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The **SRecord** package is a collection of powerful tools for manipulating EPROM load files. It was written by Peter Miller and continues to be maintained by Scott Finneran. This website, very much a product of its time is kept as close as possible to Peter's original in memoriam. I wrote SRecord because when I was looking for programs to manipulate EPROM load files, I could not find very many. The ones that I could find only did a few of the things I needed. SRecord is written in C++ and polymorphism is used to provide the file format flexibility and arbitrary filter chaining. Adding more file formats and filters is relatively simple, see the Reference Manual. [Download | Mailing List] [Sourceforge; Project | Statistics] SRecord runs on almost any flavor of UNIX. The source distribution is self configuring using CMake. SRecord also runs on Windows and builds under MSYS2. You can also build SRecord for Windows using Cygwin or DJGPP. See the BUILDING instructions for details. The File Formats The SRecord package understands a huge number of file formats: Ascii-Hex The Ascii-Hex format is understood for both reading and writing. (Also known as the Ascii-Space-Hex format.) ASM It is possible, for output only, to produce a series of DB statements containing the data. This can be useful for embedding data into assembler programs. Atmel Generic This format is produced by the Atmel AVR assembler. It is understood for both reading and writing. BASIC It is possible, for output only, to produce a series of DATA statements containing the data. This can be useful for embedding data into BASIC programs. Binary Binary files can both be read and written. B-Record Files in Freescale Dragonball bootstrap b-record format can be read and written. C Array It is possible, for output only, to produce a C array definition containing the data. This can be useful for embedding data into other programs. Coefficient File Format (coe) by Xilinx is understood for writing only. 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All of the tools understand all of the file formats, and all of the filters. srec_cat The srec_cat program may be used to concatenate (join) EPROM load files, or portions of EPROM load files, together. Because it understands all of the input and output formats, it can also be used to convert files from one format to another. It also understands filters, see below. srec_cmp The srec_cmp program may be used to compare EPROM load files, or portions of EPROM load files, for equality. srec_info The srec_info program may be used to print summary information about EPROM load files. The manual pages are also available from this web site. The Filters The SRecord package is made more powerful by the concept of input filters. Wherever an input file may be specified, filters may also be applied to that input file. The following are only some of the filters are available: crc The various crc filters may be used to insert an industry standard cyclic redundancy check (CRC) into the data. checksum The checksum filters may be used to insert a checksum into the data. Positive, negative and bit-not checksums are available, as well as big-endian and little-endian byte orders. crop The crop filter may be used to isolate an input address range, or ranges, and discard the rest. exclude The exclude filter may be used to exclude an input address range, or ranges, and keep the rest. fill The fill filter may be used to fill holes in the data with a given byte value. unfill The unfill filter may be used to make holes in the data by bytes with a given value. random fill The random fill filter may be used to fill holes in the data with random byte values. length The length filter may be used to insert the data length into the data. offset The offset filter may be used to offset the address of data records, both forwards and backwards. split The split filter may be used to split EPROM images for wide data buses or other memory striping schemes. unsplit The unsplit filter may be used to reverse the effects of the split filter. More than one filter may be applied to each input file. Different filters will be applied to each input file. All filters may be applied to all file formats. There are many more filters available, see the srec_input(1) man page for more information. The Generators The SRecord package is made more powerful by the concept of input generators. Wherever an input file may be specified, a generator may be specified instead. The following generators are available: constant The constant generator may be used to create constant value bytes. random The random generator may be used to create random bytes. repeated data The repeated data generator may be used to create data which repeats a sequence of byte values over and over again. Generators and data files can be combined on the same command line. The Library The Project includes a shared library. The documentation for this library is available here on the web site. The shared library may be used to read and write all of the formats, and use all of the filters, in your own projects. It also makes the installed executables smaller. Documentation See Also For a similar idea, applied to text files rather than EPROM load files, see the Uncia project. For a similar idea, applied to file systems rather than EPROM load files, see the PlasticFS project. For a similar idea, applied to archive files (tar, cpio, ar) rather than EPROM load files, see the Tardy project. This page is hosted by SourceForge. Download Share This Linux Windows TeXstudio is an integrated writing environment for creating LaTeX documents. Our goal is to make writing LaTeX as easy and comfortable as possible. Therefore TeXStudio has numerous features like syntax-highlighting, integrated viewer, reference checking, and various assistants. For more details see the features. TeXStudio is open-source and is available for all major operating systems. Edit multiple positions at the same time. Vertical blocks can even be copied and pasted. Suggests possible LaTeX commands as you type. There is a tooltip help explaining the command values. length The length filter may be used to insert the data length into the data. offset The offset filter may be used to offset the address of data records, both forwards and backwards. split The split filter may be used to split EPROM images for wide data buses or other memory striping schemes. unsplit The unsplit filter may be used to reverse the while holding - Also here, tooltips show a preview of the code position. Generate blocks of code using assistants without the need for detailed LaTeX knowledge. When you drag an image on the editor the image assistant opens. From there it's just one more click to have the code for the image inclusion. Of course, we try to make the paths relative. This also works with multiple images. You can copy / paste / insert new table columns with a single click. The table-autoformatter aligns the table code. Inline Checking Structure view Code folding Advanced syntax highlighting Interactive spellchecker Interactive grammar checker Interactive reference checker Clear display of LaTeX errors and warnings (in the editor and as a list) Error Highlighting Built-in support for various LaTeX compilers, index, bibliography and glossary tools, Latexmk, and many more Automatic detection of the need for multiple LaTeX runs Run any program you like Compose documents for the creation of the complete document Integrated PDF viewer with (almost) word-level syncing Live-updating inline preview for formulas and code segments Tooltip preview for included Images Installers or packages available for Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X Portable USB version available Automatic detection of MiKTeX, TeX Live, Ghostscript and Standardlatex SVN support You can find more details in the user manual or in the Git Changelog. 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Builds for other architectures (ARM, PPC) can be found directly on the OpenSUSE build service: OBS Gentoo Linux Packages for Gentoo Linux built are by the Gentoo community. They are available from the official package repository. Linux Applmage Applmages are binaries that are packaged with all their dependencies and should thus run on any Linux desktop system. Download TeXstudio Applmage () Mac OS X PlatformVersion TypeSizeHow to install 11.7+ 4.8.7 zip 42.7 MB download, and start it. Please note: Because we do not have an Apple Developer Account, OS X may complain about an unidentified developer and deny opening TXS. In that case, open the context menu on the TXS icon (Ctrl + Click) and select open. 14+ (M1) 4.8.7 zip 42.7 MB download, and start it. Please note: Because we do not have an Apple Developer Account, OS X may complain about an unidentified developer and deny opening TXS. In that case, open the context menu on the TXS icon (Ctrl + Click) and select open. 10.xThere is no release for macOS 10.x, but you can compile it from source or using homebrew. Source Code latestGit repositorysee the wiki 4.8.7source tarballsee the wiki Since moving to Github, we are using automated build farms to provide build snapshots from nearly every commit. This allows automatic testing to avoid regressions as well as checking that the commits are compatible on all major platforms (Qt5, Qt4, without poppler, OSX and Windows). You can obtain binary snapshots from github. Look for "artifacts" in the latest build. Ubuntu snapshots are provided via ppa:sunderme/textstudio-daily. If you are interested to be notified of the most recent changes in development snapshots, you can set up the update notification in TeXstudio accordingly (Options – General – Update – Update Level). Older Versions Older versions can be found on our SourceForge site. As an open-source project, TeXStudio strongly benefits from an active community. Use and spread the word The easiest way to help with the development of TeXStudio is to use it! Furthermore, if you like TeXStudio, tell all your friends and colleagues about it. In particular, we are looking for people who want to try the most recent features before they are officially released. If you are interested download and subscribe to release candidates and development snapshots. Give Feedback User feedback is highly welcome. Depending on the type of feedback you may use different channels to communicate. Feature requests, bug reports, and questions can be placed in the issue tracker. Please set a label whether this is a feature request/enhancement, a question, or a bug report. In case of a bug report, please state the version of textstudio and operation system and a description which allows us to reproduce the issue on another computer. Contribute You do not necessarily have to be a programmer to help and make TeXStudio even better. There are many ways to contribute. Write cwl-files for your favorite package. Translate TeXStudio into a new language or update an existing translation. Design icons. Help on improving our website. Update or extend the user manual or the wiki. Write tutorials or create screencasts. Package TeXstudio for your favorite distribution or platform. TeXstudio is written in C++/Qt. Programmers are welcome to implement new features or fix bugs. Code development takes place on Github. Pull-requests, direct patches or changed files are welcome. It is a good idea to announce your plans on the textstudio issue list. So everybody knows what's going on around TeXStudio and there is no duplicate work. For questions about how you can contribute, contact one of the developers. TeXStudio has been forked from TeXmaker in 2009, because of the non-open development process of TeXmaker and due to different philosophies concerning configurability and features. Originally, it was called TeXmakerX because it started off as a small set of extensions to TeXmaker with the hope that they would get integrated into TeXmaker someday. While at some points you can still see that TeXStudio originates from TeXmaker, significant changes in features and the code base have made it to a fully independent program. TeXStudio runs on Windows, Unix/Linux, BSD, and Mac OS X. It is licensed under the GPL v2. Being open-source, you are free to use and to modify it as you like. Maintainer: Benito van der Zander benito [AT symbol] benibela.de (please mention "textstudio" in the subject, if you write a mail) TeXStudio Authors: Benito van der Zander, Jan Sundermeyer, Daniel Braun, Tim Hoffmann Thanks to Contributors: Frédéric Devernay, Denis Bitouzé, Jean-Côme Charpentier, Luis Silvestre, Enrico Vittorini, Aleksandr Zolotarev, David Sichau, Grigory Mozhaev, matttk, A. Weder, Pavel Fric, Andrés Somogyi, István Blahota, Edson Henriques, Grant McLean, Tom Jampen, Kostas Oikininou, Lion Guillaume, ranks.nl, Al Corleone, Diego Andrés Jarrín, Matthias Pospiech, Zulkifli Hidayat, Christian Spieß, Robert Diaz, Kirill Müller, Atsushi Nakajima, Yuri Kolerov, Victor Kozyakin, Mattia Meneguzzo, Andry Bandura, Carlos Eduardo Valencia Urbina, Kouther Attouchi, Stefan Kraus, Bjørn Menke, Charles Brunet, François Gannaz, Marek Kurdej, Paulo Silva, Thiago de Melo, YoungFrog, Klaus Schneider-Zapp, Jakob Nixdorf, Thomas Leitz, Quoc Ho. (Contact us if you are missing or don't want to be mentioned.) for hosting TeXStudio. And to all open-source projects from which TeXStudio uses code or that inspired features of TeXStudio. Legal stuff: Imprint / Privacy Policy. O Texas, conhecido como o Estado da Estrela Solitária, tem vivenciado um aumento significativo nos apelos por sua independência dos Estados Unidos no movimento conhecido como "Textit". Esta onda de reivindicações separatistas ganhou força após uma recente decisão da Suprema Corte, que ocorreu no último dia 22, em favor da administração do presidente Joe Biden em uma controvérsia sobre barreiras na fronteira. Em uma decisão apertada de 5 a 4, a maioria dos juizes da Suprema Corte autorizou as autoridades federais a desmantelar ou modificar parte de uma cerca de arame farpado construída pelo Texas ao longo da fronteira com o México. Essa barreira foi uma iniciativa para impedir a travessia de migrantes ilegais para o território texano. A decisão não foi unânime, encontrando oposição dos juizes conservadores Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito, Neil Gorsuch e Brett Kavanaugh. O veredito do mais alto tribunal do país gerou uma onda de indignação entre os apoiadores das políticas anti-imigração do governador republicano Greg Abbott. O Texas tem enfrentado um aumento no número de pessoas que atravessam a fronteira do México, intensificando o debate sobre imigração ilegal no estado. Trump insulta apoiadores KTNV- Donald Trump elogia governador do Texas em discurso em Las Vegas, Nevada, no sábado (27) No último sábado (27), o ex-presidente Donald Trump elogiou o governador do Texas, Greg Abbott, por não permitir a remoção do arame farpado, por agentes federais, num corredor muito usado por migrantes que entram ilegalmente nos Estados Unidos. Num discurso centrado sobretudo na segurança das fronteiras, Trump disse que o Texas devia receber todo o apoio nas medidas para dissuadir a entrada de imigrantes ao longo da fronteira entre os EUA e o México. "Quando eu for presidente, em vez de tentar enviar ao Texas uma ordem de restrição, vou enviar-lhes reforços", disse Trump a uma multidão de apoiantes em Las Vegas, onde se reuniu num campo de futebol de salão num bairro maioritariamente latino. "Em vez de lutar contra os estados fronteiriços, vou usar todas as ferramentas de recursos e autoridade do Presidente para defender os Estados Unidos da América desta invasão horrível que está a ocorrer neste momento", frisou. "Textit" bomba nas redes Reprodução TNM O Movimento Nacionalista do Texas (Texas Nationalist Movement, TNM, da sigla em inglês), chamado de "Textit", reagiu à decisão da Suprema Corte dos Estados Unidos e condenou a postura do governo federal. Em um comunicado oficial, o movimento afirmou que "o governo federal, mais uma vez, falhou no Texas", e agora está pressionando o governador Greg Abbott para a convocação de uma sessão especial para discutir a independência do estado. A demanda surge em meio a um clima de crescente descontentamento no estado. O representante republicano Clay Higgins, da Louisiana, também criticou a decisão da Suprema Corte, alegando que "os federais estão encenando uma guerra civil" e incentivando o Texas a "se manter firme" em sua posição. Nas redes sociais, especialmente na plataforma X, anteriormente conhecida como Twitter, as reações não foram diferentes. Muitos usuários expressaram críticas ao sistema judicial dos EUA e manifestaram apoio ao movimento "Textit", enfatizando a perda de esperança no governo federal. Reprodução TNM Essa onda de sentimentos separatistas reflete as ações e declarações do governador Abbott nos últimos anos, particularmente desde o lançamento da "Operação Lone Star" em 2021. Esta operação de segurança, liderada pelo estado do Texas, mobilizou milhares de soldados estaduais e membros da Guarda Nacional ao longo da fronteira com o México. Segundo Abbott, essas medidas foram necessárias para preencher a lacuna deixada pela inação do governo federal, principalmente no que tange à imigração e segurança fronteiriça. O governador tem enfrentado repetidos conflitos com a administração Biden, especialmente por causa de políticas como a instalação de uma barreira flutuante no Rio Grande, visando impedir a travessia de migrantes para o Texas. O crescente movimento pela independência do estado indica uma escalada nas tensões políticas e sociais, com potenciais implicações significativas para a união dos Estados Unidos. Desde a decisão da semana passada, centenas de mensagens surgiram pelas redes sociais nos EUA. Em especial no X (antigo Twitter), onde usuários utilizaram a hashtag "Textit". O termo refere-se à proposta de secessão do Texas da União Americana, evidenciando um movimento que ganha cada vez mais força entre os habitantes do estado. Essas declarações ilustram um crescente sentimento de descontentamento entre alguns texanos e indicam um potencial aumento no apoio ao movimento pela independência do estado. Legalidade da independência do Texas Wikimedia Commons - Fachada do prédio da Suprema Corte dos EUA A possibilidade de independência do Texas, apelidada de "Textit", enfrenta um obstáculo legal significativo, conforme estabelecido pelo precedente da Suprema Corte dos Estados Unidos. Após a Guerra Civil Americana (1861-1865,) que resultou na vitória da União e no retorno do Texas à nação, o caso Texas v. White de 1869 determinou que os estados não podem decidir unilateralmente se separar da União. Este contexto histórico ganha relevância diante da recente decisão da Suprema Corte, que seguiu uma intensa disputa entre o governo federal e o Estado do Texas. O conflito começou quando o Texas processou a administração Biden em outubro, acusando-a de destruir intencionalmente partes de sua barreira fronteiriça com o México. O caso foi levado ao Supremo Tribunal pela administração Biden, que defendeu o direito dos agentes federais de desmontar a barreira erguida pelo Texas, se necessário. Governador republicano e trumpista em pé de guerra com Biden Getty Images - Abbot e Trump em junho de 2021 Em resposta à decisão, o governador Greg Abbott expressou sua determinação em continuar defendendo "a autoridade constitucional do Texas para proteger a fronteira". Em uma publicação no X no dia 22, Abbott escreveu: "Isso não acabou. O arame farpado do Texas é um impedimento eficaz para as travessias ilegais que Biden incentiva. Continuarei a defender a autoridade constitucional do Texas para proteger a fronteira e evitar que o administrador Biden destrua nossas propriedades." Reprodução X @GregAbbott_TX Na última sexta-feira (26), Abbott subiu o tom no embate com o governo federal. Ele expressou descontentamento com um possível confronto com as autoridades federais dos Estados Unidos. A declaração incendiária foi feita em resposta às políticas migratórias adotadas pelo Texas, em entrevista ao canal de YouTube do jornalista de extrema direita Tucker Carlson, ex-âncora da Fox News. Reprodução YouTube - Tucker Carlson entrevista Greg Abbott Greg Abbott enfatizou que o estado está pronto para garantir a continuidade de suas políticas migratórias, reiterando o compromisso com o rechaço às entradas ilegais. As declarações do governador refletem um cenário de tensão crescente entre o governo estadual do Texas e o governo federal dos Estados Unidos, especialmente no que se refere à gestão da política de imigração. Texas não está sozinho O Texas não está sozinho no enfrentamento ao governo federal: outros 25 estados declararam apoio às medidas já adotadas. Na lista de estados que se mostraram a favor da política texana estão Alabama, Alasca, Arkansas, Carolina do Sul, Dakota do Norte, Dakota do Sul, Flórida, Geórgia, Iowa, Idaho, Indiana, Luisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Nuevo Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Virginia Ocidental e Wyoming. O apoio mais eloquente veio de Oklahoma, estado cujo governador - Kevin Stitt, também do Partido Republicano - prometeu enviar efetivos da sua Guarda Nacional ao Texas para fortalecer as ações anunciadas por Abbott de perseguição a imigrantes. A rebeldia dos 26 estados não é apenas contra a Casa Branca mas também contra a Suprema Corte de Justiça, que decidiu que a ampliação das barreiras de arame farpado na região de Eagle Pass eram ilegais, e determinou que elas fossem retradas As autoridades texanas disseram não concordar com a sentença e enviaram reforço da Guarda Nacional para impedir que as novas estruturas fossem removidas. Assista ao Fórum Global de 29/1 Comunicar erro Encontrou um erro na matéria? Ajude-nos a melhorar Download Share This Linux Windows Mac BSD ChromeOS Home Open Source Software Games Card Games PokerTH Linux Mac Windows

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All of the tools understand all of the file formats, and all of the filters. srec_cat The srec_cat program may be used to concatenate (join) EPROM load files, or portions of EPROM load files, together. Because it understands all of the input and output formats, it can also be used to convert files from one format to another. It also understands filters, see below. srec_cmp The srec_cmp program may be used to compare EPROM load files, or portions of EPROM load files, for equality. srec_info The srec_info program may be used to print summary information about EPROM load files. The manual pages are also available from this web site. The Filters The SRecord package is made more powerful by the concept of input filters. Wherever an input file may be specified, filters may also be applied to that input file. The following are only some of the filters are available: crc The various crc filters may be used to insert an industry standard cyclic redundancy check (CRC) into the data. checksum The checksum filters may be used to insert a checksum into the data. Positive, negative and bit-not checksums are available, as well as big-endian and little-endian byte orders. crop The crop filter may be used to isolate an input address range, or ranges, and discard the rest. exclude The exclude filter may be used to exclude an input address range, or ranges, and keep the rest. fill The fill filter may be used to fill holes in the data with a given byte value. unfill The unfill filter may be used to make holes in the data by bytes with a given value. random fill The random fill filter may be used to fill holes in the data with random byte values. length The length filter may be used to insert the data length into the data. offset The offset filter may be used to offset the address of data records, both forwards and backwards. split The split filter may be used to split EPROM images for wide data buses or other memory striping schemes. unsplit The unsplit filter may be used to reverse the effects of the split filter. More than one filter may be applied to each input file. Different filters will be applied to each input file. All filters may be applied to all file formats. There are many more filters available, see the srec_input(1) man page for more information. The Generators The SRecord package is made more powerful by the concept of input generators. Wherever an input file may be specified, a generator may be specified instead. The following generators are available: constant The constant generator may be used to create constant value bytes. random The random generator may be used to create random bytes. repeated data The repeated data generator may be used to create data which repeats a sequence of byte values over and over again. Generators and data files can be combined on the same command line. The Library The Project includes a shared library. The documentation for this library is available here on the web site. The shared library may be used to read and write all of the formats, and use all of the filters, in your own projects. It also makes the installed executables smaller. Documentation See Also For a similar idea, applied to text files rather than EPROM load files, see the Uncia project. For a similar idea, applied to file systems rather than EPROM load files, see the PlasticFS project. For a similar idea, applied to archive files (tar, cpio, ar) rather than EPROM load files, see the Tardy project. This page is hosted by SourceForge. Download Share This Linux Windows TeXstudio is an integrated writing environment for creating LaTeX documents. Our goal is to make writing LaTeX as easy and comfortable as possible. Therefore TeXStudio has numerous features like syntax-highlighting, integrated viewer, reference checking, and various assistants. For more details see the features. TeXStudio is open-source and is available for all major operating systems. Edit multiple positions at the same time. Vertical blocks can even be copied and pasted. Suggests possible LaTeX commands as you type. There is a tooltip help explaining the command values. length The length filter may be used to insert the data length into the data. offset The offset filter may be used to offset the address of data records, both forwards and backwards. split The split filter may be used to split EPROM images for wide data buses or other memory striping schemes. unsplit The unsplit filter may be used to reverse the while holding - Also here, tooltips show a preview of the code position. Generate blocks of code using assistants without the need for detailed LaTeX knowledge. When you drag an image on the editor the image assistant opens. From there it's just one more click to have the code for the image inclusion. Of course, we try to make the paths relative. This also works with multiple images. You can copy / paste / insert new table columns with a single click. The table-autoformatter aligns the table code. Inline Checking Structure view Code folding Advanced syntax highlighting Interactive spellchecker Interactive grammar checker Interactive reference checker Clear display of LaTeX errors and warnings (in the editor and as a list) Error Highlighting Built-in support for various LaTeX compilers, index, bibliography and glossary tools, Latexmk, and many more Automatic detection of the need for multiple LaTeX runs Run any program you like Compose documents for the creation of the complete document Integrated PDF viewer with (almost) word-level syncing Live-updating inline preview for formulas and code segments Tooltip preview for included Images Installers or packages available for Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X Portable USB version available Automatic detection of MiKTeX, TeX Live, Ghostscript and Standardlatex SVN support You can find more details in the user manual or in the Git Changelog. Feel free to share your ideas on possible future improvements of TeXStudio. Windows On win11, visual studio runtime is required. See here how to install that. Code signing policy: Free code signing provided by SignPath.io, certificate by SignPath Foundation. Code signing is approved by Jan Sundermeyer. This program will not transfer any information to other networked systems unless specifically requested by the user or the person installing or operating it (e.g. AI chat). PlatformVersion TypeSizeHow to install 10 (64 bit,Qt6) 4.8.7 Installer download and double click on the installer exe 10 (64 bit,Qt6) 4.8.7 Portable (.zip) download and unzip the zip 7/8/10 (32 bit) 2.12.22 see github releases Linux We recommend that you first try to install TeXstudio from the repository of your distribution. Only if TeXstudio is not available there, use the following pre-packaged versions. For Ubuntu, a PPA is available: PPA Furthermore, an app-image is available which can be run on any platform: applmage () Just make the file executable and run it. Builds for other architectures (ARM, PPC) can be found directly on the OpenSUSE build service: OBS Gentoo Linux Packages for Gentoo Linux built are by the Gentoo community. They are available from the official package repository. Linux Applmage Applmages are binaries that are packaged with all their dependencies and should thus run on any Linux desktop system. Download TeXstudio Applmage () Mac OS X PlatformVersion TypeSizeHow to install 11.7+ 4.8.7 zip 42.7 MB download, and start it. Please note: Because we do not have an Apple Developer Account, OS X may complain about an unidentified developer and deny opening TXS. In that case, open the context menu on the TXS icon (Ctrl + Click) and select open. 14+ (M1) 4.8.7 zip 42.7 MB download, and start it. Please note: Because we do not have an Apple Developer Account, OS X may complain about an unidentified developer and deny opening TXS. In that case, open the context menu on the TXS icon (Ctrl + Click) and select open. 10.xThere is no release for macOS 10.x, but you can compile it from source or using homebrew. Source Code latestGit repositorysee the wiki 4.8.7source tarballsee the wiki Since moving to Github, we are using automated build farms to provide build snapshots from nearly every commit. This allows automatic testing to avoid regressions as well as checking that the commits are compatible on all major platforms (Qt5, Qt4, without poppler, OSX and Windows). You can obtain binary snapshots from github. Look for "artifacts" in the latest build. Ubuntu snapshots are provided via ppa:sunderme/textstudio-daily. If you are interested to be notified of the most recent changes in development snapshots, you can set up the update notification in TeXstudio accordingly (Options – General – Update – Update Level). Older Versions Older versions can be found on our SourceForge site. As an open-source project, TeXStudio strongly benefits from an active community. Use and spread the word The easiest way to help with the development of TeXStudio is to use it! Furthermore, if you like TeXStudio, tell all your friends and colleagues about it. In particular, we are looking for people who want to try the most recent features before they are officially released. If you are interested download and subscribe to release candidates and development snapshots. Give Feedback User feedback is highly welcome. Depending on the type of feedback you may use different channels to communicate. Feature requests, bug reports, and questions can be placed in the issue tracker. 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Maintainer: Benito van der Zander benito [AT symbol] benibela.de (please mention "textstudio" in the subject, if you write a mail) TeXStudio Authors: Benito van der Zander, Jan Sundermeyer, Daniel Braun, Tim Hoffmann Thanks to Contributors: Frédéric Devernay, Denis Bitouzé, Jean-Côme Charpentier, Luis Silvestre, Enrico Vittorini, Aleksandr Zolotarev, David Sichau, Grigory Mozhaev, matttk, A. Weder, Pavel Fric, Andrés Somogyi, István Blahota, Edson Henriques, Grant McLean, Tom Jampen, Kostas Oikininou, Lion Guillaume, ranks.nl, Al Corleone, Diego Andrés Jarrín, Matthias Pospiech, Zulkifli Hidayat, Christian Spieß, Robert Diaz, Kirill Müller, Atsushi Nakajima, Yuri Kolerov, Victor Kozyakin, Mattia Meneguzzo, Andry Bandura, Carlos Eduardo Valencia Urbina, Kouther Attouchi, Stefan Kraus, Bjørn Menke, Charles Brunet, François Gannaz, Marek Kurdej, Paulo Silva, Thiago de Melo, YoungFrog, Klaus Schneider-Zapp, Jakob Nixdorf, Thomas Leitz, Quoc Ho. (Contact us if you are missing or don't want to be mentioned.) for hosting TeXStudio. And to all open-source projects from which TeXStudio uses code or that inspired features of TeXStudio. Legal stuff: Imprint / Privacy Policy. O Texas, conhecido como o Estado da Estrela Solitária, tem vivenciado um aumento significativo nos apelos por sua independência dos Estados Unidos no movimento conhecido como "Textit". Esta onda de reivindicações separatistas ganhou força após uma recente decisão da Suprema Corte, que ocorreu no último dia 22, em favor da administração do presidente Joe Biden em uma controvérsia sobre barreiras na fronteira. Em uma decisão apertada de 5 a 4, a maioria dos juizes da Suprema Corte autorizou as autoridades federais a desmantelar ou modificar parte de uma cerca de arame farpado construída pelo Texas ao longo da fronteira com o México. Essa barreira foi uma iniciativa para impedir a travessia de migrantes ilegais para o território texano. A decisão não foi unânime, encontrando oposição dos juizes conservadores Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito, Neil Gorsuch e Brett Kavanaugh. O veredito do mais alto tribunal do país gerou uma onda de indignação entre os apoiadores das políticas anti-imigração do governador republicano Greg Abbott. O Texas tem enfrentado um aumento no número de pessoas que atravessam a fronteira do México, intensificando o debate sobre imigração ilegal no estado. Trump insulta apoiadores KTNV- Donald Trump elogia governador do Texas em discurso em Las Vegas, Nevada, no sábado (27) No último sábado (27), o ex-presidente Donald Trump elogiou o governador do Texas, Greg Abbott, por não permitir a remoção do arame farpado, por agentes federais, num corredor muito usado por migrantes que entram ilegalmente nos Estados Unidos. Num discurso centrado sobretudo na segurança das fronteiras, Trump disse que o Texas devia receber todo o apoio nas medidas para dissuadir a entrada de imigrantes ao longo da fronteira entre os EUA e o México. "Quando eu for presidente, em vez de tentar enviar ao Texas uma ordem de restrição, vou enviar-lhes reforços", disse Trump a uma multidão de apoiantes em Las Vegas, onde se reuniu num campo de futebol de salão num bairro maioritariamente latino. "Em vez de lutar contra os estados fronteiriços, vou usar todas as ferramentas de recursos e autoridade do Presidente para defender os Estados Unidos da América desta invasão horrível que está a ocorrer neste momento", frisou. "Textit" bomba nas redes Reprodução TNM O Movimento Nacionalista do Texas (Texas Nationalist Movement, TNM, da sigla em inglês), chamado de "Textit", reagiu à decisão da Suprema Corte dos Estados Unidos e condenou a postura do governo federal. Em um comunicado oficial, o movimento afirmou que "o governo federal, mais uma vez, falhou no Texas", e agora está pressionando o governador Greg Abbott para a convocação de uma sessão especial para discutir a independência do estado. A demanda surge em meio a um clima de crescente descontentamento no estado. O representante republicano Clay Higgins, da Louisiana, também criticou a decisão da Suprema Corte, alegando que "os federais estão encenando uma guerra civil" e incentivando o Texas a "se manter firme" em sua posição. Nas redes sociais, especialmente na plataforma X, anteriormente conhecida como Twitter, as reações não foram diferentes. Muitos usuários expressaram críticas ao sistema judicial dos EUA e manifestaram apoio ao movimento "Textit", enfatizando a perda de esperança no governo federal. Reprodução TNM Essa onda de sentimentos separatistas reflete as ações e declarações do governador Abbott nos últimos anos, particularmente desde o lançamento da "Operação Lone Star" em 2021. Esta operação de segurança, liderada pelo estado do Texas, mobilizou milhares de soldados estaduais e membros da Guarda Nacional ao longo da fronteira com o México. Segundo Abbott, essas medidas foram necessárias para preencher a lacuna deixada pela inação do governo federal, principalmente no que tange à imigração e segurança fronteiriça. O governador tem enfrentado repetidos conflitos com a administração Biden, especialmente por causa de políticas como a instalação de uma barreira flutuante no Rio Grande, visando impedir a travessia de migrantes para o Texas. O crescente movimento pela independência do estado indica uma escalada nas tensões políticas e sociais, com potenciais implicações significativas para a união dos Estados Unidos. Desde a decisão da semana passada, centenas de mensagens surgiram pelas redes sociais nos EUA. Em especial no X (antigo Twitter), onde usuários utilizaram a hashtag "Textit". O termo refere-se à proposta de secessão do Texas da União Americana, evidenciando um movimento que ganha cada vez mais força entre os habitantes do estado. Essas declarações ilustram um crescente sentimento de descontentamento entre alguns texanos e indicam um potencial aumento no apoio ao movimento pela independência do estado. Legalidade da independência do Texas Wikimedia Commons - Fachada do prédio da Suprema Corte dos EUA A possibilidade de independência do Texas, apelidada de "Textit", enfrenta um obstáculo legal significativo, conforme estabelecido pelo precedente da Suprema Corte dos Estados Unidos. Após a Guerra Civil Americana (1861-1865,) que resultou na vitória da União e no retorno do Texas à nação, o caso Texas v. White de 1869 determinou que os estados não podem decidir unilateralmente se separar da União. Este contexto histórico ganha relevância diante da recente decisão da Suprema Corte, que seguiu uma intensa disputa entre o governo federal e o Estado do Texas. O conflito começou quando o Texas processou a administração Biden em outubro, acusando-a de destruir intencionalmente partes de sua barreira fronteiriça com o México. O caso foi levado ao Supremo Tribunal pela administração Biden, que defendeu o direito dos agentes federais de desmontar a barreira erguida pelo Texas, se necessário. Governador republicano e trumpista em pé de guerra com Biden Getty Images - Abbot e Trump em junho de 2021 Em resposta à decisão, o governador Greg Abbott expressou sua determinação em continuar defendendo "a autoridade constitucional do Texas para proteger a fronteira". Em uma publicação no X no dia 22, Abbott escreveu: "Isso não acabou. O arame farpado do Texas é um impedimento eficaz para as travessias ilegais que Biden incentiva. Continuarei a defender a autoridade constitucional do Texas para proteger a fronteira e evitar que o administrador Biden destrua nossas propriedades." Reprodução X @GregAbbott_TX Na última sexta-feira (26), Abbott subiu o tom no embate com o governo federal. Ele expressou descontentamento com um possível confronto com as autoridades federais dos Estados Unidos. A declaração incendiária foi feita em resposta às políticas migratórias adotadas pelo Texas, em entrevista ao canal de YouTube do jornalista de extrema direita Tucker Carlson, ex-âncora da Fox News. Reprodução YouTube - Tucker Carlson entrevista Greg Abbott Greg Abbott enfatizou que o estado está pronto para garantir a continuidade de suas políticas migratórias, reiterando o compromisso com o rechaço às entradas ilegais. As declarações do governador refletem um cenário de tensão crescente entre o governo estadual do Texas e o governo federal dos Estados Unidos, especialmente no que se refere à gestão da política de imigração. Texas não está sozinho O Texas não está sozinho no enfrentamento ao governo federal: outros 25 estados declararam apoio às medidas já adotadas. Na lista de estados que se mostraram a favor da política texana estão Alabama, Alasca, Arkansas, Carolina do Sul, Dakota do Norte, Dakota do Sul, Flórida, Geórgia, Iowa, Idaho, Indiana, Luisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Nuevo Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Virginia Ocidental e Wyoming. O apoio mais eloquente veio de Oklahoma, estado cujo governador - Kevin Stitt, também do Partido Republicano - prometeu enviar efetivos da sua Guarda Nacional ao Texas para fortalecer as ações anunciadas por Abbott de perseguição a imigrantes. A rebeldia dos 26 estados não é apenas contra a Casa Branca mas também contra a Suprema Corte de Justiça, que decidiu que a ampliação das barreiras de arame farpado na região de Eagle Pass eram ilegais, e determinou que elas fossem retradas As autoridades texanas disseram não concordar com a sentença e enviaram reforço da Guarda Nacional para impedir que as novas estruturas fossem removidas. Assista ao Fórum Global de 29/1 Comunicar erro Encontrou um erro na matéria? Ajude-nos a melhorar Download Share This Linux Windows Mac BSD ChromeOS Home Open Source Software Games Card Games PokerTH Linux Mac Windows