install-tl-releaseversion
```

Now, you are ready to install the distribution:

```
./install-tl -gui -repository http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet
```

The command will open the GUI and you just have to push the button *Install TEXLive*. The installation will be very long if, as me, your internet connection is not too much fast. If during the download (when I did it, there were something around 2300 packages) there are errors and the installation stops, you have to remove the attempt thanks to:

```
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/texlive/2011
sudo rm -rf ~/.texlive2011
```

Please, notice that the year could be different! After those commands you can restart the installation, again with:

```
./install-tl -gui -repository http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet
```

Configuration Procedure

When your installation is finished, you can not start writing documents: first you have to configure your distribution. First of all, come back at the working directory by means of:

```
cd ~/texlive-install
```

and give to the operating system the following commands:

```
echo 'export PATH=/opt/texbin:${PATH}' > texlive.sh
cp texlive.sh /etc/profile.d/
mkdir -p /opt
```

These commands will create into your directory a bash file called *texlive.sh*. Now you are suppose to know your architecture thanks to:

```
ls /usr/local/texlive/2011/bin
```

As before, pay attention to the year. On the base of the result shown in the terminal you have to digit:

```
sudo ln -s /usr/local/texlive/2011/bin/i386-linux /opt/texbin
sudo ln -s /usr/local/texlive/2011/bin/x86_64-linux /opt/texbin
sudo ln -s /usr/local/texlive/2011/bin/powerpc-linux /opt/texbin
```

After that you have to reboot your pc. Then open again the terminal and verify if it is all right by means of:

```
which tex
```

If the answer is /opt/texbin/tex your configuration phase it is almost done. Now, only the configuration of the *tlmgr* has to be performed.

Tlmgr Configuration Procedure

Essentially there are two ways to proceed:

- by means of the terminal;

- by creating an icon.

The first approach is bit more complicated: at first open the terminal and do:

```
gedit ~/.bashrc
```

This will open a file; you have to add, at the end of the file, the following lines:

```
# Addition for TeX Live
function sutlmgr () {
if [[ -z "$@" ]]
then
sudo /opt/texbin/tlmgr -gui
else
sudo /opt/texbin/tlmgr "$@"
fi
}
alias mktexlsr='sudo /opt/texbin/mktexlsr'
alias updmap-sys='sudo /opt/texbin/updmap-sys'
alias fmtutil-sys='sudo /opt/texbin/fmtutil-sys'
```

Save the modification and after that, do:

```
. ~/.bashrc
```

Now you are able to open the *tlmgr* by means of the following command:

```
sutlmgr
```

The easy way is:

- right click on your desktop

- select *Create Launcher*

- fill the window as:

  - name: *TeX Live Manager* for example
  - command: gksu -d -S -D "TeXLive Manager" '/opt/texbin/tlmgr -gui'

OpenType fonts

There is the possibility of make known by the system the OpenType fonts given by TEXLive: this allows you to exploit X_ETEX and X_ELATEX (for example, this document has been realized thanks to X_ELATEX).

Open, again, the terminal and do:

```
sudo su
...
cp $(kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFSYSVAR)/fonts/conf/texlive-fontconfig.conf\
/etc/fonts/conf.d/09-texlive.conf
fc-cache -fsv
```

This is all. Now, check how evince works by opening any .pdf file. If your application font are magically disappeared, do not get frightened, the solution is easy. With the terminal, do:

```
sudo su
...
/etc/init.d/apparmor stop
mv /etc/apparmor.d/usr.bin.evince ~/
/etc/init.d/apparmor restart
```