

Course software installation instructions

EDH7916 | Summer C 2020

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Overview

This course requires you to install a few bits of software on your computer. Specifically, you need:

- R
- RStudio
- LaTeX

These instructions should help you find and download what you need. You do not need to use this guide, but it may help, particularly if you aren't used to downloading and installing open source software.

I've done my best to include screenshots of each step. One snag, however, is that while some in the class may use Windows/PC, others use Apple/MacOS (I'm making the assumption that no one is using Linux — if you are, you probably don't need these instructions!). I personally use MacOS. This means that some of the screenshots are based on what I see

as a Mac user on the software websites. But where I can, I show sections for MacOS and Windows downloads.

I also can't walk you through each step of the installation once you've downloaded the correct files, again, because operating systems differ. That said, the good news is that with only one exception (sorry Windows users!), you should be able to install all software using the default process like you do with most other software.

Installing R

First things first, we'll get R, which you can find at <https://cran.r-project.org>. Depending on your operating system (OS), you'll click one of the following links at the top of the home page.

The Comprehensive R Archive Network

Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#)
- [Download R for \(Mac\) OS X](#) ← **If you use MacOS**
- [Download R for Windows](#) ← **If you use Windows**

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

Source Code for all Platforms

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2020-04-24, Arbor Day) [R-4.0.0.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#)

Questions About R

- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

What are R and CRAN?

R is 'GNU S', a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics which provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques: linear and nonlinear modelling, statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, etc. Please consult the [R project homepage](#) for further information.

CRAN is a network of ftp and web servers around the world that store identical, up-to-date, versions of code and documentation for R. Please use the CRAN [mirror](#) nearest to you to minimize network load.

Submitting to CRAN

To "submit" a package to CRAN, check that your submission meets the [CRAN Repository Policy](#) and then use the [web form](#).

If this fails, upload to <ftp://CRAN.R-project.org/incoming/> and send an email to CRAN-submissions@R-project.org following the policy. Please do not attach submissions to emails, because this will clutter up the mailboxes of half a dozen people.

Note that we generally do not accept submissions of precompiled binaries due to security reasons. All binary distribution listed above are compiled by selected maintainers, who are in charge for all binaries of their platform, respectively.

For queries about this web site, please contact the [webmaster](#).

This server is hosted by the [Institute for Statistics and Mathematics of WU \(Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien\)](#).

MacOS

When downloading R for MacOS, you'll want to click the link for the latest version of R: R-<#>.<#>.<#>.pkg where <#>.<#>.<#> represent the major, minor, and patch numbers. As of the writing of this document (May 2020), the latest version of R is R 4.0.0 — it may be different (higher) when you download. Just grab the one inside the red box.

You may be asked if you want to allow the download. If so, say yes and pay attention to where you save it (typically your Downloads folder). Once it has finished downloading, double click on the package icon and follow the default directions to install.



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R for Mac OS X

This directory contains binaries for a base distribution and packages to run on Mac OS X (release 10.6 and above). Mac OS 8.6 to 9.2 (and Mac OS X 10.1) are no longer supported but you can find the last supported release of R for these systems (which is R 1.7.1) [here](#). Releases for old Mac OS X systems (through Mac OS X 10.5) and PowerPC Macs can be found in the [old](#) directory.

Note: CRAN does not have Mac OS X systems and cannot check these binaries for viruses. Although we take precautions when assembling binaries, please use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

Package binaries for R versions older than 3.2.0 are only available from the [CRAN archive](#) so users of such versions should adjust the CRAN mirror setting (<https://cran-archive.r-project.org>) accordingly.

R 4.0.0 "Arbor Day" released on 2020/04/24

Please check the MD5 checksum of the downloaded image to ensure that it has not been tampered with or corrupted during the mirroring process. For example type `md5 R-4.0.0.pkg` in the Terminal application to print the MD5 checksum for the R-4.0.0.pkg image. On Mac OS X 10.7 and later you can also validate the signature using `pkgutil --check-signature R-4.0.0.pkg`

Latest release:

R-4.0.0.pkg (notarized and signed)
SHA-1 hash: 979a9e2729813326266401846464044
 (ca. 84MB)

Click this link, allow the download, and follow the instructions to install

[NEWS](#) (for Mac GUI)

[Mac-GUI-1.70.tar.gz](#)

MD5 hash: 31c75253536496822965888080

Note: Previous R versions for El Capitan can be found in the [el-capitan/base](#) directory.

Binaries for legacy OS X systems:

R-3.6.3.pkg (signed)
SHA-1 hash: e916919b6c4770596a8a256912383574
 (ca. 77MB)

R-3.3.3.pkg

MD5 hash: 8f58d102036a649366480018f1
 SHA-1 hash: 8e73008a18609595c6a4977251c1ca1827
 (ca. 71MB)

R-3.2.1-snowleopard.pkg

MD5 hash: 39648f1148b407208c018914618f1
 SHA-1 hash: 8e73008a18609595c6a4977251c1ca1827
 (ca. 68MB)

R 4.0.0 binary for macOS 10.13 (High Sierra) and higher, signed and notarized package. Contains R 4.0.0 framework, R app GUI 1.71 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.6 X11 libraries and Texpinfo 6.7. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", they are only needed if you want to use the `tccltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tccltk`) requires [XQuartz](#) to be installed since it is no longer part of OS X. Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your macOS to a new major version.

Important: this release uses Xcode 10.1 and GNU Fortran 8.2. If you wish to compile R packages from sources, you will need to download and GNU Fortran 8.2 - see the [tools](#) directory.

News features and changes in the R.app Mac GUI

Sources for the Rapp GUI 1.70 for Mac OS X. This file is only needed if you want to join the development of the GUI, it is not intended for regular users. Read the `INSTALL` file for further instructions.

R 3.6.3 binary for OS X 10.11 (El Capitan) and higher, signed package. Contains R 3.6.3 framework, R.app GUI 1.70 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.6 X11 libraries and Texpinfo 5.2. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", they are only needed if you want to use the `tccltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

R 3.3.3 binary for Mac OS X 10.9 (Mavericks) and higher, signed package. Contains R 3.3.3 framework, R.app GUI 1.69 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.0 X11 libraries and Texpinfo 5.2. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", it is only needed if you want to use the `tccltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tccltk`) requires [XQuartz](#) to be installed since it is no longer part of OS X. Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your OS X to a new major version.

R 3.2.1 legacy binary for Mac OS X 10.6 (Snow Leopard) - 10.8 (Mountain Lion), signed package. Contains R 3.2.1 framework, R.app GUI 1.66 in 64-bit for Intel Macs.

This package contains the R framework, 64-bit GUI (R.app), Tcl/Tk 8.6.0 X11 libraries and Texpinfo 5.2. GNU Fortran is **NOT** included (needed if you want to compile packages from sources that contain FORTRAN code) please see [the tools directory](#).
 NOTE: the binary support for OS X before Mavericks is being phased out, we do not expect further releases!

The new R.app Cocoa GUI has been written by Simon Urbanek and Stefano Iacus with contributions from many developers and translators world-wide, see "About R" in the GUI.

Subdirectories:

Windows

When downloading R for Windows, you'll first be taken to an intermediate screen. Just click the indicated link to go to the next page.



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 R Homepage
 The R Journal

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 R Sources
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 Other

Documentation
 Manuals
 FAQs
 Contributed

R for Windows

Subdirectories:

[base](#)

[contrib](#)

[old.contrib](#)

[Rtools](#)

Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to [install R for the first time](#).

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R >= 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges). There is also information on [third party software](#) available for CRAN Windows services and corresponding environment and make variables.

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R < 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges).

Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

Please do not submit binaries to CRAN. Package developers might want to contact Uwe Ligges directly in case of questions / suggestions related to Windows binaries.

You may also want to read the [R FAQ](#) and [R for Windows FAQ](#).

Note: CRAN does some checks on these binaries for viruses, but cannot give guarantees. Use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

Click this link to go to next page

On the next screen, click the link to "Download R-<#>.<#>.<#> for Windows" where

<#>. <#>. <#> represent the major, minor, and patch numbers. As of the writing of this document (May 2020), the latest version of R is R 4.0.0 — it may be different (higher) when you download. Just grab the one inside the red box.

You may be asked if you want to allow the download. If so, say yes and pay attention to where you save it (typically your Downloads folder). Once it has finished downloading, double click on the installation icon and follow the default directions to install.

Depending on the level of control you have on your computer and how you typically install software, you may want to install R as an administrator. I would recommend that to head off issues down the road, but if you don't have administrator privileges then go ahead and install as a user.

R-4.0.0 for Windows (32/64 bit)

Download R 4.0.0 for Windows (84 megabytes, 32/64 bit) Click link, agree to download, and follow instructions to install

[Installation and other instructions](#)
[New features in this version](#)

If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded matches the package distributed by CRAN, you can compare the `md5sum` of the .exe to the [fingerprint](#) on the master server. You will need a version of `md5sum` for windows: both [graphical](#) and [command line versions](#) are available.

Frequently asked questions

- [Does R run under my version of Windows?](#)
- [How do I update packages in my previous version of R?](#)
- [Should I run 32-bit or 64-bit R?](#)

Please see the [R FAQ](#) for general information about R and the [R Windows FAQ](#) for Windows-specific information.

Other builds

- Patches to this release are incorporated in the [r-patched snapshot build](#).
- A build of the development version (which will eventually become the next major release of R) is available in the [r-devel snapshot build](#).
- [Previous releases](#)

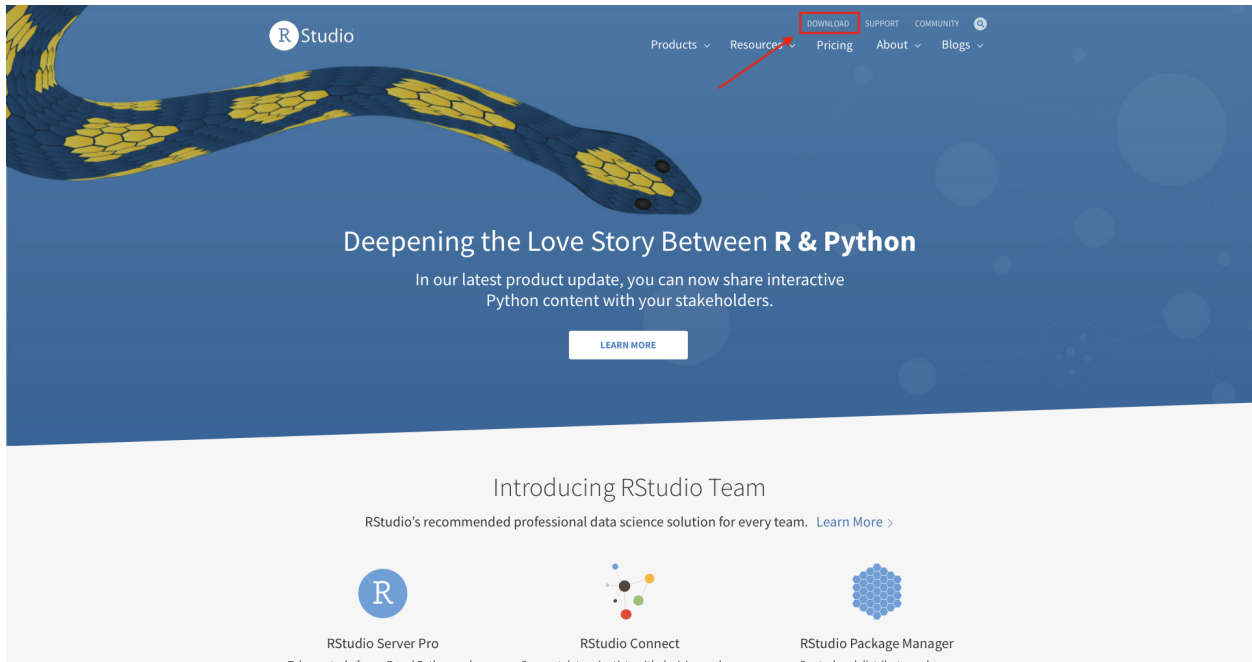
Note to webmasters: A stable link which will redirect to the current Windows binary release is `<CRAN_MIRROR>/bin/windows/base/release.htm`.

Last change: 2020-04-24

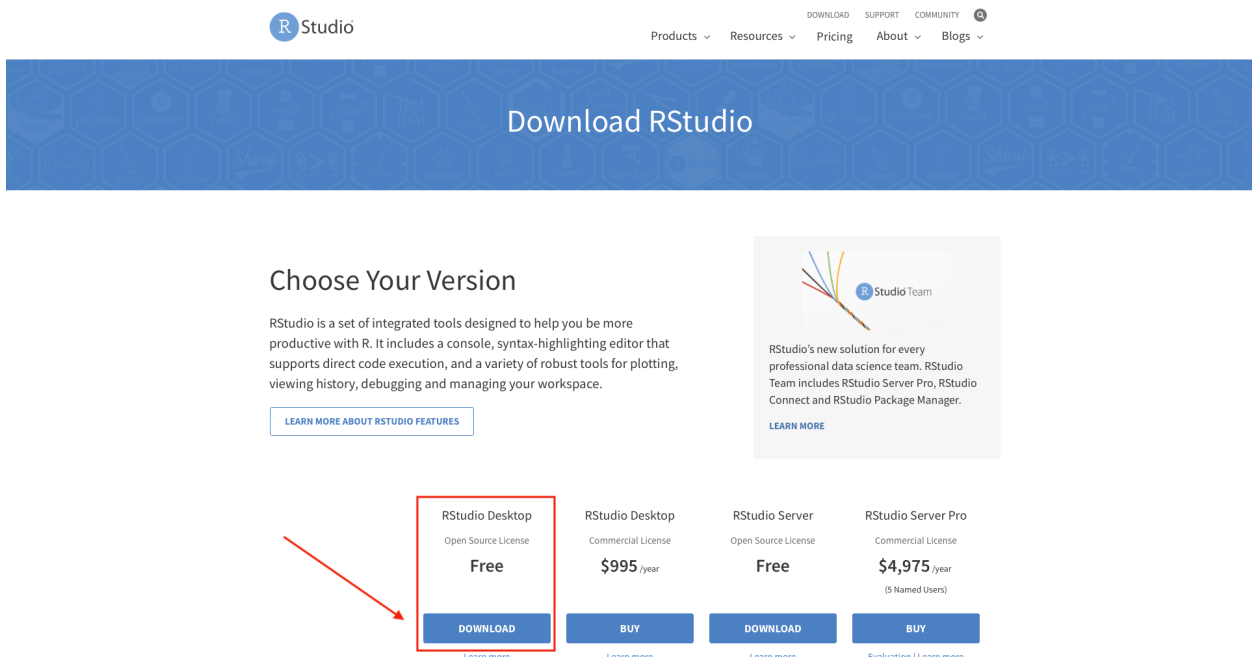
Installing RStudio

Now that you've installed R, it's time to get RStudio, the program we'll use to work with R. Start by going to the RStudio home page: <https://rstudio.com>.

At the very top, you'll see a link to "Downloads": click that.



You'll be presented with a number of versions of RStudio to install. We'll choose the free desktop version (naturally!).



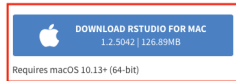
You'll now see a button to download RStudio. Step (1) is to download R, but we've already done that so we're good.

One thing: the RStudio website is smart and tries to guess your OS so that it can present you with a big button to download the correct version. As you can see, it worked for me: I'm

shown a button to download RStudio for MacOS. If you go to the website on a computer using Windows, the button should instead be a link to install RStudio for Windows. If all works, then you can click the button either way (yours just may look different), download, and install as normal. If the button doesn't have your correct OS, then go to the next step.

RStudio Desktop 1.2.5042 - Release Notes

1. Install R. RStudio requires R 3.0.1+.
2. Download RStudio Desktop. Recommended for your system:



DOWNLOAD RSTUDIO FOR MAC
1.2.5042 | 126.89MB
Requires macOS 10.13+ (64-bit)



NOTE: This box will be different if you are using a PC, meaning you should be able to click it to get what you need either way

All Installers

Linux users may need to import RStudio's public code-signing key prior to installation, depending on the operating system's security policy. RStudio 1.2 requires a 64-bit operating system. If you are on a 32 bit system, you can use an [older version of RStudio](#).

OS	Download	Size	SHA-256
Windows 10/8/7	RStudio-1.2.5042.exe	149.84 MB	5d4c0644
macOS 10.13+	RStudio-1.2.5042.dmg	126.89 MB	74ea68eb
Ubuntu 14/Debian 8	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	96.41 MB	485e2757
Ubuntu 16	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	104.07 MB	e2f15cc2
Ubuntu 18/Debian 10	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	104.93 MB	99e0f57b
Fedora 19/Red Hat 7	rstudio-1.2.5042-x86_64.rpm	119.75 MB	5ab559e2
Fedora 28/Red Hat 8	rstudio-1.2.5042-x86_64.rpm	120.39 MB	cb962044
Debian 9	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	105.40 MB	92684c84

Just below the big button, you'll see the full list of RStudio versions. You can also pick your correct version here. Same as before, just click the link, download, and install as normal.

All Installers

Linux users may need to import RStudio's public code-signing key prior to installation, depending on the operating system's security policy. RStudio 1.2 requires a 64-bit operating system. If you are on a 32 bit system, you can use an [older version of RStudio](#).

OS	Download	Size	SHA-256
Windows 10/8/7	RStudio-1.2.5042.exe Windows	149.84 MB	5d4c0644
macOS 10.13+	RStudio-1.2.5042.dmg MacOS	126.89 MB	74ea68eb
Ubuntu 14/Debian 8	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	96.41 MB	485e2757
Ubuntu 16	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	104.07 MB	e2f15cc2
Ubuntu 18/Debian 10	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	104.93 MB	99e0f57b
Fedora 19/Red Hat 7	rstudio-1.2.5042-x86_64.rpm	119.75 MB	5ab559e2
Fedora 28/Red Hat 8	rstudio-1.2.5042-x86_64.rpm	120.39 MB	cb962044
Debian 9	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64.deb	105.40 MB	92684c84
SLES/OpenSUSE 12	rstudio-1.2.5042-x86_64.rpm	98.88 MB	a419cefb
OpenSUSE 15	rstudio-1.2.5042-x86_64.rpm	106.56 MB	c050eb25

Zip/Tarballs

OS	Zip/tar	Size	SHA-256
Windows 10/8/7	RStudio-1.2.5042.zip	219.03 MB	76a7c2f2
Ubuntu 14/Debian 8	rstudio-1.2.5042-amd64-debian.tar.gz	144.32 MB	8e830b95

Installing LaTeX

LaTeX is a document typesetting system/language. While it's probably best known for its ability to nicely typeset mathematical equations, LaTeX works really well quantitative research workflows. That said, it can be difficult to install and work with.

We'll use LaTeX later in the semester so that you can make nice PDF reports. The good news is that you won't really need to interact with LaTeX at all to do so — other than to install it now.

Since you don't need a full TeX distribution on your computer, you can most likely get by using the TinyTeX distribution that we can install directly from R. If you want a full version of TeX on your computer (**NOTE:** It's very large), then skip to the full installation for your computer.

TinyTeX

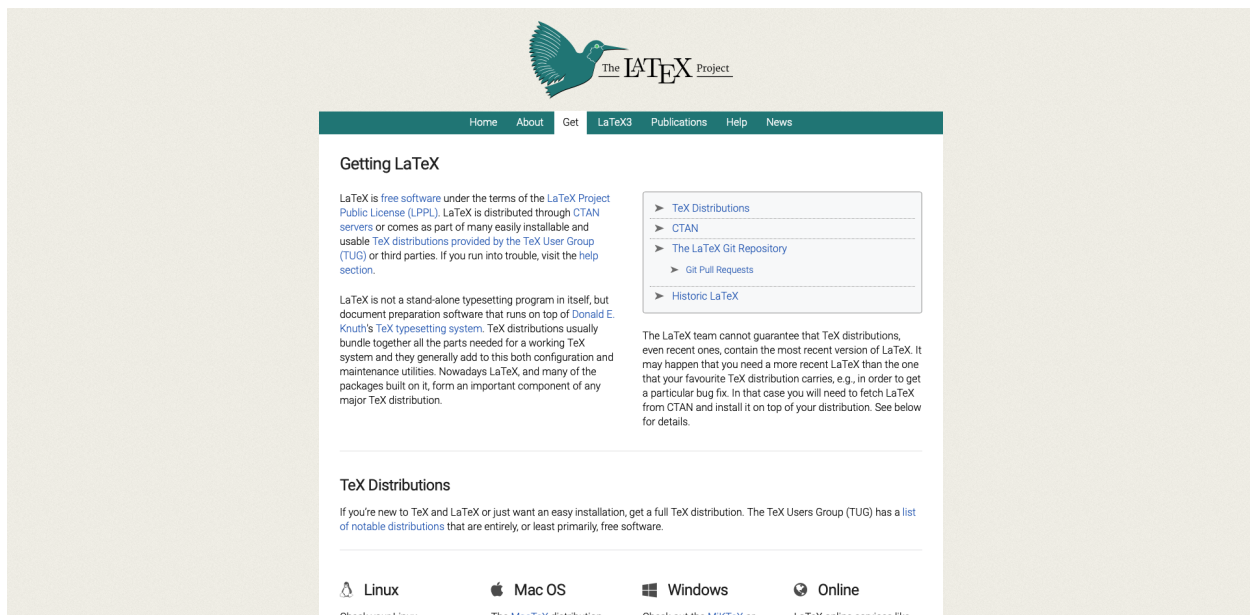
Once you've installed R and RStudio, open RStudio and type the following in the Console:

```
install.packages("tinytex")
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

This will install the `tinytex` R package and then install the TinyTeX distribution (it may take a minute or two).

OPTIONAL: Full installation

If you want the full installation, first go the LaTeX home page at <https://www.latex-project.org>.



The screenshot shows the LaTeX Project website. At the top, there is a logo of a teal bird with the text "The L^AT_EX Project". Below the logo is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Get, LaTeX3, Publications, Help, and News. The main content area is titled "Getting LaTeX" and contains the following text:

LaTeX is free software under the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License (L^PL). LaTeX is distributed through CTAN servers or comes as part of many easily installable and usable TeX distributions provided by the TeX User Group (TUG) or third parties. If you run into trouble, visit the help section.

LaTeX is not a stand-alone typesetting program in itself, but document preparation software that runs on top of Donald E. Knuth's TeX typesetting system. TeX distributions usually bundle together all the parts needed for a working TeX system and they generally add to this both configuration and maintenance utilities. Nowadays LaTeX, and many of the packages built on it, form an important component of any major TeX distribution.

The LaTeX team cannot guarantee that TeX distributions, even recent ones, contain the most recent version of LaTeX. It may happen that you need a more recent LaTeX than the one that your favourite TeX distribution carries, e.g. in order to get a particular bug fix. In that case you will need to fetch LaTeX from CTAN and install it on top of your distribution. See below for details.

On the right side of the page, there is a list of links:

- ▶ TeX Distributions
- ▶ CTAN
- ▶ The LaTeX Git Repository
- ▶ Git Pull Requests
- ▶ Historic LaTeX

Below this list, there is a section titled "TeX Distributions" with the text: "If you're new to TeX and LaTeX or just want an easy installation, get a full TeX distribution. The TeX Users Group (TUG) has a list of notable distributions that are entirely, or least primarily, free software."

At the bottom of the page, there are four icons representing different operating systems: Linux, Mac OS, Windows, and Online. Below each icon is a small link: "Check your Linux", "The MacTeX distribution", "Check out the MiKTeX or", and "LaTeX online online like".





If you scroll down slightly, you'll see options for MacOS (MacTeX) and Windows (MiKTeX) installations. Click the link that applies to your OS and follow the instructions below.

maintenance utilities. nowadays LaTeX, and many of the packages built on it, form an important component of any major TeX distribution.

that your favourite TeX distribution carries, e.g., in order to get a particular bug fix. In that case you will need to fetch LaTeX from CTAN and install it on top of your distribution. See below for details.

TeX Distributions

If you're new to TeX and LaTeX or just want an easy installation, get a full TeX distribution. The TeX Users Group (TUG) has a [list of notable distributions](#) that are entirely, or least primarily, free software.

<p> Linux</p> <p>Check your Linux distributions software source for a TeX distribution including LaTeX. You can also install the current TeX Live distribution directly—in fact this may be advisable as many Linux distributions only contain older versions of TeX Live, see Linux TeX Live package status for details.</p>	<p> Mac OS</p> <p>The MacTeX distribution contains everything you need, including a complete TeX system with LaTeX itself and editors to write documents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↑ MacTeX</p>	<p> Windows</p> <p>Check out the MiKTeX or proTeXt or TeX Live distributions; they contain a complete TeX system with LaTeX itself and editors to write documents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↑ MiKTeX</p>	<p> Online</p> <p>LaTeX online services like Papeeria, Overleaf, ShareLaTeX, Datazar, and LaTeX base offer the ability to edit, view and download LaTeX files and resulting PDFs.</p>
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CTAN

You can [obtain LaTeX](#) from [CTAN](#), which is the primary source of distribution for LaTeX. In order for your downloaded LaTeX to be of any use, you have to obtain and set up a TeX system first. You can either install a TeX distribution (see above) or [get a TeX system](#) from [CTAN](#). If you use a TeX distribution then it will include a version of LaTeX so this will probably make things easier for you, but you may have a reason not to do this.

The LaTeX Git Repository

These days the LaTeX development sources are kept in a [GitHub repository](#) (previously we used SVN). Anyone can access it and download the files, but submission is restricted to team members. The repository is located at

MacOS

On the MacTeX home page, first click the link for the MacTeX Download.



[TWG](#) | [MacTeX](#) | [Donate](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Fonts](#) | [Help](#) | [References](#) | [Support](#) | [Acknowledgments](#) | [TUG](#)

The MacTeX-2020 Distribution

The current distribution is MacTeX-2020
This distribution requires Mac OS 10.13, High Sierra, or higher and runs on Intel processors.

To download, click [MacTeX Download](#).

You can also install TeX Live 2020 using the TeX Live Unix Install Script.
This method supports MacOS 10.6, Snow Leopard, and higher and runs on Intel processors.

To download, click [Unix Download](#).

To download the smaller BasicTeX, click [Smaller Download](#).

For suggestions on keeping TeX up to date, go to [Update Schedule](#).

To Obtain Older Versions of MacTeX If You Are Running Mac OS 10.3 through 10.12, [click here](#)

The link below leads to other optional download packages:
[MacTeXtras: optional pieces](#)

FOR HELP AND INFORMATION ON WHAT IS INSTALLED
PLEASE CHECK THE LINKS IN THIS BOX

[Policy on Supported Systems](#)
[New Features in MacTeX-2020 and TeX Live 2020](#)
[About Shell Escape and Installing Fonts](#)

[Just what is TeX?](#)
[Downloading Issues](#)
[About MacTeX](#)
[The MacTeX Installer](#)
[What's in the MacTeX package](#)
[TeX Live Utility](#)
[cocoAspell homepage and cocoAspell project](#)

[MacTeXtras: optional pieces](#)
[Multiple TeX Distributions](#)
[Uninstalling](#)
[Trying out TeX](#)
[Getting Help](#)
[Frequently Asked Questions](#)
[The Font Cache Bug in Mac OS X](#)

On the next page, click the link for MacTeX.pkg, agree to download, and then double click on the downloaded file to install. Note that this package is very big (~ 4GB) because you are downloading just about everything TeX-related, including some software. It's what I use, but I use TeX all the time. Just know this in case your storage space is limited on your computer.

Downloading MacTeX 2020

To obtain the distribution, click the link below.
While downloading, please skim read the rest of the page.
Users who run into trouble often write us without noticing that the solution is on this very page.
All install packages are developer-signed and notarized by Apple.

MacTeX-2020 requires macOS 10.13, 10.14, or 10.15
High Sierra, Mojave, or Catalina

[MacTeX.pkg](#)



[approximately 4.0G - 08 April 2020]

The MD5 sum is `f20cf74887e5fee800f78953bfbf6a01`

The SHA256 sum is `a33af89de36c7c84a76050e9704d50d23892e9c2070f04f6a531c6d5a332f67`

The SHA512 sum is `f57c64c8c3c7a33e83dbb28c6ebc7e0fa64c9054deb69ca78f70a0f171b9ccf13221bd7b8008e944aae5b3347b5f631ec412e85585601e77356646ed94c644bd`

Download with Safari *strongly recommended*

Installing MacTeX

After downloading, move the file `MacTeX.pkg` to the desktop or another convenient spot, and double click it to install. Follow the straightforward instructions. Installation on a recent Macintosh takes about ten minutes.

The installer presents a Welcome page. Then it presents a ReadMe page with more information. It presents a Software License page, and then a Final Page; clicking the "Install" button on this page will start the actual installation. The final page also has a "Customize" button, which leads to a panel allowing users to decide which pieces to install: Ghostscript, the Ghostscript Library, the GUI applications, and TeX Live itself. Most users will take the standard installation and ignore "Customize". Users who use MacPorts or HomeBrew may prefer to use the Ghostscript provided by these projects; if so they should use "Customize" to disable Ghostscript installation.

At the end of installation, the installer will report "Success." But sometimes, the installer puts up a dialog saying "Verifying..." and then the install hangs. In all cases known to us, rebooting the Macintosh fixes this problem. After the reboot, install again.

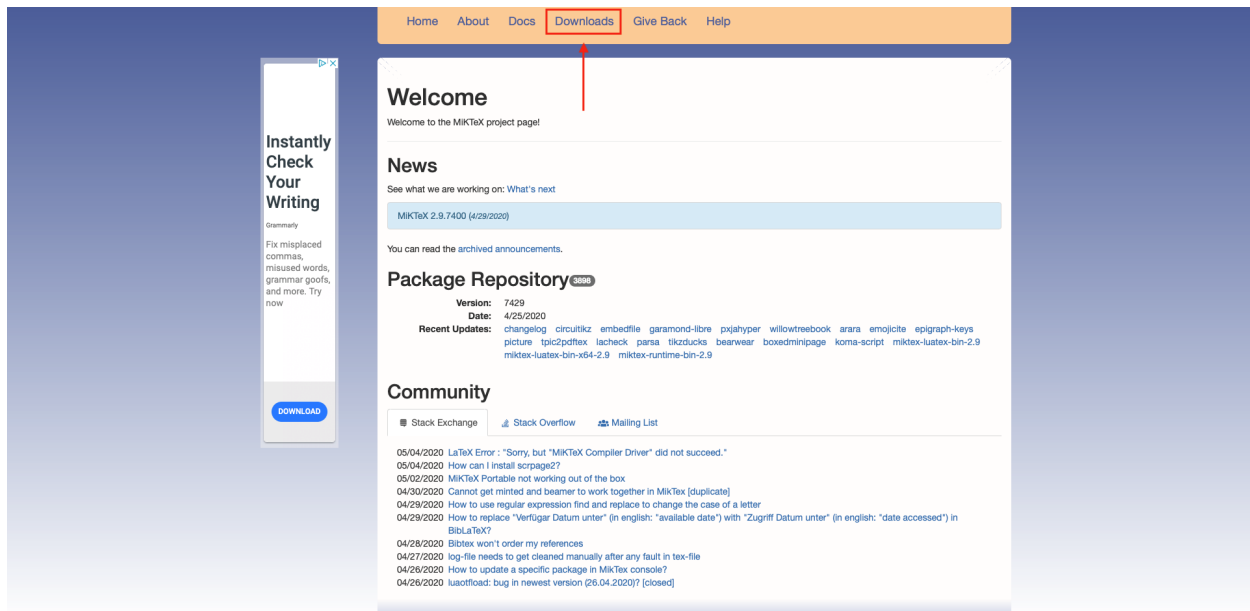
If other problems are reported during installation, skip to the section "Installation Errors" below.

MacTeX writes a symbolic link `/Library/TeX/texbin` which indirectly points to the TeX Live binary directory. Configure your GUI programs to use this link. The GUI programs we supply should automatically configure themselves. On older systems, you may have seen the link `/usr/texbin` which did the same thing. When Apple produced El Capitan, they modified the system so users could no longer write directly to the `/usr` directory and this rule remains in effect today. Therefore we replaced `/usr/texbin` with `/Library/TeX/texbin`.

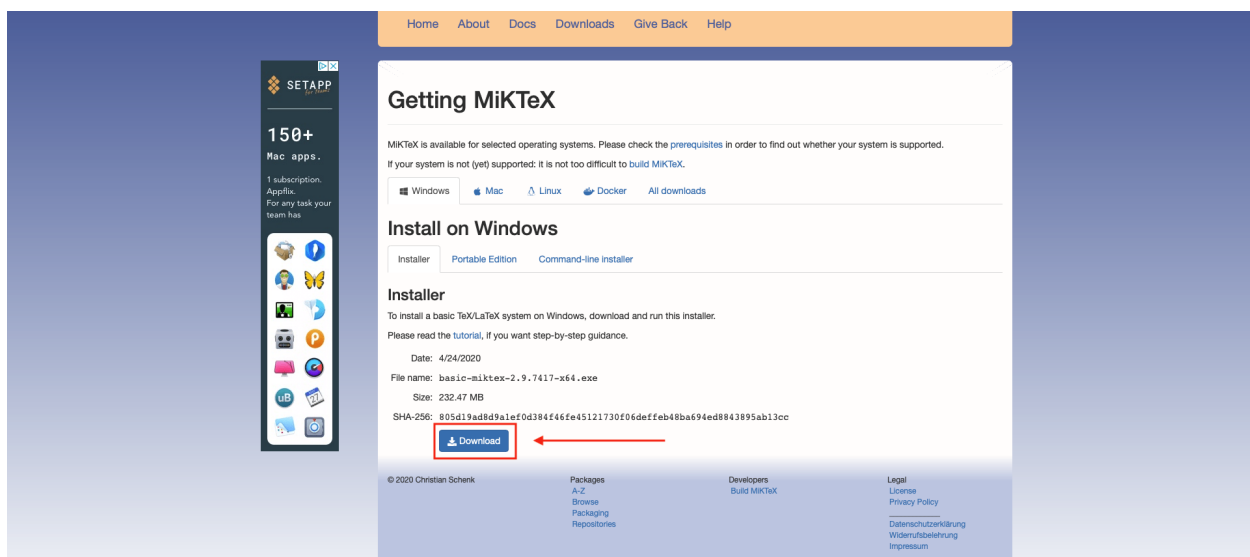
MacTeX installs TeX Live, the actual TeX Distribution, in `/usr/local/texlive/2020`, a location often hidden in the Finder. Most users access TeX using a "front end", a program

Windows

Once you reach the Windows (MiKTeX) homepage, click the Downloads link at the top of the page.



On the next screen, you'll want to click on the blue "Download" button, agree to the download, and then install.

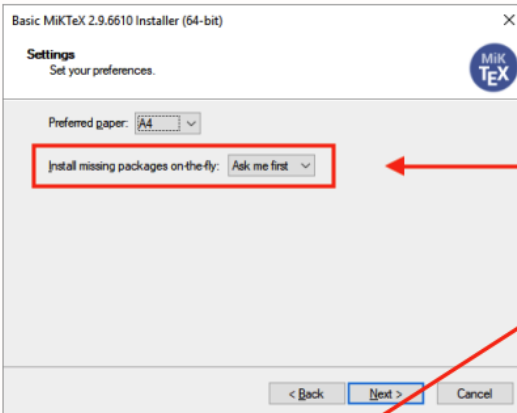


ONE NOTE MikTeX is much smaller than MacTeX, but that's because it doesn't download everything. Instead, it opts to only install packages as you need them. Cool, expect that doesn't always work well with RStudio.

The fix is this: when going through the installation, on the "Settings" screen, be sure to change the default selection for "Install missing packages on-the-fly" from "Ask me first" to "Always". Continue the installation with the other default options.

Settings

The wizard allows you to set the preferred paper size:



Select "Always"

You also have the option to change the default behavior of the integrated package installer. Select **Ask me first**, if you want to confirm installation of required packages. Select **Always**, if required packages are to be installed without confirmation. Select **Never**, if you disallow the installation of missing packages.

All the preferences can be changed later.

Click **Next**, to go to the next page.