Documentation for the `AULogo`, `AUPassata` and `AUPeto` packages

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At Aarhus Universtity (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

Additional rules concerning the seal:
https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/seal

This document describes a repacking and file renmaing 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 following standard packages:

`iftex`, `etoolbox` and `xkeyval`.

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 suppoted 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 6.

`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 4 on page 9, and Section 4.1 on page 10.

[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`

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}
```

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

[4] The color is from the `audkcolors` package.

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.

(b) In order for the text to fully match the images from the logo generator[6] one will probably have to adjust the first argument of `\fontsize{1cm}{1cm}` a little bit.

This adjustment depends on the value of the `scale` option of `AUPassata`.[7]

Experiments have show that, if the scaling option is **not** used, the proper text size in order to match the generator would be `\fontsize{0.93cm}{1cm}` for a logo height of 2cm.

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

[6] https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforlogo

[7] See Section 3 on page 6.

In this manual we have a scaling factor of 0.88, so the fontsize has to be adjusted via

$$\frac{1}{0.88} \cdot 0.93\,\mathrm{cm} = 1.05\,\mathrm{cm}$$

and we'd use `\fontsize{1.05cm}{1cm}` for the text.[8]

(c) The distance between the logo and the text does not seem to follow a specific rule. For a logo size of 2cm, a spacing of 9mm between the logo and the text seems to be the correct size compared to the generator.

For those interested here is the code I used to compare a PDF logo with what LaTeX generates.

```
\begin{flushleft}% then changes are local
% requires \usepackage{transparent} in preamble
% remember 1.05cm in the example is for a doc with
% \usepackage[scale=0.88]{AUPassata}
\fboxsep=0pt% the \fbox, when used, have no padding
\newcommand\foo{\textcolor{AUred}{%
   \fontsize{2cm}{2cm}\selectfont\AULogo}\hspace{9mm}%
   \parbox[b]{8cm}{\fontsize{1.05cm}{1cm}\selectfont%
     {A}{A}{R}{H}{U}{S}\\UNIVERSITY}}
% \fbox{%
\leavevmode% note here the trim and clip because the PDF logo is not
           % 100% tightly cropped even after applying pdfcrop
  \rlap{\includegraphics[trim=0.3 0.57 0 0.4,clip,height=2cm]%
                              {aulogo_uk_var2_blue-crop.pdf}}%
  \rlap{\transparent{0.5}{\foo}}%
%}%
\end{flushleft}
```

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.

[8] Yes, with rounding, this should be 1.06, but 1.05 fits better.

`main`
: sets the main font of the document to AUPassata.[9]

`scale=`*decimal*
: this scales the font by ⟨*decimal*⟩, for example `0.9`.[10]

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

`nodefault`
: this defines the two macros below, and does nothing else.

  Useful if you only need the font in a specific area of your document.[11]

Additionally the following commands are available

`\AUPassatafont`
: switches to AUPassata until the next font change or end of scope.

`\textaupassata{`⟨*text*⟩`}`
: typesets ⟨*text*⟩ in AUPassata.[12]

AUPassata is also available in a light version. For now we do ***not*** provide support for choosing the light version. It there is a demand for it, we will add support in a future version.

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.

[9] What we did in this document.

[10] This document uses `scale=0.88`.

[11] See for example Section 3.2.

[12] Like with for example `\textbf`, this macro does not support more than one paragraph.

```
\usepackage{iftex}
\usepackage[main,scale=0.88]{AUPassata}
\iftutex

  % xelatex and lualatex
  \usepackage{unicode-math}
  \usepackage[notext]{kpfonts-otf}
  \setmathfont{KpMath-Sans}
  \setmathrm{KpMath-Sans}

\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 is missing certain relevant math symbols.[13]

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 large

123123 (AUPassata is on the left)

but for now we can live with it.

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. 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.

[13] We found at least `\bigoplus` to be missing under LuaLaTeX.

[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.

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:

```
\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
```

4 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 it. See *The fifth element* (2024) for details.

Usage

`\usepackage[`⟨*options*⟩`]{AUPeto}`.

There are two supported options

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

`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.

`\textaupeto{`⟨*text*⟩`}`
: typesets ⟨*text*⟩ in AUPeto.[16]

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

In some contexts, characters from AUPeto are written in different colors on top of each other, like this[17]

The `AUPeto` package does ***not*** provide tools to build structures like this. The example above was made using[18]

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

4.1 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 pages were created by the following context document:[19]

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

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

[17] It reads Aarhus University.

[18] As layering we exploit that what is typeset last is in the upper most layer.

[19] 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.

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

```
context AUPeto-list.tex
```

1 fonts/AUPeto.ttf

unicode	1	description
00020		SPACE
00021		EXCLAMATION MARK
00022		QUOTATION MARK
00023		NUMBER SIGN
00024		DOLLAR SIGN
00025		PERCENT SIGN
00026		AMPERSAND
00027		APOSTROPHE
00028		LEFT PARENTHESIS
00029		RIGHT PARENTHESIS
0002A		ASTERISK
0002B		PLUS SIGN
0002C		COMMA
0002D		HYPHEN-MINUS
0002E		FULL STOP
0002F		SOLIDUS
00030		DIGIT ZERO
00031		DIGIT ONE
00032		DIGIT TWO
00033		DIGIT THREE
00034		DIGIT FOUR
00035		DIGIT FIVE
00036		DIGIT SIX
00037		DIGIT SEVEN
00038		DIGIT EIGHT
00039		DIGIT NINE
0003A		COLON
0003B		SEMICOLON
0003C		LESS-THAN SIGN
0003D		EQUALS SIGN
0003E		GREATER-THAN SIGN
0003F		QUESTION MARK
00040		COMMERCIAL AT

00041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A
00042 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B
00043  LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C
00044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D
00045 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E
00046 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F
00047 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G
00048 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H
00049 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I
0004A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J
0004B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
0004C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
0004D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
0004E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
0004F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
00050 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
00051  LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
00052 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
00053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
00054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
00055 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
00056 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
00057  LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
00058  LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
00059 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
0005A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
0005B LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
0005C REVERSE SOLIDUS
0005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
0005E  CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
0005F LOW LINE
00060 GRAVE ACCENT
00061  LATIN SMALL LETTER A
00062 LATIN SMALL LETTER B
00063 LATIN SMALL LETTER C
00064  LATIN SMALL LETTER D

00065  LATIN SMALL LETTER E
00066  LATIN SMALL LETTER F
00067  LATIN SMALL LETTER G
00068  LATIN SMALL LETTER H
00069 LATIN SMALL LETTER I
0006A LATIN SMALL LETTER J
0006B  LATIN SMALL LETTER K
0006C  LATIN SMALL LETTER L
0006D LATIN SMALL LETTER M
0006E  LATIN SMALL LETTER N
0006F  LATIN SMALL LETTER O
00070  LATIN SMALL LETTER P
00071 LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
00072  LATIN SMALL LETTER R
00073  LATIN SMALL LETTER S
00074  LATIN SMALL LETTER T
00075  LATIN SMALL LETTER U
00076  LATIN SMALL LETTER V
00077  LATIN SMALL LETTER W
00078  LATIN SMALL LETTER X
00079  LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
0007A LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
0007B LEFT CURLY BRACKET
0007C  VERTICAL LINE
0007D  RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
0007E TILDE
000A0 NO-BREAK SPACE
000A1  INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
000A2  CENT SIGN
000A3  POUND SIGN
000A5  YEN SIGN
000A6  BROKEN BAR
000A7  SECTION SIGN
000A8  DIAERESIS
000A9  COPYRIGHT SIGN
000AB LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK

000AC ¬ NOT SIGN
000AD SOFT HYPHEN
000AE ® REGISTERED SIGN
000B0 ° DEGREE SIGN
000B1 ± PLUS-MINUS SIGN
000B4 ´ ACUTE ACCENT
000B5 µ MICRO SIGN
000B6 ¶ PILCROW SIGN
000B7 · MIDDLE DOT
000B8 ¸ CEDILLA
000BB » RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
000BF ¿ INVERTED QUESTION MARK
000C0 À LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
000C1 Á LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
000C2 Â LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000C3 Ã LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE
000C4 Ä LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
000C5 Å LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
000C6 Æ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE
000C7 Ç LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
000C8 È LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
000C9 É LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
000CA Ê LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000CB Ë LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
000CC Ì LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
000CD Í LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
000CE Î LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000CF Ï LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
000D0 Ð LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH
000D1 Ñ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
000D2 Ò LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
000D3 Ó LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
000D4 Ô LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000D5 Õ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
000D6 Ö LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS

000D7 × MULTIPLICATION SIGN
000D8 Ø LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE
000D9 Ù LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
000DA Ú LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
000DB Û LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000DC Ü LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
000DD Ý LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
000DF ß LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
000E0 à LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
000E1 á LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
000E2 â LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000E3 ã LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
000E4 ä LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
000E5 å LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
000E6 æ LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
000E7 ç LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
000E8 è LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
000E9 é LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
000EA ê LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000EB ë LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
000EC ì LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
000ED í LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
000EE î LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000EF ï LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
000F0 ð LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
000F1 ñ LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
000F2 ò LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
000F3 ó LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
000F4 ô LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
000F5 õ LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
000F6 ö LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
000F7 ÷ DIVISION SIGN
000F8 ø LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
000F9 ù LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
000FA ú 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 Ω 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

5 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 packge about this folder.[20]

  See Section 5.1 on page 19.

`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 5.2 on page 20.

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

5.1 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/]{`⟨*package name*⟩`}`

and compile using XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX.

5.1.1 LuaLaTeX – OverLeaf

This has been tested and works fine with LuaLaTeX on OverLeaf.[21]

5.1.2 XeLaTeX – OverLeaf and in general

With XeLaTeX there is a small caveat:

[20] Though, do read Section 5.1.2 if you use XeLaTeX.

[21] 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.[22]

(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"
```

5.2 Full installation – including support for pdfLaTeX

Grab `audkfonts-vxxx.tds.zip`. This ZIP is packaged to be added into a TDS structure.[23] 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.

[22] AU is not entirely sure if this is a mistake or not.

[23] 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.

5.2.1 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 2021 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.[24]

(4) Enable the fonts for pdfLaTeX.[25]

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5.2.2 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/2023/../texmf-local/
```

[24] If not, drop me an email.

[25] 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.

thus the actual location is

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

(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-zip[26] 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 AUPeto.ttf`

this should tell us the location of those files. We expect a result similar to:[27]

```
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/truetype/audk/audkfonts/AUPeto.ttf
```

[26] https://7-zip.org/

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

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

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

then wait until it finishes.

(6) The End.

5.2.3 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 fracmented TeX Live (split into many confusing Linux packages).

Additionally, the Linux distributions tend to disable parts of the TeX Live manager tool `tlmgr`.[28]

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`).[29] It is outside the scope of this manual to explain

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

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

how to manually install TeX Live on Linux. Interested users can contact the author or find the relevant information online.

In the following we assume a **non-root** TeX Live installation. If your TeX Live is owned by **root**,[30] 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/2023/../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 -1 /opt/texlive/texmf-local/
```

should now list at least:

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

(3) Update the filename database

```
texhash
```

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

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

kpsewhich AULogo.map AUPeto.map AUPassata.map AUPeto.ttf

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/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
```

Then wait until it finishes.

(6) The end.

5.2.4 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 the `sudo` tool. You will need to do this with all commands that change the files under MacTeX.

(0) Open a terminal[31] 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/2023/../texmf-local/
```

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

Thus the `texmf-folder` is

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

(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 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/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
```

(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`. I 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 it have not been considered.

5.2.5 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 enable the map files in the new installation, so remember to run

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

again (adding `sudo` if needed).

5.2.6 MikTeX users (Windows)

Nowadays MikTeX is available for Windows, Mac and Linux. Here we will only cover the use on Windows.[32]

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/`.

The installation 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):

[32] 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,[33], 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 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/truetype/audk/audkfonts/AUPeto.ttf
```

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

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

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

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

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

Save the file and exit NotePad.

[33] 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.

6 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` → `AUPassataRegularBoldObligue.ttf`
- `AUPass_RgOblique.ttf` → `AUPassataRegularObligue.ttf`
- `AUPassLight_BoldOblique.ttf` → `AUPassLightBoldOblique.ttf`

(3) The files

- `AULogo.sty`
- `AUPeto.sty`
- `AUPassata.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`.

(4) Next there are four Bash scripts that does the heavy lifting. Run them in the following order:[34]

[34] The only important thing is that the ZIP maker is last.

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

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

The scripts are as follows:

Script: `make_aulogo.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash

set -e

BASE=AULogoRegular
ENC=audk_aulogo_recode
TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts

# Note there is a bold version of the logo font, but there is hardly
# any difference between it and the normal one so we have chosen not
# to support it.


echo "Generating $BASE.afm"
ttf2afm -o $BASE.afm fonts/$BASE.ttf
echo "Generating $BASE.tfm unsing $ENC.enc encoding"
afm2tfm $BASE.afm -T manually/$ENC.enc $BASE.tfm
echo "Generating map file"
echo "AULogoRegular AULogo \" audk_aulogo_recode ReEncodeFont \" < AULogoRegular.ttf
    audk_aulogo_recode.enc" > AULogo.map


# move into position
mkdir -p $TEXMFF/afm/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts

mv -v $BASE.afm                 $TEXMFF/afm/audk/audkfonts/
mv -v $BASE.tfm                 $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
cp -v fonts/$BASE.ttf           $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
cp -v manually/$ENC.enc         $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts/
mv -v AULogo.map                $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts/
cp -v manually/AULogo.sty       $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
cp -v manually/T1AULogo-TLF.fd  $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
```

Script: `make_aupeto.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash

set -e

TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts
BUILD=build

```

```
rm -f aupeto.log

autoinst fonts/AUPeto.ttf \
         -lining \
         -nosmallcaps \
         -noswash \
         -nosuperiors \
         -nofractions \
         -noornaments \
         -sanserif \
         -vendor=audk \
         -typeface=audkfonts \
         -target=$BUILD

# this generates everything in build including AUPeto.sty, which is
# then rewritten to use fontspec for xe- and lualatex

# move into position
mkdir -p $TEXMFF/afm/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/enc/pdftex/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts

cp -v manually/AUPeto.sty                     $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/tex/latex/audkfonts/*.fd         $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/tfm/audk/audkfonts/*       $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/*  $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/*      $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/enc/dvips/audkfonts/*      $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/vf/audk/audkfonts/*        $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts

rm -rf $BUILD
```

Script: `make_aupassata.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash

set -e

TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
TEXMFF=$TEXMF/fonts
BUILD=build

rm -f aupassata.log

autoinst fonts/AUPassataRegular.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataRegularBold.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataRegularOblique.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataRegularBoldOblique.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataLight.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataLightBold.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataLightOblique.ttf \
         fonts/AUPassataLightBoldOblique.ttf \
         -lining \
         -nosmallcaps \
         -sanserif \
         -vendor=audk \
```

```
        -typeface=audkfonts \
        -target=$BUILD

# this generates everything in build including AUPassata.sty, which is
# then rewritten to use fontspec for xe- and lualatex

# move into position
mkdir -p $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts \
      $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts \
      $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts

cp -v manually/AUPassata.sty                   $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/tex/latex/audkfonts/*.fd          $TEXMF/tex/latex/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/tfm/audk/audkfonts/*        $TEXMFF/tfm/audk/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/truetype/audk/audkfonts/*   $TEXMFF/truetype/audk/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/map/dvips/audkfonts/*       $TEXMFF/map/dvips/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/enc/dvips/audkfonts/*       $TEXMFF/enc/dvips/audkfonts/
mv -v $BUILD/fonts/vf/audk/audkfonts/*         $TEXMFF/vf/audk/audkfonts

rm -rf $BUILD
```

Script: `make_zips.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash

set -e

if [[ -z "$1" ]]
then
    echo "Missing version number, needs to be in the format vxxx where xxx can be
        anything"
    exit
else
    if [[ "$1" != v* ]]
    then
        echo "Version number, needs to start by v"
        exit
    fi
fi

TEXMF=texmf-audkfonts
BUILD=build
STYS=("manually/AULogo.sty" "manually/AUPeto.sty" "manually/AUPassata.sty")
DOC=audkfonts.pdf
ZIP=ZIPs

if [[ ! -d $TEXMF ]]
then
    echo "'$TEXMF/' is not a subfolder, exiting"
    exit
fi

if [[ ! -d $ZIP ]]
then
   mkdir $ZIP
fi

```

```
# folder

if [[ ! -d $BUILD ]]
then
   mkdir $BUILD
fi
for foo in ${STYS[@]}
do
    cp -v $foo $BUILD
done
cp -v $DOC $BUILD
cp -rv fonts/ $BUILD
cd $BUILD
zip -rv audkfonts-$1-folder.zip ./*.sty ./*.pdf ./fonts
mv audkfonts-$1-folder.zip ../$ZIP
cd ..
rm -rf $BUILD
echo ""
echo "ZIP is available as '$ZIP/audkfonts-$1-folder.zip'"

# tds
if [[ ! -d $BUILD ]]
then
   mkdir $BUILD
fi
cp -rv $TEXMF/* $BUILD
mkdir -p $BUILD/doc/latex/audkfonts
cp -v $DOC $BUILD/doc/latex/audkfonts
cd $BUILD
rm ls-R
zip -rv audkfonts-$1.tds.zip ./*
mv audkfonts-$1.tds.zip ../$ZIP
cd ..
rm -rf $BUILD
echo ""
echo "TDS ZIP is available as '$ZIP/audkfonts-$1.tds.zip'"

# all
cd $ZIP
cp ../$DOC .
zip audkfonts-$1-all.zip $DOC audkfonts-$1.tds.zip audkfonts-$1-folder.zip
rm $DOC
cd ..
echo ""
echo "ZIP with everything is available in '$ZIP/audkfonts-$1-all.zip"
```

7 Revisions

`v0.85`
: Clearified how to make

properly as it depends on the scaling option of the AUPassata package.

`v0.8`
: First public release

References

Fonts (Mar. 8, 2024). URL: https://medarbejdere.au.dk/en/administration/communication/guidelines/guidelinesforfonts.

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