

Installing and Configuring WinShell

Andrew Roberts

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WinShell is a specialised text-editor, for the Windows platform, aimed squarely at editing $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ / $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ source files. It is not a WYSIWYG¹ tool for creating documents, à la word processors. It includes many useful features that help users to be more productive in creating $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ documents than a generic text-editor. Features include:

- Syntax highlighting — visually aids in ensuring commands are used correctly.
- Table-Wizard
- Multiple documents
- Automatic processing of source files — no need to use the command line.
- Tool bars that give access to many commonly used symbols. Saves remembering relevant commands and can visually select.
- Define macros
- Choose font
- Unix files can be read
- Wrap mode
- Drag & Drop
- Multi language support (English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Polish)
- It's freeware!
- etc.

The following instructions are assuming that you are trying to install WinShell on one of the Windows 2000 workstations within the School of Computing.

¹What You See Is What You Get

1 Downloading and Installing

1. Goto <http://www.winshell.de/>. This is the homepage of the WinShell program. Future releases, documentation, etc., can be obtained from this site.
2. Follow 'Download' link and then select any of the available releases to download. Choose a suitable location on your user account to store the program.
3. Once downloaded, you must run the executable to commence the installation procedure.
4. Click 'Ok' when prompted for confirmation of installation.
5. Click 'Next' for the following couple of screens.
6. You should then be asked where you would like WinShell installed. I'd recommend installing this program within your own user space, so select the 'Z:' drive from the drop-down box. The setup system automatically assumes that you wish to install files in a folder called 'WinShell', which is fine, so now click 'Next'.
7. The next couple of screens are asking you if you want icons placed in the Start Menu, etc. Obviously, choose according to your preference.
8. The last screen presented is a summary of your options. If you are happy with them, simply click the 'Install' button to proceed.
9. If installation was successful, the setup program will inform you of this. Click 'Finish' to conclude.

2 Configuring WinShell

Although WinShell is essentially a text-editor, one of its advantages is that it can link directly to various external programs that can automatically process your source, convert it, and view them, all with a single click of the mouse. This avoids having to use the command-line. Before this functionality can be used, you must first tell WinShell where to find the files it wants.

1. Once WinShell has loaded, on the menu bar, goto 'Options/Program Calls'.
2. A dialog box will appear. On the right is a list of programs that it allows you to access through its interface. Click on each program, and ensure the text box labelled 'exe - file' contains the following:

```
Latex C:\Program Files\texmf\miktex\bin\latex.exe  
BibTeX C:\Program Files\texmf\miktex\bin\bibtex.exe  
DVIWin C:\Program Files\texmf\miktex\bin\yap.exe  
DVI→PS C:\Program Files\texmf\miktex\bin\dvips.exe  
GSView C:\Program Files\Ghostgum\gsview\gsview32.exe
```

