

NAME

autoinst – wrapper script around the *LCDF TypeTools*, for installing OpenType fonts in LaTeX.

SYNOPSIS

autoinst [options] *fontfile* [*fontfile* ...]

DESCRIPTION

Eddie Kohler’s *TypeTools*, especially *otftotfm*, are great tools for installing OpenType fonts for use with LaTeX, but their use (even in automatic mode) is quite complicated because it needs lots of long command lines and doesn’t generate the *fd* and *sty* files LaTeX needs. **autoinst** simplifies the font installation process by generating and executing all commands for *otftotfm* and by creating all necessary *fd* and *sty* files.

All the user then needs to do is move these files to a suitable location ($\$LOCALTEXMF/tex/latex/<Supplier>/<FontFamily>/$ is the official choice) and update TeX’s filename database.

Given a family of font files (in either *.tf* or *.otf* format), **autoinst** will create several LaTeX font families:

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Four text families (with lining and oldstyle figures, in tabular and proportional variants), each with the following shapes:

n Roman text

sc Small caps

nw ‘Upright swash’; usually normal text with some extra ‘oldstyle’ ligatures, such as ct, sp and st.

tl Titling shape. Meant for all-caps text only (even though it sometimes contains lowercase glyphs as well), where letterspacing and the positioning of punctuation characters have been adjusted to suit all-caps text. This shape is generated only for the families with lining figures.

it Italic or oblique text

scit Italic small caps

sw Swash

tlit Italic titling

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For each text family: a family of TS1–encoded symbol fonts, in roman and italic shapes.

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Four families with superiors, inferiors, numerators and denominators, in roman and italic shapes.

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An ornament family, in roman and italic shapes.

Of course, if the font doesn’t contain oldstyle figures, small caps etc., the corresponding shapes or families are not created; furthermore, the creation of most families and shapes can be controlled by command-line options (see below).

The generated font families are named $<FontFamily>-<Suffix>$, where $<Suffix>$ is one of

LF proportional (i.e., figures have varying widths) lining figures

TLF tabular (i.e., all figures have the same width) lining figures

OsF proportional oldstyle figures

TOsF tabular oldstyle figures

Sup superior characters (many fonts only have an incomplete set of superiors: figures, some punctuation and the letters *abdeilmnorst*; normal forms will be used for the other characters)

Inf inferior characters; usually only figures and punctuation, normal forms for the other characters

Orn ornaments
Numr numerators
Dnom denominators

The generated fonts are named `<FontFile>-<suffix>-<shape>-<enc>`, where `<FontFile>` is the name of the OpenType file, `<suffix>` is the same as above (but in lowercase), `<shape>` is either empty, ‘sc’, ‘swash’ or ‘titling’, and `<enc>` is the encoding. A typical name in this scheme is *MinionPro-Regular-osf-sc-lyl*.

On the choice of text encoding

By default, all text families use the LY1 encoding. This has been chosen over T1 (Cork) because many OpenType fonts contain additional ligatures such as fj and Th, and LY1 has a number of empty slots to accommodate these. Different encodings can be selected using the `---encoding` command line option (see below).

Using the fonts with LaTeX

`autoinst` generates a style file for using the font in LaTeX documents, named ‘`<FontFamily>.sty`’. This style file also takes care of loading the `fontenc` and `textcomp` packages, if necessary. To use the font, simply put `\usepackage{MinionPro}` (or whatever the font is called) in the preamble of your document.

This style file defines a number of options:

lining, oldstyle, tabular, proportional

Choose which figures will be used for the text fonts. The defaults are ‘oldstyle’ and ‘proportional’ (if available).

ultrablack, ultrabold, heavy, extrablack, black, extrabold, demibold, semibold, bold

Choose the weight that LaTeX will use for the ‘bold’ weight (i.e., the value of `\bfdefault`).

light, medium, regular

Choose the weight that LaTeX will use for the ‘regular’ weight (i.e., the value of `\mddefault`).

scaled=<scale>

Scale the font by a factor of `<scale>`. For example: to increase the size of the font by 5%, use the command `\usepackage[scaled=1.05]{MyriadPro}`.

This option is only available when the `xkeyval` package is found in your TeX installation.

The style file will also try to load the `fontaxes` package (part of the MinionPro for LaTeX project), which gives easy access to various font shapes and styles. This package can be downloaded from the project’s homepage (<http://developer.berlios.de/projects/minionpro>) or directly through the CVS web interface (<http://cvs.berlios.de/cgi-bin/viewcvs.cgi/minionpro/MinionPro/tex/>), and is also available from CTAN as part of the archive `metrics-base.zip` (<http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/minionpro/metrics-base.zip>).

Using the machinery set up by `fontaxes`, the generated style file also defines a few commands (which take the text to be typeset as argument) and declarations (which don’t take arguments, but affect all text up to the end of the current group) of its own:

DECLARATION	COMMAND	SHORT FORM OF COMMAND
<code>\tlshape</code>	<code>\texttitling</code>	<code>\texttl</code>
<code>\sufigures</code>	<code>\textsuperior</code>	<code>\textsu</code>
<code>\infigures</code>	<code>\textinferior</code>	<code>\textin</code>

In addition, the `\swshape` and `\textsw` commands are redefined to place swash on the secondary shape axis (`fontaxes` places it on the primary shape axis); this allows the use of ‘upright swash’. Just saying `\swshape` will still give normal (italic) swash, but `\swshape\upshape` results in upright swash.

Note that there is no separate command for accessing the italic titling shape; but these commands behave properly when nested, so `\tlshape\itshape` gives italic titling. There are also no commands for accessing the numerator and denominator fonts; these can be selected using `fontaxes`’ low-level commands, e.g., `\fontfigurestyle{numerator}\selectfont`.

The style file also provides a command `\ornament{<number>}`, where `<number>` is a number from 0

to the total number of ornaments minus one. Ornaments are always typeset using the current family, series and shape. A list of all ornaments in a font can be created by running LaTeX on the file *nfssfont.tex* (part of a standard LaTeX installation) and specifying the ornament font (e.g., *MinionPro-Regular-orn-u*).

These commands are only generated for shapes and number styles that actually exist; no commands are generated for shapes and styles that don't exist, or whose generation has been turned off.

This whole machinery builds on *fontaxes*; if that package cannot be found, the style file doesn't provide high-level access to the more 'exotic' font shapes and styles. In that case, you're limited to using the lower-level commands from standard NFSS.

Using multiple font families in one document

If you want to use several font families in one document, make sure all fonts were installed using the same version of **autoinst**. **autoinst** has seen some non-backward-compatible changes in the past, and *.sty* and *.fd* files that were generated by different versions of **autoinst** may not be able to coexist peacefully.

NFSS codes

In NFSS, weight and width are concatenated into a single 'series' attribute. **autoinst** maps widths, weights and shapes to NFSS codes using the following tables. These are based on the tables in Lehman's *Font Installation Guide*, but some changes had to be made to avoid name clashes for font families with many different widths and weights (such as Helvetica Neue).

WEIGHT		WIDTH	
Thin	t	Ultra Condensed	uc
Ultra Light	ul	Extra Condensed	ec
Extra Light	el	Condensed	c
Light	l	Semicondensed	sc
Book	[1]	Regular	[1]
Regular	[1]	Semiextended	sx
Medium	mb	Extended	x
Demibold	db		
Semibold	sb		
Bold	b		
Extra Bold	eb	SHAPES	
Black	a		
Extra Black	ea	Roman	n
Heavy	h	Italic	it
Ultra	ub	Oblique	it [2]
Ultra Bold	ub	RomanI	n [3]
Ultra Black	ua	RomanII	it [3]

- [1] When *both* weight and width are empty, the 'series' attribute becomes 'm'.
- [2] Mapping the 'Oblique' shape to 'it' instead of the canonical 'sl' simplifies **autoinst**. Since font families with both 'Italic' and 'Oblique' shapes probably do not exist (apart from Computer Modern), this shouldn't cause problems in real life.
- [3] To the best of my knowledge, the only font family that has two 'Roman' shapes is Silentium; since this has no 'Italic' shape, the 'it' code is (ab)used for the 'RomanII' shape.

A note for MikTeX users

Calling *otftotfm* with the **--automatic** option (as **autoinst** does by default) requires a TeX-installation that uses the *kpathsea* library; with TeX-installations that implement their own directory searching (such as MikTeX) *otftotfm* might complain that it cannot find a writable *texmf* directory and leave all generated *tfm*, *vf*, *enc* and *map* files in the current working directory. In that case, you need to move these to their correct destinations. You also need to tell the dvi-driver (*dvips*, *dvipdfm*, *pdfTeX* etc.) about the new font map files; see the documentation for how this is done.

Also, some OpenType fonts lead to *pl* and *vpl* files that are too big for MikTeX's *pltof* and *vptovf*; the

versions from TeXLive (<http://tug.org/ftp/texlive/Contents/live/bin/win32/>) don't have this problem.

COMMAND-LINE OPTIONS

--encoding=*encoding*[,*encoding*]

Use the encoding *encoding* for the text fonts. The default is 'LY1'. A file named '<*encodinglowercase*) should be somewhere where *otftotfm* can find it. Suitable encoding files for LY1, OT1 and T1/TS1 come with *fontools*. (Note that these files are called *fontools_xxx.enc* to avoid name clashes with other packages; the 'fontools_' prefix doesn't need to be specified.)

Multiple text encodings can be specified as well: `--encoding=OT1,T1,LY1`. The encodings are passed to *fontenc* in the order specified, so the last one will be the default text encoding.

--sanserif

Install the font as a sanserif font, accessed via `\sffamily` and `\textsf`. Note that the generated style file redefines `\familydefault`, so including it will make this font the default text font.

--typewriter

Install the font as a typewriter font, accessed via `\ttfamily` and `\texttt`. Note that the generated style file redefines `\familydefault`, so including it will make this font the default text font.

--ts1

--nots1

Turn the creation of TS1-encoded fonts on or off. The default is `--ts1` if the text encodings (see `--encoding` above) include T1, `--nots1` otherwise.

--smallcaps

--nosmallcaps

Turn the creation of small caps fonts on or off. The default is `--smallcaps`.

--swash

--noswash

Turn the creation of swash fonts on or off. The default is `--swash`.

--titling

--notitling

Turn the creation of titling fonts on or off. The default is `--notitling`.

--superiors

--nosuperiors

Turn the creation of fonts with superior characters on or off. The default is `--superiors`.

--inferiors

--noinferiors

Turn the creation of fonts with inferior figures on or off. The default is `--noinferiors`.

--fractions

--nofractions

Turn the creation of fonts with numerators and denominators on or off. The default is `--nofractions`.

--ornaments

--noornaments

Turn the creation of ornament fonts on or off. The default is `--ornaments`.

--manual

Manual mode. By default, **autoinst** immediately executes all *otftotfm* command lines it generates; with the `--manual` option, these commands are instead written to a batch command file (named '<*fontotftotfm* command lines specify the `--pl` option and leave out the `--automatic` option; this causes human readable (and editable) *pl* and *vpl* files to be created instead of the default *tfm* and *vf* files.

--verbose

Verbose mode; print detailed info about what **autoinst** thinks it's doing.

--extra=text

Pass *text* as options to *otftotfm*. To prevent *text* from accidentally being interpreted as options to **autoinst**, it should be properly quoted.

SEE ALSO

Eddie Kohler's TypeTools (<http://www.lcdf.org/type>).

Perl is usually pre-installed on Linux and Unix systems; on Windows, try ActivePerl (available from <http://www.activestate.com>) or Strawberry Perl (<http://strawberryperl.com>).

XeTeX (<http://www.tug.org/xetex>) is an extension of TeX that can natively use any font installed in the operating system (including both flavours of OpenType fonts) without additional support files.

John Owens' *otfinst* (available from CTAN) is another wrapper around *otftotfm*, and may work when **autoinst** doesn't.

The MinionPro for LaTeX project (<http://developer.berlios.de/projects/minionpro/>, also on CTAN) developed very complete support files for Minion Pro (including math), but the project appears to have been abandoned; these files don't work with recent versions of Minion Pro.

AUTHOR

Marc Penninga <marc@penninga.info>

When sending a bug report, please give as much relevant information as possible; this usually includes (but may not be limited to) the output from running **autoinst** with the **--verbose** option. Please make sure that this output includes all error messages (if any); this can be done using the command

```
autoinst (... all options and files ...) >autoinst.log 2>&1
```

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RECENT CHANGES

(See the source code for the full story.)

2010-04-29 The **--feature=kern** option is only used for fonts that contain either a *kern* feature or a *kern* table. Font feature selection commands in the *.sty* file are only generated for shapes and figure styles that are supported by the current font, and whose generation has not been turned off using the command line options. Fixed the font info parsing to work with the Condensed fonts in the Minion Pro family.

2010-04-23 Always provide the **--feature=kern** option to *otftotfm*, even if the font doesn't have a *kern* feature; this will make *otftotfm* use the *kern* table if present. For fonts without a *liga* feature, add **--ligkern** options for the common f-ligatures to the *otftotfm* command line, so that any ligatures present in the font will still be used. Bug fix: the generated *.sty* files now work for font families with names containing digits.

2009-04-09 Prefixed the filenames of the included encoding files with *fontools_*, to prevent name clashes with other packages.

2009-04-06 A small patch to the `make_ornament_encoding` subroutine; it now also recognises the *bullet.xxx* ornament glyphs in Adobe's Kepler Pro.