

Documentation for the AULogo, AUPassata and AUPeto packages

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At Aarhus University (AU) we have three fonts we use in various contexts, it being publications, the web, logos etc. The fonts are free to use, but you are not allowed to redistribute the fonts via websites other than the ones under AU control. The official urls for the fonts are:

<https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforfonts>
[https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforfonts/
downloadfonts](https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforfonts/downloadfonts)

Additional rules concerning the seal:

<https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/seal>

This document describes a repacking and file renaming of these fonts to make them easier to use with LaTeX.¹

All three font sets are copyright Aarhus University.

Repacking and file renaming have been done with permission from Aarhus University.

Requirements. A modern LaTeX installation with the `iftex` package. Additionally under XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX the `fontspec` package is required.

* With special thanks to David Carlisle, Ulrike Fischer and Mikael Sundqvist.

¹ Supported engines: pdfLaTeX, XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX. Note that the latex+dvips combination does not support truetype fonts and thus not supported.

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1 The available fonts

The fonts supported are (their LaTeX packages will bear the same names):

AULogo

Defines four symbols:



Thereby making it easy to use the logos and the seal in any color.

The symbols live in the private area of the AULogo font which makes them hard to insert directly. We instead provide four macros designed to work under pdfLaTeX, XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX respectfully.

See [Section 2 on page 4](#).

AUPassata

This is a sans serif font used in various places, for example headlines on the web design; the colophone in the AU letter design or the main text font for the PowerPoint design.²

See [Section 3 on page 7](#).

AUPassataLight

This has the same features as AUPassata, the font just has a lighter weight.

See [Section 4 on page 11](#).

AUPeto

The so called »fifth element« in AUs graphical design (see *The fifth element*, 2024).

The use of the font is no longer as prevalent as it used to be.

This is the font where  and the AU logo () comes from.

See [Section 5 on page 12](#), and [Section 5.1 on page 13](#) for even more details about it.

² This manual uses AUPassata as the main font. Unless I'm mistaken it is based on Futura.

2 About AULogo

NB: There are rules as to when and for what the AU logos and seal can be used. See the following sites:

<https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforlogo>

<https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/seal>

In short, the logos can only be used with AU related material. Additionally you are not allowed to use the AU Seal on its own, for example on the title page of a dissertation. The AU Logo also have to appear somewhere as well.³

Usage

```
\usepackage[<options>]{AULogo}.
```

There is only one option:

```
path=dir/  
specifies that AULogo.ttf is found in dir/.
```

The option is ignored under pdfLaTeX.

The AULogo package define four macros:



\AULogo



\AUSeal



\AUBSSLogo



\AUBSSLogoInverted

Note that since these are custom symbols, they cannot be added to things like the hyperref bookmarks. They have no equivalent in other fonts.

³ Having the seal on the title page of the cover and the logo on the back side of the cover is ok.

2.1 About the size of the characters

The size of these characters might be a little unexpected. If we try the following code:⁴

```
\begin{center}
  \fontsize{2cm}{3cm}\selectfont%
  \color{AUblue}\AULogo\:\AUSeal\:\rule{2cm}{2cm}%
\end{center}
```

we get





thus the logo characters will have the height of the current font size.⁵ This is very useful knowledge when implementing specific designs.

2.2 About the AU Logo and type


Say we want to create the following in LaTeX (see *Logo*, 2024):



Since we happen to know that the letter  is half the height of  and we know height is the same as the font size, we can re-create the design via the following code:

```
{\fontsize{2cm}{2cm}\selectfont\AULogo}%
\hspace{9mm}%
\parbox[b]{6cm}{% [b]: baseline inside = baseline outside
  \fontsize{1cm}{1cm}\selectfont\AUPassatafont%
  AARHUS\UNIVERSITY%
}
```

The important bits include

- (a) The second argument (the baselineskip) in `\fontsize{1cm}{1cm}` need to be half the size of the first argument (the font size) of the `\fontsize{2cm}{2cm}` for `\AULogo`. This is for the baselines of the text in the `\parbox` to match the top and bottom of the  character.

⁴ The color is from the `audkcolors` package.

⁵ One might call this a display typeface, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Display_typeface.

- (b) In order for the text to fully match the images from the logo generator⁶ we need to know the actual fontsize used by the generator. The design department have sent forth some documentation, where they use a font size of 11 points for a line skip of 12 points. Thus for a line skip of 1 cm we need

$$\frac{11}{12} \cdot 1 \text{ cm}$$

The actual value also depends on the value of the current `scale` option of `AUPassata`.⁷ In this manual we have a scaling factor of 0.89, so the fontsize has to be adjusted via

$$\frac{1}{0.89} \cdot \frac{11}{12} \cdot 1 \text{ cm} = 1.02996 \text{ cm}$$

and we'd use `\fontsize{1.02996cm}{1cm}` for the font size.

This soon gets cumbersome, so `AUPassata` provides the macro

```
\AUPassataLogoFontSize{<lineskip>}
```

which given the size of the lineskip, automatically performs the calculation above taking the (`AUPassata`) font scaling option into account.

```
\AUPassataLogoFontSize{1cm}\selectfont\AUPassatafont
```

It literally is

```
\fontsize{<some calculation with 1cm>}{1cm}
```

- (c) The distance between the logo and the text does not seem to follow a specific rule. It can vary from design to design.

For recreating just the standalone logo with text on the right, use the same spacing as the line skip of the text.

⁶ <https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforlogo>

⁷ See Section 3 on page 7.

3 About AUPassata

AUPassata is a sans serif font. Loading the package will set AUPassata as your documents sans serif font (adjustable using a package option).

Usage

```
\usepackage[<options>]{AUPassata}.
```

Supported options:

`path=dir/`

specifies that `AUPassataRegular.ttf` and friends are found in `dir/`.

The option is ignored under pdfLaTeX.

`main`

sets the main font of the document to AUPassata.⁸

`scale=decimal`

this scales the font by *<decimal>*, for example `0.9`.⁹

This is handy when trying to match the font with another supporting font, e.g. a math font.

`nodefault`

this defines the macros below, and does nothing else.

Useful if you only need the font in a specific area of your document.¹⁰

Additionally the following commands are available

`\AUPassatafont`

switches to AUPassata until the next font change or end of scope.

(Alias `\AUPassataFont`.)

`\textaupassata{<text>}`

typesets *<text>* in AUPassata.¹¹

`\AUPassataLogoFontSize{<lineskip>}`

See (b) in Section 2.2. This is a special version of `\fontsize`. (Remember to run `\selectfont`.)

⁸ What we did in this document.

⁹ This document uses `scale=0.88`.

¹⁰ See for example Section 3.2.

¹¹ Like with for example `\textbf`, this macro does not support more than one paragraph at a time.

3.1 Math support for AUPassata

AUPassata has no math support. In general there is a lack of good (and complete) sans serif math fonts, especially under unicode. Here is a suggested setup using packages that are probably available in your LaTeX installation.

```
\usepackage{iftex}
\usepackage[main,scale=0.89]{AUPassata}
\iftutex

% xelatex and lualatex
\usepackage{unicode-math}
\usepackage[notext]{kpfonts-otf}
\setmathfont{KpMath-Sans}
\setmathrm{KpMath-Sans}
\setmathfont{KpMath-Sans}[Scale=0.92,range=up/num]
% KpMath-Sans numbers are slightly too large,
% this matches the size for AUPassata scaled to 0.89

\else

% std kpfonts has no scaling option(!?), so we
% scale down AUPassata to the level of regular
% kpfonts instead
\usepackage[sfmath,notext]{kpfonts}

\fi
```

As is mentioned in the code comment, we let the `sfmath` setup of the `kpfonts` package (under pdfLaTeX) dictate the overall size we use. Sadly `kpfonts` does not support a scale factor option, so we cannot scale up `kpfonts`.

Why `kpfonts`? We have looked at `FiraSansMath`, but it turned out to be missing certain relevant math symbols.¹²

Is `kpfonts` Sans a good choice? Well, the text chars does not match 100%:

aa (AUPassata is on the left)

and the numbers are a tad too large¹³

123123 (AUPassata is on the left)

One can fix the numbers via

¹² We found at least `\bigoplus` to be missing under LuaLaTeX.

¹³ Easily fixable under XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX as seen in the example.


```

\iftutex
  \def\AUPMSfamily{AUPassata}
\else
  \def\AUPMSfamily{AUPassata-TLF}
\fi

\DeclareSymbolFont{AUPassataForMathUpright}%
  {\encodingdefault}{\AUPMSfamily}{m}{n}

\AtBeginDocument{
  \DeclareMathSymbol{0}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`0}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{1}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`1}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{2}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`2}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{3}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`3}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{4}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`4}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{5}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`5}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{6}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`6}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{7}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`7}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{8}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`8}%
  \DeclareMathSymbol{9}{\mathalpha}{AUPassataForMathUpright}{`9}%
}

```

Under Xe- and LuaLaTeX we can probably substitute the letters of the math font by the italic AUPassata. For now this has not been fully explored. Especially, the letter spacing will be different if one just substitutes the italic text font. Under pdfLaTeX it is hard to change the characters in a meaningful way that still works with math settings.

3.2 Using AUPassata with aultrdesign

In a future update to `aultrdesign`,¹⁴ we will change the class to use the font packages described here, and it will also support a `path=dir/` option.

If you need to use `aultrdesign` in OverLeaf right now, you can use AUPassata with the class by following the procedure below:

- (a) Use XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX as already described.
- (b) Add the fonts in the `fonts/` subfolder of your OverLeaf project.
- (c) Add the following code to your preamble:

¹⁴ The `aultrdesign` class is an in house LaTeX implementation of the AU letter design for Word. It is only available to employees at AU (both Word and LaTeX versions). See <https://math.medarbejdere.au.dk/latex/aultrdesign>.

```

\usepackage[nodefault,path=fonts/]{AUPassata}
\renewcommand\AUPassataFont{\AUPassatafont}
\makeatletter % for the URL font
\def\url@rmstyle{\def\UrlFont{\AUPassatafont}}
\makeatother

```

If, in addition, you wish to use AULogo as well,¹⁵ add the following code:

```

\usepackage[path=fonts/]{AULogo}
\makeatletter
\renewcommand\AUDKLogo[2][1em]{%
  {\fontsize{#1}{#1}\selectfont\ifblank{#2}{}{\color{#2}}\AULogo}}
\renewcommand\AUDKSeal[2][1em]{%
  {\fontsize{#1}{#1}\selectfont\ifblank{#2}{}{\color{#2}}\AUSeal}}
\renewcommand\ALD@logo@bss{%
  {\fontsize{50.4pt}{50.4pt}\selectfont\color{aultrdesignlogocolor}%
  \AUBSSLogoInverted}}
\patchcmd\ALD@logo@text@bss{\normalfont}{\mdseries}%
  {}{\typeout{patch failed}}
\patchcmd\ALD@logo@text@bss{\normalfont}{\mdseries}%
  {}{\typeout{patch failed}}
\patchcmd\ALD@logo{-24pt}{0pt}{}{\typeout{patch failed}}
\makeatother

```

¹⁵ `aultrdesign` currently draws the logos and seal via `tikz` from SVG data dumped from the AULogo font

4 About AUPassataLight

AUPassataLight is just like AUPassata, just lighter. It has all the same features.

Usage

```
\usepackage[<options>]{AUPassataLight}.
```

Supported options:

`path=dir/`

specifies that `AUPassataLight.ttf` and friends are found in `dir/`.

The option is ignored under pdfLaTeX.

`main`

sets the main font of the document to AUPassataLight.

`scale=decimal`

this scales the font by *<decimal>*, for example `0.9`.

`nodefault`

this defines the macros below, and does nothing else.

Useful if you only need the font in a specific area of your document.

Additionally the following commands are available

`\AUPassatalightfont`

switches to AUPassataLight until the next font change or end of scope. (Alias `\AUPassataLightFont`.)

`\textaupassatalight{<text>}`

typesets *<text>* in AUPassataLight.¹⁶

`\AUPassataLightLogoFontSize{<lineskip>}`

See (b) in Section 2.2. This is a special version of `\fontsize`. (Remember to run `\selectfont`.)

¹⁶ Like with for example `\textbf`, this macro does not support more than one paragraph at a time.

5 About AUPeto

As mentioned, AUPeto is the »fifth element« in AUs branding design. The characters are highly stylised and can be hard to read if you are not already familiar with the design. See *The fifth element* (2024) for details.

Usage

```
\usepackage[<options>]{AUPeto}.
```

There are two supported options

`path=dir/`

specifies that `AUPeto.ttf` is found in `dir/`.

The option is ignored under pdfLaTeX.

`main`

sets the main font of the document to AUPeto.

Additionally the following commands are available

`\AUPetofont`

switches to AUPeto until the next font change or end of scope. (Alias `\AUPetoFont`.)

`\textaupeto{<text>}`

typesets *<text>* in AUPeto.¹⁷

As with AULogo the height of each character is the full fontsize.

In some contexts, characters from AUPeto are written in different colors/shades on top of each other, like this¹⁸



The `AUPeto` package does **not** provide tools to build structures like this. The example above was made using¹⁹

```
\leavevmode%
\fontsize{1cm}{1cm}\selectfont%
\rlap{\textcolor{AUgray}{\textaupeto{UNIVERSITY}}}%
\rlap{\textcolor{AUmagenta}{\textaupeto{AARHUS}}}%
```

¹⁷ Like with for example `\textbf` this macro does not support more than one paragraph.

¹⁸ It reads "Aarhus University".

¹⁹ As layering we exploit that what is typeset last is in the upper most layer.

5.1 Listing the characters in AUPeto

In this section we will list the chars from the font, along side their unicode number and name. This can hopefully offer some help in understanding texts written in AUPeto.

The following 7 images were created (as a PDF) by the following context document.²⁰

```
\usemodule[fonts-coverage]
\starttext
\showfontcomparison
[list={fonts/AUPeto.ttf}]
\stoptext
```

save it as `AUPeto-list.tex` and compile it using

context AUPeto-list.tex

Here included at a smaller size to save space:

unicode	l	description						
			00041	À	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A	00065	À	LATIN SMALL LETTER E
			00042	Á	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B	00066	Á	LATIN SMALL LETTER F
			00043	Â	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C	00067	Â	LATIN SMALL LETTER G
			00044	Ã	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D	00068	Ã	LATIN SMALL LETTER H
00020		SPACE	00045	Ä	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E	00069	Ä	LATIN SMALL LETTER I
00021	!	EXCLAMATION MARK	00046	Å	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F	0006A	Å	LATIN SMALL LETTER J
00022	"	QUOTATION MARK	00047	Æ	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G	0006B	Æ	LATIN SMALL LETTER K
00023	#	NUMBER SIGN	00048	Ç	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H	0006C	Ç	LATIN SMALL LETTER L
00024	\$	DOLLAR SIGN	00049	È	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I	0006D	È	LATIN SMALL LETTER M
00025	%	PERCENT SIGN	0004A	É	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J	0006E	É	LATIN SMALL LETTER N
00026	&	AMPERSAND	0004B	Ê	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K	0006F	Ê	LATIN SMALL LETTER O
00027	'	APOSTROPHE	0004C	Ë	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L	00070	Ë	LATIN SMALL LETTER P
00028	(LEFT PARENTHESIS	0004D	Ì	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M	00071	Ì	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
00029)	RIGHT PARENTHESIS	0004E	Í	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N	00072	Í	LATIN SMALL LETTER R
0002A	*	ASTERISK	0004F	Î	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O	00073	Î	LATIN SMALL LETTER S
0002B	+	PLUS SIGN	00050	Ï	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P	00074	Ï	LATIN SMALL LETTER T
0002C	,	COMMA	00051	Ï	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q	00075	Ï	LATIN SMALL LETTER U
0002D	-	HYPHEN-MINUS	00052	Ò	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R	00076	Ò	LATIN SMALL LETTER V
0002E	.	FULL STOP	00053	Ó	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S	00077	Ó	LATIN SMALL LETTER W
0002F	/	SOLIDUS	00054	Ô	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T	00078	Ô	LATIN SMALL LETTER X
00030	0	DIGIT ZERO	00055	Õ	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U	00079	Õ	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
00031	1	DIGIT ONE	00056	Ö	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V	0007A	Ö	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
00032	2	DIGIT TWO	00057	×	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W	0007B	×	LEFT CURLY BRACKET
00033	3	DIGIT THREE	00058	Ø	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X	0007C	Ø	VERTICAL LINE
00034	4	DIGIT FOUR	00059	Ù	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y	0007D	Ù	RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
00035	5	DIGIT FIVE	0005A	Ú	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z	0007E	Ú	TILDE
00036	6	DIGIT SIX	0005B	Û	LEFT SQUARE BRACKET	000A0	Û	NO-BREAK SPACE
00037	7	DIGIT SEVEN	0005C	Ü	REVERSE SOLIDUS	000A1	Ü	INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
00038	8	DIGIT EIGHT	0005D	Ý	RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET	000A2	Ý	CENT SIGN
00039	9	DIGIT NINE	0005E	ÿ	CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	000A3	ÿ	POUND SIGN
0003A	:	COLON	0005F	à	LOW LINE	000A5	à	YEN SIGN
0003B	;	SEMICOLON	00060	á	GRAVE ACCENT	000A6	á	BROKEN BAR
0003C	<	LESS-THAN SIGN	00061	â	LATIN SMALL LETTER A	000A7	â	SECTION SIGN
0003D	=	EQUALS SIGN	00062	ã	LATIN SMALL LETTER B	000A8	ã	DIAERESIS
0003E	>	GREATER-THAN SIGN	00063	ä	LATIN SMALL LETTER C	000A9	ä	COPYRIGHT SIGN
0003F	?	QUESTION MARK	00064	å	LATIN SMALL LETTER D	000AB	å	LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
00040	@	COMMERCIAL AT						

²⁰ Special thanks to Mikael Sundqvist for this suggestion. Getting the actual unicode name listed is very useful when the character gives you no clue of what it represents.

000AC NOT SIGN
000AD SOFT HYPHEN
000AE REGISTERED SIGN
000B0 DEGREE SIGN
000B1 PLUS-MINUS SIGN
000B4 ACUTE ACCENT
000B5 MICRO SIGN
000B6 PILCROW SIGN
000B7 MIDDLE DOT
000B8 CEDILLA
000BB RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
000BF INVERTED QUESTION MARK
000C0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
000C1 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
000C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000C3 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE
000C4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
000C5 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
000C6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE
000C7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
000C8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
000C9 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
000CA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000CB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
000CC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
000CD LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
000CE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000CF LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
000D0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH
000D1 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
000D2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
000D3 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
000D4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000D5 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
000D6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS

000D7 MULTIPLICATION SIGN
000D8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE
000D9 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
000DA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
000DB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000DC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
000DD LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
000DF LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
000E0 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
000E1 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
000E2 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000E3 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
000E4 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
000E5 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
000E6 LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
000E7 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
000E8 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
000E9 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
000EA LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000EB LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
000EC LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
000ED LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
000EE LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000EF LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
000F0 LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
000F1 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
000F2 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
000F3 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
000F4 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000F5 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
000F6 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
000F7 DIVISION SIGN
000F8 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
000F9 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
000FA LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE

000FB LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000FC LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
000FD LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
000FF LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
00131 LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
00141 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE
00142 LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE
00152 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE
00153 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
00160 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON
00161 LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON
00178 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
0017D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON
0017E LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON
00192 LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK
002C6 MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
002C7 CARON
002D9 DOT ABOVE
002DA RING ABOVE
002DB OGONEK
002DC SMALL TILDE
00394 GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
003A9 GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA
003BC GREEK SMALL LETTER MU
003C0 GREEK SMALL LETTER PI
02013 EN DASH
02014 EM DASH
02018 LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK
02019 RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK
0201A SINGLE LOW-0x0009 QUOTATION MARK
0201C LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK
0201D RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK
0201E DOUBLE LOW-0x0009 QUOTATION MARK
02020 DAGGER
02021 DOUBLE DAGGER
02022 BULLET

02030 PER MILLE SIGN
02039 SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
0203A SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
02044 FRACTION SLASH
020AC EURO SIGN
02126 OHM SIGN
02202 PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL
02206 INCREMENT
0220F N-ARY PRODUCT
02211 N-ARY SUMMATION
02212 MINUS SIGN
0221A SQUARE ROOT
0221E INFINITY
0222B INTEGRAL
02248 ALMOST EQUAL TO
02260 NOT EQUAL TO
02264 LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO
02265 GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO
025CA LOZENGE
F0000 PRIVATE SLOT
F0001 PRIVATE SLOT
F0002 PRIVATE SLOT
FD058 PRIVATE SLOT

6 Installation

Here you have a choice to make:

`audkfonts-vxxx-folder.zip`

Meant for ultra fast use with XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX, no real installation needed. Fonts are placed in a subfolder and you need to tell the font package about this folder.²¹

See [Section 6.1](#) on [page 15](#).

`audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip`

Meant for a full installation into a LaTeX installation tree for all supported engines. This is the only version that contains support for pdfLaTeX.

See [Section 6.2](#) on [page 16](#).

In the ZIP filenames `vxxx` is a version number.²²

6.1 For the impatient, who can use XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX

Get `audkfonts-vxxx-folder.zip`, and unzip it in your projects root. Make sure your unzipping did not create a `audkfonts-vxxx-folder/` folder!

You should have the following new files and folders:

```
AULogo.sty
AUPassata.sty
AUPeto.sty
audkfonts.pdf
fonts/
```

Load the font package via

```
\usepackage[ path=fonts/ ]{\langle package name \rangle}
```

and compile using XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX.

6.1.1 LuaLaTeX – OverLeaf

This has been tested and works fine with LuaLaTeX on OverLeaf.²³

6.1.2 XeLaTeX – OverLeaf and in general

With XeLaTeX there is a small caveat:

²¹ Though, do read [Section 6.1.2](#) if you use XeLaTeX.

²² From July 2024, it will be a date, similar to the TeX Live installer.

²³ <https://www.overleaf.com>.

- (1) The AULogo font contains a clause stating that one is not allowed to subset the font, i.e. just include a single character from the font.²⁴
- (2) Most programmes seems to ignore this configuration or embeds the entire fonts (it is only 4 characters) including running XeLaTeX with its standard settings.
- (3) But on OverLeaf, the default settings for XeLaTeX does comply to this setting, resulting in the logos not being inserted into the document.
- (4) The default settings for XeLaTeX can be found in *How does Overleaf compile my project?* (2024).

The relevant line is:

```
$xdvipdfmx = "xdvipdfmx -z 6 -i dvipdfmx-unsafe.cfg -o %D %O %S";
```

- (5) In a local installation, the default settin also include »-E« which tells XeLaTeX to embed fonts no matter what.

As we can see »-E« is not a part of the default settings on OverLeaf. You will need to add it manually.

- (6) In your project create a blank file named `latexmkrc`, and add the line

```
$xdvipdfmx = "xdvipdfmx -E -z 6 -i dvipdfmx-unsafe.cfg -o %D %O %S";
```

Then future XeLaTeX calls will use this setting and embed the logo font when used.

- (7) If you cannot make it work, switch to LuaLaTeX.

See *How does Overleaf compile my project?* (2024) for details.

In general if you are using the »-output-driver=« option for XeLaTeX, then you need to remember to add the »-E« flag in that string as well. The default value for XeLaTeX is something like:

```
-output-driver="xdvipdfmx -E -q"
```

6.2 Full installation – including support for pdfLaTeX

Grab `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip`. This ZIP is packaged to be added into a TDS structure.²⁵ The procedure now depends on which LaTeX installation you have and which operating system. Here is a procedure we prepared earlier and adjusted for our situation.

²⁴ AU is not entirely sure if this is a mistake or not.

²⁵ See <https://tug.ctan.org/tds/tds.html>.

Remark: No support for OverLeaf

No attempts have been made to install the TDS version into a project on OverLeaf. It can be done, but the steps are beyond this manual.

Use the LuaLaTeX solution described above on OverLeaf.

6.2.1 Summary: The installation steps

The installation should be fairly simple on any modern LaTeX system, e.g., systems based upon MiKTeX 2.9 and TeX Live 2022 or newer.

The steps are

- (1) Move and unpack `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip` to a suitable location.
- (2) Update the filename database.
- (3) Verify that the `kpsewhich` tool can find (some of) the components.²⁶
- (4) Enable the fonts for pdfLaTeX.²⁷

Shortcuts

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6.2.2 TeX Live on Windows

- (0) Start by opening a DOS/Command prompt/Windows PowerShell.

We will need it later.

- (1) It is preferable to install the fonts in the `texmf-local/` folder created by the TeX Live installation. We simply ask TeX Live where it is. Run this via the earlier prompt:

```
kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFLOCAL
```

The result is usually similar to

```
c:/texlive/2024/./texmf-local/
```

thus the actual location is

```
c:/texlive/texmf-local/
```

²⁶ If not, drop me an email.

²⁷ XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX use the fonts directly and thus only need the fonts files to be findable. Note that we internally refer to the fonts by *filename*, thus please don't rename them.

- (2) Move `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip` to the folder found in (1) and unpack it there.

Should be as simple as right clicking it and asking for **extract here**

Some unzippers will create a new subfolder named »`audkfonts-vxxx.tds`« and place the files there. **It is very important that this does not happen!** The unzipping target should be the folder found in (1).

We thus expect the following to be in `c:/texlive/texmf-local/`:

```
doc/  
fonts/  
tex/  
audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip
```

The three first being folders.

In case you ended up creating an extra folder, say, `audkfonts-vxxx.tds/`, then you made an error. Please delete that folder and start again.

If you have 7-zip²⁸ installed, use its *Extract here* feature.

- (3) Update the filename database.

There are two ways to do this

- (a) Start the TeX Live Manager (it is in the TeX Live submenu),

Actions → **Update filename database.**

Or much faster:

- (b) In the prompt we opened earlier, run the command:

```
texhash
```

- (4) Next, check that LaTeX can find the files. In the prompt, run the command:

```
kpsewhich AULogo.map AUPeto.map AUPassata.map AUPassataLight.map AUPeto.ttf
```

this should tell us the location of those files. We expect a result similar to:²⁹

```
c:/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AULogo.map  
c:/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPeto.map  
c:/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassata.map  
c:/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassataLight.map  
c:/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/AUPeto.ttf
```

- (5) Next we enable the font for pdfLaTeX. In the prompt, run (note the double dashes), one line at a time.

²⁸ <https://7-zip.org/>

²⁹ The term `dvips` here is just tradition, does not have much to do with `dvips` the programme.

```
updmap --sys --enable Map AULogo.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPeto.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassata.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassataLight.map
```

then wait until they finishes.

(6) The End.

6.2.3 TeX Live on Linux

First of all, make sure you have an updated LaTeX installation. Sadly many Linux distributions come with either a very old installation or a rather fragmented TeX Live (split into many confusing Linux packages).

Additionally, the Linux distributions tend to disable parts of the TeX Live manager tool `tlmgr`.³⁰

Tip: Which Linux packages for LaTeX are needed

If you choose to use LaTeX from a Linux dist, here is a trick if you chose to *not* install everything.

This is for Debian based systems, there are probably similar tools for other Linux dists,

- Install the `apt-file` CLI tool:

```
sudo apt install apt-file
```

- Update its database of all files on linux (good idea to repeat this from time to time):

```
sudo apt-file update
```

- Then search for the file you are looking for

```
apt-file search foobar.sty
```

If found it will tell you which Debian package `foobar.sty` is provided by.

Generally, if you choose to use LaTeX from a Linux dist, and you have the harddisk space, install all of it. On Debian based systems this is equivalent to installing the `texlive-all` meta package:

```
sudo apt install texlive-all
```

Personally I normally recommended to use official TUG TeX live, <http://tug.org/texlive> which include the TeX Live manager (`tlmgr`).³¹ It is outside the scope of this manual to explain how to manually install TeX Live on Linux. Interested users can contact the author or find the relevant information online.

³⁰ They disable the package installation feature and just give some confusing error. Therefore, despite what the internet says, you can only use `tlmgr` to install LaTeX packages if you use upstream TeX Live, <https://tug.org/texlive/>.

³¹ Just remember that it will, for technical reasons, only provide updates for about a year.

In the following we assume a **non-root** TeX Live installation. If your TeX Live is owned by **root**,³² then either perform the steps as **root** or prepend the commands with `sudo`. For simplicity we assume TeX Live was installed in `/opt/texlive/`.

All commands are suppose to be executed in a *terminal*, the *Run command* feature is not enough!

(0) Start by opening a terminal, we will need it later.

(1) Ask TeX Live where it placed the `texmf-local/` folder during installation:

```
kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFLOCAL
```

The result may be something like

```
/opt/texlive/2024/./texmf-local/
```

depending on where your TeX Live is installed. This means that the `textmf-local/` is the folder

```
/opt/texlive/texmf-local/
```

For now let us assume this is the case, i.e., we want to install in `/opt/texlive/texmf-local/`.

(2) Place `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip` in that folder and unpack it there.

```
mv audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip /opt/texlive/texmf-local  
cd /opt/texlive/texmf-local  
unzip audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip
```

The important thing is that the contents is unpacked to the current directory. That is

```
ls -l /opt/texlive/texmf-local/
```

should now list at least:

```
doc/  
fonts/  
tex/  
audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip
```

(3) Update the filename database

```
texhash
```

(4) Verify that LaTeX can find the some of the files by running

```
kpsewhich AULogo.map AUPeto.map AUPassata.map AUPassataLight.map AUPeto.ttf
```

³² You can check by first running `»which kpsewhich«` and then `»ls -l dir«` on the dir the first command returned. That lists the owner.

We expect a result similar to:

```
/opt/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AULogo.map
/opt/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPeto.map
/opt/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassata.map
/opt/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassataLight.map
/opt/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/AUPeto.ttf
```

(5) Next we enable the font for pdfLaTeX. In the terminal run each of these lines:

```
updmap --sys --enable Map AULogo.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPeto.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassata.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassataLight.map
```

Then wait until they finishes.

(6) The end.

6.2.4 MacTeX users (TeX Live for Mac)

MacTeX is just a prepared TeX Live plus some extra tools. It is complicated a little further by

- (a) being installed as the **super user (root)**,
- (b) the place where it is installed is *not* easily accessible using the normal **Finder** programme.

The simplest way to install the font support is via a terminal and prefixing actions with **sudo**. You will need to do this with all commands that change the files under MacTeX.

(0) Open a terminal³³ and go to the folder where you saved `aultrdesign-vxxx.tds.zip`, e.g., the Desktop or the Downloads folder. We will assume the Downloads folder, aka:

```
cd /Users/username/Downloads
```

(1) Ask where the `texmf-local/` folder is located:

```
kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFLOCAL
```

With MacTeX this will presumably be something like

```
/usr/local/texlive/2024/./texmf-local/
```

Thus the `texmf-`folder is

```
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/
```

³³ It usually hides in the accessories folder in the Finder. I usually just search for `terminal` in the search interface.

- (2) Move `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip` to the folder found in (1), move to the folder, unzip and update the filename database (*very important* that you remember `sudo`, it will prompt you for your password and then perform the action as super user):

```
sudo mv audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip /usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/  
cd /usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/  
sudo unzip audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip  
sudo texhash
```

- (3) Verify that LaTeX can find some of the files

```
kpsewhich AULogo.map AUPeto.map AUPassata.map AUPassataLight.map AUPeto.ttf
```

We would expect the result to be similar to:

```
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AULogo.map  
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPeto.map  
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassata.map  
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassataLight.map  
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/AUPeto.ttf
```

- (4) Enable the fonts (note the double dash) by running each of these lines:

```
sudo updmap --sys --enable Map AULogo.map  
sudo updmap --sys --enable Map AUPeto.map  
sudo updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassata.map  
sudo updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassataLight.map
```

- (5) The end.

TeX Live for Mac via homebrew or macports

This version seems to have been build over the same setup as TeX Live for Debian, thus split into loads of homebrew packages and a crippled `tlmgr`. We would not recommend installing TeX Live via homebrew at this point.

TinyTeX

This is a very small LaTeX intallation that is often used with Rmarkdown. It can get very hairy to work with and thus have not been considered.

6.2.5 You installed a new version of TeX Live (or MacTeX)

As you might have guessed the `texmf-local/` is shared between the yearly editions of TeX Live. As XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX uses the font files directly, you should be good to go.

If you need pdfLaTeX support you still need to re-enable the map files in the new instalation, so remember to run

```
updmap --sys --enable Map AULogo.map  
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPeto.map
```

```
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassata.map
updmap --sys --enable Map AUPassataLight.map
```

again (adding **sudo** when needed).

6.2.6 MikTeX users (Windows)

Nowadays MikTeX is available for Windows, Mac and Linux. Here we will only cover the use on Windows.³⁴

Please note that MikTeX can run as a **normal user**, and as **admin** (the latter enables updates/installations for **all** users on this system). We will only cover **normal user** as the multiuser systems are rather rare these days.

MikTeX has a GUI interface for configuring MikTeX, called the **MikTeX console**.

MikTeX does not come with an area for local packages (`texmf-local/`) that TeX Live have, so we need to add one. For simplicity we will just create it as `c:/texmf-local/`.

Installation in MikTeX is in two parts: (1) Tell MikTeX about `c:/texmf-local/`, and (2) install the fonts in it.

Registering `c:/texmf-local`

- (1) Create the folder `c:/texmf-local/` as normal on Windows.
- (2) Start the MikTeX Console (**Start menu** → **MikTeX** → **MikTeX Console**)
- (3) Under **Settings** (left), choose the **Directories** pane.
- (4) Click **+**, then navigate to and choose `c:/texmf-local/`.
- (5) The folder will appear in the list after any `../AppData/..` paths, but before the main MikTeX paths, which is what we want.
- (6) Keep the MikTeX console open, we'll need it in the next stage.

Installing the fonts

- (1) Copy the file `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip` to `c:/texmf-local`.
- (2) Extract `aultrdesign-vxxx.tds.zip` in this folder. It is **very important** that the unzipping process **does not** create a `audkfonts-vxxx.tds/` folder and places the files there.

After unzipping, the contents of `c:/texmf-local/` is expected to be (at least):

³⁴ I generally do not recommend MikTeX for anything other than Windows.

Especially, don't use it on Mac! On Mac most LaTeX editors expects users to use MacTeX (TeX Live based) which gives access to the binaries via a very specific location. If you then install something other than MacTeX, you will have to do a lot of re-configuration in order to get your editor working.

```
doc/  
fonts/  
tex/  
audkfotns-vxxx.tds.zip
```

The first three being folders.

In case you ended up creating an extra folder, say, `audkfonts-vxxx.tds/`, then you made an error. Please delete that folder and start again!

If you have 7-zip installed,³⁵ use its **Extract here** feature.

- (3) Next we need to update the file database.

Go back to the MikTeX Console we started earlier.

In the **Tasks** menu, run the **Refresh filename database** task.

The task will be listed at the bottom of the console until completed.

- (4) We will need to do a few things from the DOS/Command prompt/Windows Powershell, so start one now.

- (5) Verify LaTeX can find some relevant files by running the following command

```
kpsewhich AULogo.map AUPeto.map AUPassata.map AUPassataLight.map AUPeto.ttf
```

this should tell us the location of those files. We expect a result similar to:

```
c:/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AULogo.map  
c:/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPeto.map  
c:/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassata.map  
c:/texmf-local/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/AUPassataLight.map  
c:/texmf-local/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/AUPeto.ttf
```

Next comes the hard part, hang in there, we are almost done. We need to activate the font maps.

- (6) Execute the following command in the prompt window started in (4). Note the spaces and double dashes are important:

```
initexmf --edit-config-file updmap
```

- (7) A NotePad window now appear. Add the following four lines (four separate lines)

```
Map AULogo.map  
Map AUPassata.map  
Map AUPassataLight.map  
Map AUPeto.map
```

Save the file and exit NotePad.

³⁵ Recommended, it's free, see <https://7-zip.org>

(8) Next we need to merge this into the main configuration for fast access. We will re-use the MikTeX Console

Under **Tasks** run **Refresh font map files** and wait for it to finish.

(9) The end.

References

- Fonts* (Mar. 8, 2024). URL: <https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforfonts>.
- How does Overleaf compile my project?* (Mar. 7, 2024). URL: https://www.overleaf.com/learn/how-to/How_does_Overleaf_compile_my_project%3F.
- Logo* (Mar. 8, 2024). URL: <https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforlogo>.
- MiKTeX manual – Chapter 5* (Mar. 1, 2024). URL: <https://docs.miktex.org/manual/advanced.html#psfonts>.
- Penninga, Marc (2023). *The man page for autinst*. See also <https://ctan.org/pkg/fontools>.
- Seal* (Mar. 8, 2024). URL: <https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/seal>.
- The fifth element* (Mar. 8, 2024). URL: <https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/thefifthelement>.

8 How was this LaTeX support was made

Just to document the process, in case I forget or others wanted to do something similar.

- (1) The three ZIP files `AUPassLight_Bold.zip`, `AUPass_Obliques.zip` and `fonte.zip` was obtained from <https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforfonts/downloadfonts>.
- (2) The files were unpacked and the following files were renamed and placed in subfolder named `fonts/`.

Files from `fonte.zip`:

- `AUPassata_Rg.ttf` → `AUPassataRegular.ttf`
- `AU_Peto.ttf` → `AUPeto.ttf`
- `AUPassata_Bold.ttf` → `AUPassataRegularBold.ttf`
- `AUPassata_Light.ttf` → `AUPassataLight.ttf`
- `AULogoReg.ttf` → `AULogoRegular.ttf`
- `AULogoBold.ttf` was deleted as there are no noticable difference between it and the regular version

Files from `AUPassLight_Bold.zip`:

- `AUPassLight_Bold.ttf` → `AUPassataLightBold.ttf`

Files from `AUPass_Obliques.zip`:

- `AUPassLight_Oblique.ttf` → `AUPassLightOblique.ttf`
- `AUPass_BoldOblique.ttf` → `AUPassataRegularBoldOblique.ttf`
- `AUPass_RgOblique.ttf` → `AUPassataRegularOblique.ttf`
- `AUPassLight_BoldOblique.ttf` → `AUPassLightBoldOblique.ttf`

- (3) The files

- `AULogo.sty`
- `AUPeto.sty`
- `AUPassata.sty`
- `AUPassataLight.sty`
- `audk_aulogo_recode.enc`
- `T1AULogo-TLF.fd`

was prepared by hand and placed in a subfolder called `manually/`.

The file `audk_aulogo_recode.enc` is a bit special, this is what is enables pdfLaTeX to be able to access the four special characters in AULogo, by remapping them internally to A, B, C, and D.

Some of the code in `AUPassata.sty` was reused from the autogenerated version made by `autoinst`.

The code for `AUPassataLight.sty` are just a alightly altered version of `AUPassata.sty`.

- (4) To make things easier we've made some Bash scripts to do the heavy/repeated tasks. In them we use the **autoinst** tool.

We had to use a custom version of the **autoinst** (Perl) script as it made some mistakes with the AUPassataLight fonts. The following code was added before the return statement in the `_parse_metadata` method:

```
if ( $self->{filename} =~ /AUPassataLight.ttf/ ) {
    $self->{family} = 'AUPassataLight';
    $self->{shape} = 'roman';
    $self->{weight} = 'regular';
    $self->{series} = 'regular';
}
if ( $self->{filename} =~ /AUPassataLightOblique.ttf/ ) {
    $self->{family} = 'AUPassataLight';
    $self->{shape} = 'oblique';
    $self->{weight} = 'regular';
    $self->{series} = 'regular';
}
```

The original `autoinst` kept setting the wrong family and shape/weight/series on these two particular files.

- (5) Here are the five Bash scripts that does the heavy lifting. Run them in the following order:³⁶

```
bash make_aulogo.sh
bash make_aupassata.sh
bash make_aupassatalight.sh
ash make_aupeto.sh
bash make_zips.sh
```

The scripts need to be placed such that `manually/` and `fonts/` are subfolders.

The scripts are as follows:

```
Script: make_aulogo.sh
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 set -e
4
5 BASE=AULogoRegular
6 ENC=audk_aulogo_recode
7 TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
8 TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts
9
10 # Note there is a bold version of the logo font, but there is hardly
11 # any difference between it and the normal one so we have chosen not
12 # to support it.
13
```

³⁶ The only important thing is that the ZIP maker is last.

```

14
15 echo "Generating $BASE.afm"
16 ttf2afm -o $BASE.afm fonts/$BASE.ttf
17 echo "Generating $BASE.tfm unsing $ENC.enc encoding"
18 afm2tfm $BASE.afm -T manually/$ENC.enc $BASE.tfm
19 echo "Generating map file"
20 echo "AULogoRegular AULogo \" audk_aulogo_recode ReEncodeFont \" < AULogoRegular.ttf
    audk_aulogo_recode.enc" > AULogo.map
21
22
23 # move into position
24 mkdir -p $TEXMFF/afm/audk/audkfonts \
25     $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
26     $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \
27     $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audk/audkfonts \
28     $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audk/audkfonts \
29     $TEXMFF/tex/latex/audk/audkfonts
30
31 mv -v $BASE.afm          $TEXMFF/afm/audk/audkfonts/
32 mv -v $BASE.tfm         $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
33 cp -v fonts/$BASE.ttf   $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
34 cp -v manually/$ENC.enc $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audk/audkfonts/
35 mv -v AULogo.map        $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audk/audkfonts/
36 cp -v manually/AULogo.sty $TEXMFF/tex/latex/audk/audkfonts/
37 cp -v manually/T1AULogo-TLF.fd $TEXMFF/tex/latex/audk/audkfonts/

```

Script: make_apeto.sh

```

1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 set -e
4
5 TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
6 TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts
7 BUILD=build
8
9 rm -f aupeto.log
10
11 autoinst fonts/AUPeto.ttf \
12     -lining \
13     -nosmallcaps \
14     -noswash \
15     -nosuperiors \
16     -nofractions \
17     -noornaments \
18     -sanserif \
19     -vendor=audk \
20     -typeface=audkfonts \
21     -target=$BUILD
22
23 # this generates everything in build including AUPeto.sty, which is
24 # then rewritten to use fontspec for xe- and lualatex
25
26 # move into position
27 mkdir -p $TEXMFF/afm/audk/audkfonts \
28     $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
29     $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \
30     $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audk/audkfonts \
31     $TEXMFF/enc/pdftex/audk/audkfonts \
32     $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audk/audkfonts \
33     $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts \

```

```

34     $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts
35
36 cp -v manually/AUPeto.sty           $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
37 mv -v $BUILD/tex/latex/audkfonts/*.fd $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
38 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/tfm/audk/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
39 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
40 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts/
41 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/enc/dvips/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts/
42 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/vf/audk/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts
43
44 rm -rf $BUILD

```

Script: make_aupassata.sh

```

1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  set -e
4
5  TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
6  TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts
7  BUILD=build
8
9  FONTSDIR=fonts-build/passata/regular
10
11 if [[ ! -d $FONTSDIR ]]
12 then
13     echo "Fonts dir '$FONTSDIR' not found"
14     exit
15 fi
16
17 if [[ ! -e ./autoinst-mod ]]
18 then
19     echo "Modified script './autoinst-mod' is not found"
20     exit
21 fi
22
23 rm -f aupassata.log
24
25 ./autoinst-mod $FONTSDIR/AUPassataRegular.ttf \
26     $FONTSDIR/AUPassataRegularBold.ttf \
27     $FONTSDIR/AUPassataRegularOblique.ttf \
28     $FONTSDIR/AUPassataRegularBoldOblique.ttf \
29     -lining \
30     -nosmallcaps \
31     -sanserif \
32     -vendor=audk \
33     -typeface=audkfonts \
34     -target=$BUILD
35
36 # this generates everything in build including AUPassata.sty, which is
37 # then rewritten to use fontspec for xe- and luatex
38
39 # move into position
40 mkdir -p $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
41     $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \
42     $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts \
43     $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
44     $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
45     $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts \
46     $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts
47

```

```

48 cp -v manually/AUPassata.sty                $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
49 mv -v $BUILD/tex/latex/audkfonts/*.fd      $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
50 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/tfm/audk/audkfonts/*    $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
51 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
52 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/*   $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts/
53 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/enc/dvips/audkfonts/*   $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts/
54 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/vf/audk/audkfonts/*     $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts
55
56 rm -rf $BUILD

```

Script: make_aupassatalight.sh

```

1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  set -e
4
5  TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
6  TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts
7  BUILD=build
8
9  FONTSRDIR=fonts-build/passata/light
10
11 if [[ ! -d $FONTSRDIR ]]
12 then
13     echo "Fonts dir '$FONTSRDIR' not found"
14     exit
15 fi
16
17 if [[ ! -e ./autoinst-mod ]]
18 then
19     echo "Modified script './autoinst-mod' is not found"
20     exit
21 fi
22
23
24 # why does it generate aupassata?
25 rm -f aupassata.log
26 rm -f aupassatalight.log
27
28 ./autoinst-mod $FONTSRDIR/AUPassataLight.ttf \
29     $FONTSRDIR/AUPassataLightBold.ttf \
30     $FONTSRDIR/AUPassataLightOblique.ttf \
31     $FONTSRDIR/AUPassataLightBoldOblique.ttf \
32     -lining \
33     -nosmallcaps \
34     -vendor=audk \
35     -typeface=audkfonts \
36     -verbose \
37     -target=$BUILD
38
39 #     -sanserif \
40
41 #exit
42
43
44 # this generates everything in build including AUPassataLight.sty, which is
45 # then rewritten to use fontspec for xe- and luatex
46
47 # move into position
48 mkdir -p $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
49     $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \

```



```

50     $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts \
51     $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
52     $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
53     $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts \
54     $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts
55
56 cp -v manually/AUPassataLight.sty           $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
57 mv -v $BUILD/tex/latex/audkfonts/*.fd      $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
58 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/tfm/audk/audkfonts/*    $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
59 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/* $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
60 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/*   $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts/
61 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/enc/dvips/audkfonts/*   $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts/
62 mv -v $BUILD/fonts/vf/audk/audkfonts/*    $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts
63
64 rm -rf $BUILD

```

Script: make_zips.sh

```

1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  set -e
4
5  if [[ -z "$1" ]]
6  then
7      echo "Missing version number, needs to be in the format vxxx where xxx can be
8          anything"
9      exit
10 else
11     if [[ "$1" != v* ]]
12     then
13         echo "Version number, needs to start by v"
14         exit
15     fi
16 fi
17
18 TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
19 BUILD=build
20 STYS=("manually/AULogo.sty" "manually/AUPeto.sty" "manually/AUPassata.sty"
21     "manually/AUPassataLight.sty")
22 DOC=audkfonts.pdf
23 ZIP=ZIPs
24 DELETE=$TEXMF/tex/latex/audkcolors
25
26 if [[ ! -d $TEXMF ]]
27 then
28     echo "'$TEXMF/' is not a subfolder, exiting"
29     exit
30 fi
31
32 if [[ ! -d $ZIP ]]
33 then
34     mkdir $ZIP
35 fi
36
37 # folder
38
39 if [[ ! -d $BUILD ]]
40 then
41     mkdir $BUILD
42 fi

```

```

42 for foo in ${STYS[@]}
43 do
44     cp -v $foo $BUILD
45 done
46 cp -v $DOC $BUILD
47 cp -rv fonts/ $BUILD
48 cd $BUILD
49 zip -rv audkfonts-$1-folder.zip ./*.sty ./*.pdf ./fonts
50 mv audkfonts-$1-folder.zip ../$ZIP
51 cd ..
52 rm -rf $BUILD
53 echo ""
54 echo "ZIP is available as '$ZIP/audkfonts-$1-folder.zip'"
55
56 # tds
57 if [[ ! -d $BUILD ]]
58 then
59     mkdir $BUILD
60 fi
61
62 #
63 # Delete possible audkcolors
64 rm -rf $DELETE
65
66 cp -rv $TEXMF/* $BUILD
67 mkdir -p $BUILD/doc/latex/audkfonts
68 cp -v $DOC $BUILD/doc/latex/audkfonts
69 cd $BUILD
70 rm ls-R
71 zip -rv audkfonts-$1.tds.zip ./*
72 mv audkfonts-$1.tds.zip ../$ZIP
73 cd ..
74 rm -rf $BUILD
75 echo ""
76 echo "TDS ZIP is available as '$ZIP/audkfonts-$1.tds.zip'"
77
78 # all
79 cd $ZIP
80 cp ../$DOC .
81 zip audkfonts-$1-all.zip $DOC audkfonts-$1.tds.zip audkfonts-$1-folder.zip
82 rm $DOC
83 cd ..
84 echo ""
85 echo "ZIP with everything is available in '$ZIP/audkfonts-$1-all.zip'"

```