

**NAME**

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

**SYNOPSIS**

**autoinst** [*options*] **font(s)**

**DESCRIPTION**

Eddie Kohler’s *TypeTools*, especially *otftotfm*, are superb tools for installing OpenType fonts in LaTeX, but their use (even in automatic mode) is complicated: they need many long command lines and don’t generate the *fd* and *sty* files LaTeX needs. **autoinst** simplifies the font installation process with *otftotfm* by generating and executing all command lines and by creating and installing all *fd* and *sty* files.

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

- Four text families (with lining and oldstyle digits, 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 digits, since all-caps text doesn’t mix with old-style digits.
  - it* Italic (or oblique) text
  - scit* Italic small caps
  - sw* Swash
  - tlit* Italic titling
- For each text family: a family of TS1–encoded symbol fonts, in roman and italic shapes.
- Four families with superiors, inferiors, numerators and denominators, in roman and italic shapes.
- An ornament family, in roman and italic shapes.

Of course, if the fonts don’t contain oldstyle digits, small caps etc., the corresponding shapes and families are not created. Furthermore, the creation of most families and shapes can be controlled by command-line options (see “COMMAND-LINE OPTIONS” below).

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

<i>LF</i>	proportional (i.e., figures have varying widths) lining figures
<i>TLF</i>	tabular (i.e., all figures have the same width) lining figures
<i>OsF</i>	proportional oldstyle figures
<i>TOsF</i>	tabular oldstyle figures
<i>Sup</i>	superior characters (many fonts have only an incomplete set of superiors: digits, punctuation and the letters <i>abdeilmnorst</i> ; normal forms will be used for the other characters)
<i>Inf</i>	inferior characters; usually only digits and punctuation, normal forms for the other characters
<i>Orn</i>	ornaments
<i>Numr</i>	numerators
<i>Dnom</i>	denominators

The generated fonts are named *<FontName>-<suffix>-<shape>-<enc>*, where *<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 would be *MinionPro-Regular-osf-sc-ly1*.

### On the choice of text encoding

By default, **autoinst** generates text fonts with OT1, T1 and LY1 encodings, and the generated style files use LY1 as the default text encoding. LY1 has been chosen over T1 because it has some empty slots to accommodate the additional ligatures and alternate glyphs provided by many OpenType fonts. Different encodings can be selected using the `--encoding` command-line option (see “COMMAND-LINE OPTIONS” below).

### Using the fonts in your LaTeX documents

**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 digits 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, which gives easy access to various font shapes and styles. It is available from CTAN (<http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/fontaxes>). Using the machinery set up by `fontaxes`, the generated style file also defines a number of 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>\textttl</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 makes these commands behave properly when nested, so that `\swshape\upshape` will give upright swash.

There are no commands for accessing the numerator and denominator fonts; these can be selected using `fontaxes`’ standard 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`).

To access the ornaments, **autoinst** creates a font-specific encoding file `<FontFamily>_orn.enc`, but only if that file doesn’t yet exist. This means you can provide your own encoding vector, e.g. if your fonts use non-standard glyph names for ornaments.

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. Please note that these commands are built on top of `fontaxes`; if that package cannot be found, you’re limited to using the lower-level commands from standard NFSS (`\fontfamily`, `\fontseries`, `\fontshape` etc.).

### Using multiple font families in one document

If you want to use more than one font family in a document, be aware that style files generated by versions of **autoinst** older than 2008 are incompatible with those generated by newer versions.

### 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 Philipp 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	SHAPES	
Extra Bold	eb	Roman	n
Black	k	Italic	it
Extra Black	ek	Oblique	it [2]
Heavy	h	Slanted	it [2]
Ultra	ub	RomanI	n [3]
Ultra Bold	ub	RomanII	it [3]
Ultra Black	uk		

- [1] When *both* weight and width are empty, the “series” attribute becomes “m”.
- [2] Mapping the “Slanted” or “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

Automatically installing the fonts into a suitable TEXMF tree (as **autoinst** does by default) requires a TeX-installation that uses the *kpathsea* library; with TeX distributions that implement their own directory searching (such as MiKTeX), **autoinst** will complain that it cannot find the *kpsewhich* program and install all generated files into subdirectories of the current directory. If you use such a TeX distribution, you should either move these files to their correct destinations by hand, or use the `--target` option (see “COMMAND-LINE OPTIONS” below) to specify a TEXMF tree.

Also, some OpenType fonts lead to *pl* and *vpl* files that are too big for MiKTeX’s *pltotf* and *vptovf*; the versions that come with W32TeX (<http://www.w32tex.org>) and TeXLive (<http://tug.org/texlive>) don’t have this problem.

### COMMAND-LINE OPTIONS

`--encoding=encoding[,encoding]`

Use the specified encodings for the text fonts. The default is “OT1,T1,LY1”. For each encoding, a file `<encoding>.enc` (in all lowercase) should be somewhere where *otftotfm* can find it. Suitable encoding files for OT1, T1/TS1 and LY1 come with **autoinst**. (Note that these files are called *fontools\_ot1.enc* etc. to avoid name clashes with other packages; the “fontools\_” prefix doesn’t need to be specified.)

Multiple text encodings can be specified as a comma-separated list: `--encoding=OT1,T1`. 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 still 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 still 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 **--titling**.

**--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 digits 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**.

**--target=DIRECTORY**

Install all generated files into the TEXMF tree at *DIRECTORY*.

By default, **autoinst** searches your `$TEXMFLOCAL` and `$TEXMFHOME` paths and installs all files into subdirectories of the first writable TEXMF tree it finds (or into subdirectories of the current directory, if no writable directory is found).

**Note:** this option gets overridden by the **--manual** option!

**--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 file *autoinst.bat*. Also, the generated *otftotfm* command lines specify the **--pl** option (which tells *otftotfm* to generate readable/editable *pl* and *vpl* files instead of the default *tfm* and *vf* files) and leave out the **--automatic** option (which tells *otftotfm* to leave all generated files in the current directory, rather than install them into your TEXMF tree).

When using this option, you should run *pltotf* and *vptovf* after executing all commands, to convert the *pl* and *vf* files to *tfm* and *vf* format.

**Note:** this option overrides the **--target** option!

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

XeTeX (<http://www.tug.org/xetex>) and LuaTeX (<http://www.luatex.org>) are TeX extensions that can use any font (including both flavours of OpenType) installed in the operating system without TeX-specific support files.

John Owens' *otfi nst* (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 the latest version of Minion Pro.

**AUTHOR**

Marc Penninga <[marcpenninga@gmail.com](mailto:marcpenninga@gmail.com)>

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
```

**COPYRIGHT**

Copyright (C) 2005–2012 Marc Penninga.

**LICENSE**

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version. A copy of the GNU General Public License is included with **autoinst**; see the file *GPLv2.txt*.

**DISCLAIMER**

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

**RECENT CHANGES**

(See the source code for the rest of the story.)

*2012-02-01* Reorganised the code, and fixed some bugs in the process. Added the **--target** command-line option. Made **autoinst** install the *fd* and *sty* files in the same TEXMF tree as the other generated files. Generate OT1, T1 and LY1 encoded text fonts by default. Made **--titling** a default option (instead of **--notitling**). Updated the documentation.

*2011-06-15* Fixed the font info parsing code for some fonts that are too lazy to spell out “Italic” in full.