

NAME

ctanify – Prepare a package for upload to CTAN

SYNOPSIS

ctanify [**--pkgname**=*string*] [**--[no]auto**] [**--tdsonly**=*filespec* ...] [**--[no]unixify**] [**--[no]skip**] *filename* [**--dirname**=*dirname*] ...

ctanify [**--help**]

ctanify [**--version**]

DESCRIPTION

ctanify is intended for developers who have a \LaTeX package that they want to distribute via the Comprehensive \TeX Archive Network (CTAN). Given a list of filenames, **ctanify** creates a tarball (a *.tar.gz* file) with the files laid out in CTAN's preferred structure. The tarball additionally contains a ZIP (*.zip*) file with copies of all files laid out in the standard \TeX Directory Structure (TDS), which facilitates inclusion of the package in the \TeX Live distribution.

OPTIONS

ctanify accepts the following command-line options:

-h, --help

Output basic usage information and exit.

-V, --version

Output **ctanify**'s version number and exit.

-p *string*, **--pkgname**=*string*

Specify explicitly a package name. Normally, **ctanify** uses the base name of the first *.ins* or *.sty* file listed as the package name. The package name forms the base name of the tarball that **ctanify** produces.

--noauto

Do not automatically add files to the tarball. Normally, **ctanify** automatically includes all files mentioned in a *.ins* file.

-t *filespec*, **--tdsonly**=*filespec*

Specify a subset of the files named on the command line to include only in the TDS ZIP file, not in the CTAN package directory. Wildcards are allowed (quoted if necessary), and **--tdsonly** can be used multiple times on the same command line.

At least one filename must be specified on the command line. **ctanify** automatically places files in the TDS tree based on their extension, but this can be overridden by specifying explicitly a target TDS directory using the form *filespec=dirname*. Wildcards are allowed for the *filespec* (quoted if necessary).

DIAGNOSTICS

Modified *filename* to use Unix line endings (use **--nounixify** to prevent this)

For consistency, CTAN stores all text files with Unix-style line endings (a single linefeed character with no carriage-return character). To help in this effort, **ctanify** automatically replaces non-Unix-style line endings. The preceding merely message notifies the user that he should not be alarmed to see a different size for *filename* in the tarball versus the original *filename* on disk (which **ctanify** never modifies). If there's a good reason to preserve the original line endings (and there rarely is), the **--nounixify** option can be used to prevent **ctanify** from altering any files when storing them in the tarball.

Excluding *filename* (use **--noskip** to force inclusion)

ctanify normally ignores files—even when specified explicitly on the command line—that CTAN prefers not receiving. These include files whose names start with “.” (Unix hidden files), end in “~” (Emacs automatic backups), or that come from a *CVS* or *.svn* directory (version-control metadata files). If there's a good reason to submit such files to CTAN (and there rarely is), the **--noskip** option can be used to prevent **ctanify** from ignoring them.

CTAN prefers having only PDF documentation (re: *filename*)

Because of the popularity of the PDF format, CTAN wants to have as much documentation as possible distributed in PDF. The preceding message asks the user to replace any PostScript or DVI documentation with PDF if possible. (**ctanify** will still include PostScript and DVI documentation in the tarball; the preceding message is merely a polite request.)

Not including *filename* in the TDS tree (unknown extension)

ctanify places files in the TDS tree based on a table of file extensions. For example, all *.sty* files are placed in *tex/latex/package-name*. If **ctanify** does not know where to put a file it does not put it anywhere. See the last paragraph of “OPTIONS” for an explanation of how to specify explicitly a file’s target location in the TDS tree. For common file extensions that happen to be absent from **ctanify**’s table, consider also notifying **ctanify**’s author at the address shown below under “AUTHOR”.

EXAMPLES

The Common Case

Normally, all that’s needed is to tell **ctanify** the name of the *.ins* file (or *.sty* if the package does not use DocStrip) and the prebuilt documentation, if any:

```
$ ctanify mypackage.ins mypackage.pdf README
490347  mypackage.tar.gz

      1771  mypackage/README
      15453 mypackage/mypackage.dtx
      1957  mypackage/mypackage.ins
      277683 mypackage/mypackage.pdf
      246935 mypackage.tds.zip

      1771  doc/latex/mypackage/README
      277683 doc/latex/mypackage/mypackage.pdf
      15453 source/latex/mypackage/mypackage.dtx
      1957  source/latex/mypackage/mypackage.ins
      1725  tex/latex/mypackage/mypackage.sty
```

ctanify outputs the size in bytes of the resulting tarball, each file within it, and each file within the contained ZIP file. In the preceding example, notice how **ctanify** automatically performed all of the following operations:

- including *mypackage.dtx* (found by parsing *mypackage.ins*) in both the *mypackage* directory and the ZIP file,
- including *mypackage.sty* (found by parsing *mypackage.ins*) in the ZIP file but, because it’s a generated file, not in the *mypackage* directory, and
- placing all files into appropriate TDS directories (documentation, source, main package) within the ZIP file.

Consider what it would take to manually produce an equivalent *mypackage.tar.gz* file. **ctanify** is definitely a simpler, quicker alternative.

Advanced Usage

ctanify assumes that PostScript files are documentation and therefore stores them under *doc/latex/package-name/* in the TDS tree within the ZIP File. Suppose, however, that a \LaTeX package uses a set of PostScript files to control **dvips**’s output. In this case, **ctanify** must be told to include those PostScript files in the package directory, not the documentation directory.

```
$ ctanify mypackage.ins "mypackage*.ps=tex/latex/mypackage"
```

FILES

perl

ctanify is written in Perl and needs a Perl installation to run.

tar, *gzip*

ctanify requires the GNU *tar* and *gzip* programs to create a compressed tarball (*.tar.gz*).

zip **ctanify** uses a *zip* program to archive the TDS tree within the main tarball.

CAVEATS

ctanify has been tested only on Linux. It may work on MacOS X. It probably does not work on Windows. Volunteers willing to help port **ctanify** to other platforms are extremely welcome.

SEE ALSO

tar(1), *zip*(1), Guidelines for uploading TDS-Packaged materials to CTAN (<<http://www.ctan.org/TDS-guidelines.html>>), A Directory Structure for T_EX Files (<<http://tug.org/tds/>>),

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