venturisadf

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Abstract

Hirwen Harendal, Arkandis Digital Foundry (ADF) has produced the Venturis ADF font collection. This guide outlines the TEX/LATEX support provided with version 1.005 of the fonts in postscript type 1 format.

Contents

*Bug tracker: codeberg.org/cfr/nfssext/issues | Code: codeberg.org/cfr/nfssext | Mirror: github.com/cfr42/nfssext

1 Introduction

This document explains how to use the TEX/LATEX support included with version 1.005 of the Venturis ADF font collection in postscript type 1 format. The fonts were developed by Hirwen Harendal of the Arkandis Digital Foundry (ADF), and information about the fonts themselves, together with copies of the fonts in opentype format, can be found at http://arkandis.tuxfamily.org/tugfonts.htm. The fonts are based on Adobe's Utopia and released under the same licence. For details, see README and LICENSE-utopia.txt. LIST-venturis.txt includes a list of the fonts included in the collection.

The TEX/LATEX support package consists of all files listed in manifest.txt and these files are released under the LATEX Project Public Licence as explained in the included licensing notices and README. Please let me know of any problems using the bugtracker so that I can solve them if I can. If you can correct the problems and include the fix, that would be even better.

2 The collection

Venturis ADF currently includes 69 fonts in six groups. The support package rearranges these into five basic groups and renames them according to the Karl Berry fontname scheme (table 1 on the following page. A demonstration of the fonts in each group is provided with both the source, ⟨*group name*⟩-example.tex, and the typeset result, ⟨*group name*⟩-example.pdf, included in the package[1].

[1] The sources are also included in venturisadf-imp.pdf.

Table 1: Mapping Arkandis to TEX names

Original grouping	Original name	TEX directory/group	TEX name
Venturis	VenturisADF–	venturis	yvt–
Venturis No2	VenturisADFNo2–	venturis2	yv2–
Venturis Old	VenturisOldADF–	venturisold	yvo–
Venturis Sans	VenturisSansADF–	venturissans	yv1–
Venturis Sans No2	VenturisSansADFNo2–	venturissans2	yv3–
Venturis Titling No1	VenturisADFTitlingNo1	venturissans	yv1dd8au
Venturis Titling No2	VenturisADFTitlingNo2	venturis	yvtbd8ac
Venturis Titling No3	VenturisADFTitlingNo3	venturissans	yv1bd8a
Venturis Titling No4	VenturisADFTitlingNo4	venturis	yvtrdl8a
Venturis Goth Titling	VenturisADFGothTitling	venturisold	yvodd8a

Venturis Titling is thus split according to style and intended usage. The first four fonts in this group are intended for use with Venturis, Venturis No2, Venturis Sans and Venturis Sans No2. For the purposes of installation for use with TEX and LATEX they have been grouped with Venturis and Venturis Sans. This is an arbitrary decision and users may also wish to use them with Venturis No2 and Venturis Sans No2. To this end, the special titling commands provided by venturis are also available when venturis2 is loaded. (See section 4.2 on page 12.)

Apart from Venturis Titling which is not designed as a general text font, all fonts come in at least an upright and either an italic or oblique shape. Most fonts also include a variety of widths and weights. In addition, condensed and standard-width Venturis regular and bold provide a choice of oldstyle and lining figures, upright and italic small capitals and alternate swash characters while the regular upright face also offers end-of-word swashes. Venturis Old offers two additional ligatures and the long s while the bold upright face also includes two alternate characters. All of these features are accessible in LATEX through the included package files as explained in section 3 and section 4 on page 8.

3 The support package

3.1 Encodings

The package supports the EC/T1 and Text Companion (TS1) encodings. Most characters in the EC encoding are available[2] and the fonts provide a small number of characters from the TS1 encoding as well, including the €. The exceptions are: the virtual font which provides access to the end-of-word swashes available in the upright, regular Venturis font; and the virtual fonts for Venturis Old. In former case, because additional slots are required to accommodate

[2]The exceptions are the perthousandzero and the Sami characters Eng/Ng (Ŋ) and eng/ng (ŋ) which the fonts do not provide and which fontinst cannot construct from other glyphs.

the end-of-word swashes, a number of characters normally available in the EC encoding are unavailable. Attempting to access these characters while using this font will result in errors of various kinds and/or unexpected output and should be avoided. For details, see the list of changes described at the top of `t1-venturis.etx` which lists the slots reassigned to end-of-word swashes. In the latter case, the setup for Venturis Old uses two encodings: `t1-venturisold.etx` and `t1-venturisold-longs.etx`. The first of these uses slots normally assigned to characters unavailable in this font[3] for the two alternate characters and one of the extra ligatures. In a sense, nothing is lost by this since the characters are unavailable anyway but attempting to typeset those characters will produce rather odd results. The second encoding uses two additional slots for the long s and the second additional ligature[4]. Although the slots used are for characters not provided by the font, these characters can be faked by `fontinst` so that the loss in this case is genuine. Details of all reassignments are provided in the encoding files themselves.

3.2 Package files

Three LaTeX packages are provided. Each package provides a number of additional font selection commands for use in LaTeX[5].

Note that all packages substitute italic for oblique and *vice-versa*. If italic small-caps is unavailable, small-caps is substituted where possible. Upright is substituted for small-caps when the latter are unavailable. The titling families typically substitute a titling font in another weight or width if no font in the current weight or width is available, and small-caps is usually substituted for other shapes. This means that if you switch to titling while using italic, extended bold, you should generally get what you expect i.e. a titling font even though this may be an upright small-caps font in another weight and width.

All packages support the following option, which may be used to scale the fonts.

`scale` (*opt.*) = ⟨*scaling factor*⟩

Scale all fonts provided by the package by ⟨*scaling factor*⟩, which should be a positive integer or simple decimal such as `2` or `1.2`. **This is the recommended option if scaling is required.** This option is intended for cases where the fonts should be scaled to match other families used in the document e.g. for consistency with the size of typewriter fonts.

Initially empty, which is equivalent to `1` but more efficient.

In addition, venturis and venturis2 support the following pair of options for scaling serif and sans-serif independently. **These options should not be used in most cases** because you should not generally apply different scaling factors to fonts designed to work together.

`scalerm` (*opt.*) = ⟨*scaling factor*⟩

[3] That is, the perthousand zero and the Sami characters.

[4] The 'lost' characters are dbar (đ) and the ij ligature.

[5] Note that the provision of a command does not guarantee that it will have any effect. If you are using Venturis Sans and try to switch to oldstyle figures, for example, nothing will happen except for a warning message output to the console to inform you that no suitable font is available.

Scale the roman families provided by the package by ⟨*scaling factor*⟩, which should be a positive integer or simple decimal such as `2` or `1.2`.

Initially empty, which is equivalent to `1` but more efficient.

scalesf (*opt.*) = ⟨*scaling factor*⟩

Scale the sans-serif families provided by the package by ⟨*scaling factor*⟩, which should be a positive integer or simple decimal such as `2` or `1.2`.

Initially empty, which is equivalent to `1` but more efficient.

3.2.1 venturis

venturis (*pkg.*) To load this package, use `\usepackage{venturis}` in your document preamble. The package enables the fonts in venturis and venturissans (table 2 on the following page. By default, the package will use oldstyle figures where possible.

lf (*opt.*) If you would prefer lining figures by default, use `\usepackage[lf]{venturis}` instead.

osf (*opt.*) `\usepackage[osf]{venturis}` requests oldstyle figures explicitly .

The package will select yvtj or yvt as the default serif/roman family for the document, yvl as the default sans-serif family, yvtd as the default serif titling family and yvld as the default sans-serif titling family. In addition, the package will enable access to the various alternate and swash characters available in yvtjw, yvtajw, yvtw and yvtaw. The difference between the alternate swash and swash families is that the former enables end-of-word swashes in the regular-width regular-weight upright font whereas the latter does not.

3.2.2 venturis2

venturis2 (*pkg.*) Use `\usepackage{venturis2}` in your document preamble to load this package, which enables the fonts in venturis2 and venturissans2 and the titling fonts from venturis and venturissans. The package will select yv2 as the default roman/serif family for the document and yv3 as the default sans-serif family (table 3 on page 7. Although no titling family is enabled by default, the special titling commands explained in section 4.2 on page 12 provide access to the serif titling family yvtd and the sans-serif titling familyyvld (see section 3.2.1 for details of these families).

3.2.3 venturisold

venturisold (*pkg.*) To load this package, which enables the fonts in venturisold, use `\usepackage{venturisold}` in your document preamble. Note that this package does not affect the default sans-serif font so that `\textsf`, `\sffamily` etc. will still use Computer Modern by default. The package will select yvo as the default roman/serif family for the document and yvod as the default titling family (table 4 on page 7).

st (*lig.*) yvo provides two alternate characters and one additional ligature. The additional ligature will

Table 2: venturis

family	text	figures	widths	weights	shapes
yvt	serif	lining	standard	regular, bold	upright, italic, small-caps, italic small-caps
				heavy	upright, italic
			condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic, small-caps, italic small-caps
yvtj	serif	oldstyle	standard, condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic, small-caps, italic small-caps
yvtw	serif, swash	lining	standard, condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic, small-caps, italic small-caps
yvtjw	serif, swash	oldstyle	standard, condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic, small-caps, italic small-caps
yvtaw[a]	serif, alternate swash	lining	standard	regular	upright
yvtajw[b]	serif, alternate swash	oldstyle	standard	regular	upright
yvtd	serif, titling	lining	condensed	bold	small-caps[c]
			standard	regular	outline small-caps
yvl	sans	lining	standard	regular, bold, light, demibold	upright, italic
				heavy	upright, oblique
			condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic
			extended	regular, bold	upright, italic
yvld	sans, titling	lining	standard	bold	small-caps[c]
			ultra-condensed	demibold	small-caps[c]

[a] yvtw substituted where applicable.
[b] yvtjw substituted where applicable.
[c] Substituted for other weights and widths as applicable. See section 4.2 on page 12.

Table 3: venturis2

family	**text**	**figures**	**widths**	**weights**	**shapes**
yv2	serif	lining	standard	regular, bold, medium, heavy	upright, italic
			condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic
yv3	sans	lining	standard	regular, bold	upright, italic
			condensed	regular, bold	upright, italic
			extended	regular, bold	upright, italic

Table 4: VenturisOld

family	**text**	**figures**	**widths**	**weights**	**shapes**
yvo	serif	oldstyle	standard	regular, bold	upright, italic
yvod	serif, titling	lining	standard	demibold	small-caps
yvoa	serif, alternate (includes the long s)	oldstyle	standard	regular, bold	upright, italic
yvoad[a]	serif, titling	lining	standard	demibold	small-caps

[a] yvoad is identical to yvod and is installed under this name as a convenience.

`d*` (*alt.*) automatically replace 'st' with 'ſt'. The two alternate characters, 'ð' and 's', may be accessed
`s*` (*alt.*) by typing `d*` and `s*`. These only exist in the bold upright face, but the encoding tries to approximate the expected output for the regular weight and italic shape by substituting the ordinary 'd' or 's' for `d*` and `s*` when no alternates are available.

`s+` (*alt.*) yvoa provides in addition the long s, 'ſ', which may be accessed using `s+`, and another ligature,
`s+t` (*lig.*) 'ſt', to replace 'ſt'.

Note that these characters are absent from the titling font, so you should not type a `d` or an `s` followed by an `*` or `+` when using this unless you literally want to see the sequence in your output. Likewise, you should not type `s+` except within the scope of a suitable command (section 4.1.4 on page 10) unless you actually want to see the plus-sign in your output.

4 Additional font selection commands

`nfssext-cfr` (*pkg.*) The LaTeX packages venturis, venturis2 and venturisold load nfssext-cfr which is an extension of the package nfssext supplied by Philipp Lehman as part of The Font Installation Guide. The file extends the font selection commands to facilitate access to various font features. Both the original and the extension are designed for use with a wide range of fonts. For this reason, only a subset of the additional commands are relevant to any particular font support package. Those relevant to venturisadf are described below.

In addition, venturis and venturisold provide custom titling commands as explained later. These provide alternatives to the titling commands provided by nfssext (see section 4.1.4 on page 10 and section 4.2 on page 12).

4.1 nfssext-cfr

The commands explained in this section are available when venturis, venturis2 or venturisold is loaded. If for some reason you wish to use them at other times, include `\usepackage{nfssext-cfr}` in your document preamble.

4.1.1 Widths

`\regwidth` The commands in table 5 on the next page may be used to alter the width of the current
`\cdwidth` font (subject to the desired width's being available, of course). These work in a similar way to
`\etwidth` LaTeX 2ε's commands for changing series (e.g. to bold) but, unlike those commands, these switch
`\ucwidth` *only* the width. Whereas `\bfseries` selects bold *and* extended, for example, `\cdwidth` tries to
`\textrw` select a condensed font in the current weight.
`\textcd`
`\textet` To switch to an extended width until further notice, for example, you could use `\etwidth`.
`\textuc` Or use `\textsf{\textcd{Hello, world!}}` to typeset just the text Hello, world! in a condensed width sans.

Table 5: Widths

width	**width command**	**text command**
standard	\regwidth	\textrw{}
condensed	\cdwidth	\textcd{}
extended[a]	\etwidth	\textet{}
ultra-condensed	\ucwidth	\textuc{}

[a] Note that because LaTeX defines the default bold series as bold, extended by default, it makes no difference whether extended or standard width is used if the active weight is bold.

Table 6: Weights

weight	**weight command**	**text command**
light	\lgweight	\textlg{}
medium	\sbweight	\textsb{}
	\mbweight[a]	\textmb{}[a]
demibold	\dbweight	\textdb{}
heavy	\ebweight	\texteb{}

[a] Deprecated.

4.1.2 Weights

\lgweight
\sbweight
\mbweight (†)
\dbweight
\ebweight
\textlg
\textsb
\textmb (†)
\textdb
\texteb

The commands in table 6 work in the same way as the standard LaTeX commands for switching to bold text, for example, and as the commands for selecting widths described above. Note that if you are using venturis with oldstyle figures and you wish to use a heavy serif, for example, you need to switch temporarily to lining figures. `\textl{\texteb{Hello, world!}}` will produce **Hello, world!**, for example, but `\texteb{Hello, world!}` will produce only **Hello, world!**

```
\textl{\texteb{Heavy and \textsl{heavy oblique} serif}}\\
\textsf{\textlg{Light sans}}\\
\textsf{\textdb{Demibold sans}}
```

produces:

Heavy and *heavy oblique* serif
Light sans
Demibold sans

4.1.3 Shapes

\sishape (†)
\olshape
\textsi (†)
\textol

Commands to change font shape which extend the default LaTeX 2_ε functionality in relevant

Table 7: Shapes

shape	shape command	text command
italic small-caps	\itshape\scshape[a]	\textit{\textsc{}}[a]
	\scshape\itshape[a]	\textsc{\textit{}}[a]
	\sishape[b]	\textsi{}[b]
outline	\olshape	\textol{}

[a] Supported for all versions of LaTeX 2ε.
[b] Deprecated.

ways are listed in table 7.

For example, `\textit{\scshape I always avoid a kangaroo.}` produces:

I ALWAYS AVOID A KANGAROO.

if italic small-caps is available for the active font. If it is not, the small-caps upright shape or, failing that, the ordinary upright shape will be substituted.

For example, `\textsf{\textsc{\itshape The last example was from Lewis Carroll.}}` produces:

The last example was from Lewis Carroll.

4.1.4 Styles

\swashstyle
\tistyle
\altstyle
\textswash
\textti
\textalt

Table 8 on the following page lists commands provided for changing the current font style. Commands provided by LaTeX 2ε are not included.

For example, if venturis was loaded and the current font is of standard width and weight then:

```
\textswash{\textsc{Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras}}\\
\textswash{\textsc{\itshape Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras}}\\
\textswash{Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras}\\
\textswash{\textit{Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras}}
```

produces:

KINKY QUERULOUS RHINOS X-RAY EXULTANT RISQUE ZEBRAS
KINKY QUERULOUS RHINOS X-RAY EXULTANT RISQUE ZEBRAS
Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras
Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras

and:

```
\textswash{\textalt{Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras\\
```

Table 8: Styles

style	style command	text command	effect
swash[a]	\swashstyle	\textswash{}	
titling[b]	\tistyle	\textti{}	
alternate/long s	\altsytle	\textalt{}	

[a] Swash is implemented ***completely differently*** by nfssext-cfr from the newly developed kernel implementation. The new version of nfssext-cfr should be compatible with the kernel implementation but you ***must*** use the macros provided by that package e.g. \swashstyle or \textswash. You may, however, use these macros for fonts designed to work with the kernel implementation, since nfssext-cfr has been revised to work with these fonts, too.

[b] These commands ***cannot*** be used to access titling fonts when venturis2 is loaded. Use the commands explained in section 4.2 on the next page instead.

```
agoraphobia doddled essence giggling hashish\\
 loll momentum nationalisation ontological\\orzo rarer tritest unanimous\\
 mu zigzag oz}}
```

produces:

Kinky Querulous Rhinos X-Ray Exultant Risque Zebras
agoraphobia doddled essence giggling hashish
loll momentum nationalisation ontological
orzo rarer tritest unanimous
mu zigzag oz

If, venturisold was loaded, then:

```
Pandas on scooters s*treaked* past fast.\\
\textalt{Pandas+ on s+cooters s*treaked* pas+t fast.}
```

produces:

Pandas on scooters streaked past fast.
Pandaſ on ſcooters streaked paſt fast.

4.1.5 Figures

\lstyle \ostyle \textl \texto

For fonts with both oldstyle (hanging) and lining figures, the stylw of figures may be changed locally using the commands in table 9 on the following page.

In this document, lining figures are used when available by default:

Table 9: Figures

figure style	**style command**	**text command**
lining	\lstyle	\textl{}
oldstyle	\ostyle	\texto{}

Table 10: Titling

style	**shape**	**style command**	**text command**
titling	small-caps	\vtstyle	\textvt{}
	outline small-caps	\vtstyle[ol]	\textvtl{}

0123456789

but oldstyle figures are also accessible. For example, `\texto{0123456789}` produces:

0123456789

4.2 Special titling commands

\vtstyle
\textvt
\textvtl

[⟨*style*⟩] The commands in table 10 are available when any of venturis, venturis2 or venturisold is loaded although their affects are package and context dependent. When venturisold is loaded, `\textvtl{}` and `\textvt{}` are equivalent and the optional argument to `\vtstyle` has no effect. The single titling font available will be selected regardless of the current font shape, weight and width. For example:

```
\textbf{\textit{\textvtl{Venturis Old Titling}}}\\
\vtstyle[yddraiggoch]{\textsc{Venturis Old Titling}}
```

produces:

Venturis Old Titling
Venturis Old Titling

Note that the titling font does not include any provision for the alternate characters, additional ligatures or long s. Unless you wish to produce a ‘d’ or ‘s’ followed by an asterisk or plus-sign, you should avoid these sequences in titling text.

When venturis or venturis2 is loaded, `\textvtl{}` and `\vtstyle[ol]` will always select the outline small-caps font in regular width and weight. The effect of `\textvt{}` and `\vtstyle`, however, will depend on the active font. If the current font is the serif, the small-caps serif font in demibold will be loaded regardless of the current weight and width. If the current font is the

sans, then either the bold small-caps sans in regular width or the demibold small-caps sans in the ultra-condensed width will be loaded. The selection will depend on the active font series i.e. the current weight and width. For example:

```
\textvtl{Outline Small-Caps Serif Titling}\\
\textvt{Small-Caps Serif Titling Condensed}\\
\textsf{\textvt{Small-Caps Sans Titling Demibold Ultra-Condensed}}\\
\textsf{\textbf{\textvt{Small-Caps Sans Titling Bold}}}
```

produces:

OUTLINE SMALL-CAPS SERIF TITLING
SMALL-CAPS SERIF TITLING CONDENSED
SMALL-CAPS SANS TITLING DEMIBOLD ULTRA-CONDENSED
SMALL-CAPS SANS TITLING BOLD

5 Mathematics

The Venturis ADF Collection does not include fonts for mathematics and venturis, venturis2 and venturisold do not touch the default settings for mathematical fonts. This means that you will probably find mathematics typeset in Computer Modern by default and this is likely not what you want.

Assuming that you are using venturis for text, Hirwen Harendal, who designed the collection, advises that the best choice for mathematics is fourier and the second best is mathdesign.

I am grateful to Günter Milde, who tested an earlier version of the packages, was responsible for the correction of many errors on my part and offered advise regarding the use of fonts in the collection for documents containing mathematics. He noted that combining venturis with Fourier Maths works quite nicely since venturis, venturissans and fourier are all derived from Adobe's Utopia, but that neither venturis2 (i.e. venturis2 and venturissans2) nor venturisold lend themselves to mathematical texts since no suitably complementary fonts for mathematics are available.

Milde suggests one of the following combinations:

- Venturis, Venturis Sans & Fourier Maths:

  ```
  \usepackage{fourier}   % Fourier (sets text and math fonts)
  \usepackage[lf]{venturis} % Venturis with lining figures
  ```

- Venturis, Venturis Sans & Mathdesign:

  ```
  \usepackage[utopia,expert]{mathdesign}
  \usepackage[lf]{venturis}  % Venturis with lining figures
  ```

Milde offers the following notes and suggestions:

- If oldstyle figures are used (the default when venturis is loaded without options), these are also used in equation numbering, witch looks out of place.
- There are slight differences in both letters and figures, so you should take care to use text style figures and math figures as well as `mathrm` and `textrm` (for text-in-math) consistently.

Milde also suggested that the best match is achieved by choosing the extended width with the `\etwidth` command but that even Venturis extended is narrower than Fourier normal. If you are considering this, however, you should note that the command will only affect text in sans-serif as Venturis, unlike Venturis Sans, does not include an extended width.

A Installation

The vast majority of users should IGNORE this section entirely. venturisadf is included in all major TEX distributions and should be installed as part of your TEX installation. Installing the package yourself should be done only as a last resort or an educational exercise.

Note, in particular, that this version of venturisadf should **not** be installed on older LATEX kernels as it is designed to work with the (New) New Font Selection Scheme, as updated around 2020[6]. Use the initial release of venturisadf if your installation of LATEX predates those changes.

Installation varies with TEX distribution so you should consult the documentation which came with your system for details. In most cases, you will need to perform three steps:

1. move or copy the package files to appropriate locations on your system;
2. refresh the TEX database;
3. incorporate the included map file fragments for the different engines your distribution supports.

The following instructions assume you are using TEX Live[7]. They should not be too difficult to adapt if you are using a different distribution.

A.1 Install the files

The files should be installed in one of two locations: *either* the local system-wide TEX tree *or* your personal tree. If the package is installed system-wide, all users will have access to it. On the other hand, you may need privileges you do not have to do this in which case you must use your personal tree.

There are serious disadvantages to installing the package into your personal tree. In particular, these pertain to use of `updmap –user` rather than `updmap –sys`. If you are not aware of these disadvantages, please ensure you are fully cognisant of them before proceeding[8]. Merely removing the package from your personal tree at a later point will *not* undo the effects.

For TEX Live, `kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFLOCAL` will return the path to the local tree and `kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFHOME` the path to your personal tree. The package already includes a hierarchy of files to help you install them correctly. Ignoring any symbolic

[6] The package should™ work fine on older kernels, but the new version is bound to have some bugs and there is no reason to use it on these systems. The sole purpose of the update is to accommodate the breaking changes made to font selection. If you don't have those changes installed locally, nothing should be broken and the newer version of venturisadf offers no advantage at all.

[7] This includes MacTEX for OS X users.

[8] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use `getnonfreefonts` to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use `updmap` when installing or removing fonts?.

link in the top directory, move or copy the files in `doc`, `fonts` and `tex` into the appropriate locations. If the tree is initially empty, you can simply move or copy the directories in as they are. If the tree already contains other packages, you may need to merge the package hierarchy with the pre-existing one. For example, if you already have a `doc/fonts` directory, move or copy `doc/fonts/venturis*` into `doc/fonts/`. If you have a `doc` directory but not a `doc/fonts`, move `doc/fonts` into `doc/`.

A.2 Refresh the database

Again, this depends on your distribution. For TEX Live, `mktexlsr <path to directory>` for the directory you used in the first step should do the trick. Note that you *may* be able to skip this step if you install into your personal tree. Whether this is so depends on the details of your set-up. As a test, move to a directory containing none of the package files and try `kpsewhich venturis.sty`. If the file is found, you don't need to refresh the database; otherwise use `mktexlsr` and then try again.

A.3 Install the map fragments

For TEX Live, there are at least two ways of doing this. The second method varies according to the version of TEX Live and instructions are provided accordingly. Both methods depend on whether you installed into TEXMFLOCAL or TEXMFHOME. If you installed system-wide, the choice is relatively straightforward — it obviously makes sense in that case to update the font maps system-wide as well.

If, on the other hand, you installed into your personal tree, the matter is more complex. On the one hand, updating the system-wide maps may create difficulties or confusion for other users because while the map files will list the fonts as available, they will not be able to access them. On the other hand, maintaining personal font map files can produce difficulties and confusions of its own[9]. Whether it is to be preferred or not is a complex issue and depends on the details of your TEX distribution, local configuration and personal preference. The one clear case is that in which you install into your personal tree because you lack the privileges needed to install system-wide. In that case, you have no choice but to maintain personal font map files or forgo the use of all fonts not provided by your administrator. Other cases are thankfully beyond the scope of this document.

A.3.1 Method 1

If you installed the package system-wide, use the command:

```
updmap-sys --enable Map=yvt.map
```

[9] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use `getnonfreefonts` to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use `updmap` when installing or removing fonts?.

```
updmap-sys --enable Map=yv1.map
updmap-sys --enable Map=yv2.map
updmap-sys --enable Map=yv3.map
updmap-sys --enable Map=yvo.map
```

If you installed the package in your personal tree, you *may* prefer[10]:

```
updmap --enable Map=yvt.map
updmap --enable Map=yv1.map
updmap --enable Map=yv2.map
updmap --enable Map=yv3.map
updmap --enable Map=yvo.map
```

Either way, `updmap` will output a good deal of information after each incantation. This is normal. Just check that it does not end with an error and that it found the new map file.

A.3.2 Method 2: TEX Live 2008 (and probably earlier)

If you installed the package system-wide, use `updmap-sys --edit`.

If you installed into your personal tree, you *may* prefer to use `updmap --edit`[10].

Either way, a configuration file will be opened which you can edit. Move to the end of the file and add the following line:

```
# Maps for using PS version of VenturisADF fonts
Map yvt.map
Map yv2.map
Map yv1.map
Map yv3.map
Map yvo.map
# end maps for VenturisADF
```

When you are done, save the file. `updmap` or `updmap-sys` will produce a great deal of output if all is well. Just check that it does not end with an error and that `XYZ.map` is found.

A.3.3 Method 2: TEX Live 2009 (and possibly later)

If you installed the package system-wide, edit or or create `TEXMFLOCAL/web2c/updmap-local.cfg` and add the following line to the end of the file:

```
# Maps for using PS version of VenturisADF fonts
Map yvt.map
```

[10] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use getnonfreefonts to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use updmap when installing or removing fonts?.

```
Map yv2.map
Map yv1.map
Map yv3.map
Map yvo.map
# end maps for VenturisADF
```

Save the file and tell `tlmgr` to merge in your addition using the command:

```
tlmgr generate updmap
```

`tlmgr` will then tell you that you need to ensure the changes are propagated correctly by calling `updmap-sys`. This should produce a great deal of output. Check that it finds the new map file and does not end with an error.

If you installed into your personal tree, you *may* prefer to use `updmap --edit` as described above for TEX Live 2008[11].

A.3.4 Method 3: Current/Recent TEX Live

If you installed the package system-wide, tell `\updmap` to enable the map file:

```
updmap --sys --enable Map=yvt.map
updmap --sys --enable Map=yv1.map
updmap --sys --enable Map=yv2.map
updmap --sys --enable Map=yv3.map
updmap --sys --enable Map=yvo.map
```

This should produce a great deal of output. Check that it finds the new map file and does not end with an error.

If you installed into your personal tree, you *could* use `updmap --user` in place of `updmap --sys` as described above for TEX Live 2008, but this is **not** recommended[11].

To test your installation and that the package works on your system, latex this file (`venturisadf.tex`). The console output and/or log should tell you whether any fonts were not found. If you are careful not to overwrite it, you may also compare your output with `venturisadf.pdf`.

Change History

[11] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use `getnonfreefonts` to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use `updmap` when installing or removing fonts?.

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.