This document will eventually become the documentation of the SIMURGH package. At the moment, it simply reports the behaviour of the package matching the release version in the title page.

Features may come and go. The current version of SIMURGH package is not meant for production and users can not depend on stability, nor on functionality staying the same.

Nothing is considered stable just yet. This documentation therefore simply reflects the current state of the package. Absolutely nothing on the following pages is set in stone. When the need arises, anything can (and will) be changed.

If you are not willing to deal with this situation, you should wait for the stable version. Currently there is no set date for the stable version. Full stabilization will not happen soon, the TODO list is still large.

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The simurgh package
Typeset Parsi in Lua\LaTeX

Documentation for version 0.01b

Vafa Khalighi
persian-tex@tug.org

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the package

1.2 How to Read This Documentation

This documentation explains the commands of the \texttt{simurgh} package and its usage. The "public" commands and environments provided by the \texttt{simurgh} package are described throughout the text. In each such description, the described command, environment or option is printed in red. Text shown in green is optional and can be left out.

In the following documentation, the installation is explained first, followed by an overview of the basic concepts used. Then, we explain the usage of the \texttt{package}.

1.3 Contributing

1.4 Getting Help

When you need help with the \texttt{package}, please do the following:

1. Read this documentation, at least the part that has to do with your problem.

2. Consider rereading the documentation, especially the part that has to do with your problem.

3. If that does not solve the problem, as a last resort you can try to email me. I do not mind getting emails, I simply get way too many of them. Because of this, I can not guarantee that your emails will be answered timely or even at all.

4. Before you file a bug report, especially a bug report concerning the installation, make sure that this is really a bug. In particular, have a look at the \texttt{.log} file that results when you run \texttt{lualatex} on your files. This \texttt{.log} file should show that all the right files are loaded from the right directories. Nearly all installation problems can be resolved by looking at the \texttt{.log} file.

2 Installation

This \texttt{package} is distributed under the \texttt{GPL} license, see subsection 5.1.

Typically, the \texttt{package} will already be installed on your system. Naturally, in this case you do not need to worry about the installation process at all and you can skip the rest of this section.

2.1 \texttt{package} and Driver Versions

This documentation is part of version 0.01b of the \texttt{simurgh package}. To use it, you just need a reasonably up-to-date \texttt{\LaTeX}-system, but the requirements are rather low. There are no special dependencies.
2.2 Installing Prebundled Packages

I do not create or manage prebundled packages of simurgh, but perhaps other people might be willing to do so. If you have a problem with installing such a bundle, you might wish to have a look at the page of whoever created the package.

2.3 Installation in a texmf Tree

For a permanent installation, you place the files of the simurgh package in an appropriate texmf tree. When you ask lualatex to use a certain class or package, it usually looks for the necessary files in so-called texmf trees. These trees are simply huge directories that contain these files. By default, lualatex looks for files in three different texmf trees:

- The root texmf tree, which is usually located at /usr/share/texmf/ or c:\texmf\ or somewhere similar.
- The local texmf tree, which is usually located at /usr/local/share/texmf/ or c:\localtexmf\ or somewhere similar.
- Your personal texmf tree, which is usually located in your home directory at ~/texmf/ or ~/Library/texmf/.

You should install the package either in the local tree or in your personal tree, depending on whether you have write access to the local tree. Installation in the root tree can cause problems, since an update of the whole TeX installation will replace this whole tree.

Inside whatever texmf-tree that you have chosen, create the sub-directory texmf/tex/lualatex/simurgh and put all the .cls and .sty files from the package in this directory.

Finally, you may need to run the program texhash to rebuild TeX's cache. In MiKTeX, there is a menu option for this.

2.4 Updating the Installation

To update your installation from a previous version, all you need to do is to replace everything in the directory texmf/tex/lualatex/simurgh with the files of the new version. The easiest way to do this is to first delete the old version and then proceed as described above.

Sometimes, there are changes in the syntax of certain command from version to version. If things no longer work that used to work, you may wish to have a look at the documentation and at the change log.

3 Basic Concepts
3.1 The simurgh package logo
The logo of the simurgh package is simurgh shown on the titlepage and footer of this documentation.

3.2 Package Loading Process
\usepackage[options]{simurgh}
You load the package in the ordinary way.

4 Usage

4.1 Basic Usage
Example:
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{simurgh}
\setmainparsifont{XB Kayhan}
\begin{document}

\end{document}

4.2 Options of the Package
\usepackage[debug footnote direction=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}
⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

- **DEFAULT off** Does not write the direction of the first footnote on each page, in the terminal and in the log file.
- **on** Writes the direction of the first footnote on each page, in the terminal and in the log file.

\usepackage[footnote direction=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}
⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

- **left to right** The direction of \footnote is left to right.
- **DEFAULT right to left** The direction of \footnote is right to left.

\usepackage[footnote rule=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}
⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

- **DEFAULT automatic** Left or right aligned footnote rule based on the direction of the first footnote following the rule (i.e. put in the current page).
\usepackage[main direction=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}

⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

**left to right** The main direction of the document is left to right. This value has no practical applications in Parsi typesetting (it only exists for debugging purposes).

**right to left** The main direction of the document is right to left.

\usepackage[math digits=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}

⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

**automatic** If you use \setmathparsidigitfont at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode and in Latin mode you get “Latin Modern” fonts \footnote{\(1\) and Latin digits in math mode, otherwise you get \LaTeX{} default digits in math mode everywhere.

**default** \LaTeX{} default font and digits in math mode everywhere.

**parsi** Parsi digits in math mode everywhere.

\usepackage[math direction=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}

⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

**left to right** The direction of math is left to right.

**right to left** The direction of math is right to left.

\usepackage[unicode bidi=⟨value⟩]{simurgh}

⟨value⟩ can be any of the following values:

**global** Activates unicode bidi and does not obey groupings\footnote{There is no concept of grouping in unicode bidi}.

**local** Activates unicode bidi and obeys groupings.

**off** Turns unicode bidi off.

### 4.3 Font Commands

#### 4.3.1 Text

**Basic Font Commands**

\footnote{Of course if you have not loaded any math font packages.}
\setmainparsifont[(options)]{(font name)}

Chooses the main Parsi font. If you do not use this command at least once, then you get an error asking you to choose the main Parsi font.

\setmainlatinfont[(options)]{(font name)}

Chooses the main Latin font. If you do not use this command at least once, then “Latin Modern” fonts will be used instead.

Loading New Parsi and Latin Fonts

\loadnewparsifont\fontcs[(options)]{(font name)}

Loads new Parsi font.

Example:
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{simurgh}
\setmainparsifont{XB Kayhan}
\loadnewparsifont\nastalighfont[Scale=1]{IranNastaliq}
\begin{document}
  \nastalighfont
\end{document}

\loadnewlatinfont\fontcs[(options)]{(font name)}

Loads new Latin font.

Example:
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{simurgh}
\setmainparsifont{XB Kayhan}
\loadnewlatinfont\timesfont[Scale=1]{Times New Roman}
\begin{document}
  \begin{LTRpar}
  \timesfont
  \end{LTRpar}
\end{document}
Parsi Sans Font Commands
\setparsisansfont[(options)]{(font name)}
\parsisffamily
\textparsisf{(text)}

Latin Sans Font Commands
\setlatinsansfont[(options)]{(font name)}
\sffamily
\textsf{(text)}

Parsi Mono Font Commands
\setparsimonofont[(options)]{(font name)}
\parsittfamily
\textparsitt{(text)}

Latin Mono Font Commands
\setlatinmonofont[(options)]{(font name)}
\ttfamily
\texttt{(text)}

Parsi Iranic Font Commands
\setiranicfont[(options)]{(font name)}
\iranicfamily
\textiranic{(text)}
Parsi Navar Font Commands
\setnavarfont[(options)]{(options)}
\navarfamily
\textnavar{⟨text⟩}

Parsi Pook Font Commands
\setpookfont[(options)]{(font name)}
pookfamily
\textpook{⟨text⟩}

Parsi Sayeh Font Commands
\setsayehfont[(options)]{(font name)}
sayehfamily
\textsayeh{⟨text⟩}

4.3.2 Math
\setmathparsidigitfont[(options)]{(font name)}
   Chooses the Parsi font for digits in math mode. If you use \setmathparsidigitfont at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode and in Latin mode you get "Latin Modern" font and Latin digits in math mode, otherwise you get \TeX default digits in math mode everywhere.

\setmathsfparsidigitfont[(options)]{(font name)}
   Chooses the Parsi font for digits in math mode inside \mathsf command. If you use \setmathsfparsidigitfont at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode inside \mathsf and in Latin mode you get "Latin Modern" font and Latin digits in math mode inside \mathsf, otherwise you get "Latin Modern" fonts and Latin digits in math mode inside \mathsf everywhere.

\setmathttparsidigitfont[(options)]{(font name)}
   Chooses the Parsi font for digits in math mode inside \mathtt command. If you use \setmathttparsidigitfont at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode inside \mathtt and in Latin mode you get "Latin Modern" font and Latin digits in math mode inside \mathtt, otherwise you get "Latin Modern" fonts and Latin digits in math mode inside \mathtt everywhere.
4.4 Paragraph Switching Commands

\texttt{\setLTRpar}

Makes the direction of the paragraph left to right. The command does not change the current font.

\texttt{\setRTLpar}

Makes the direction of the paragraph right to left. The command does not change the current font.

4.5 Paragraph Switching Environments

\texttt{\begin{LTRpar} (environment contents) \end{LTRpar}}

Makes the direction of the paragraph left to right. The environment does not change the current font.

\texttt{\begin{RTLpar} (environment contents) \end{RTLpar}}

Makes the direction of the paragraph right to left. The environment does not change the current font.

\texttt{\begin{latinpar} (environment contents) \end{latinpar}}

Makes the direction of the paragraph left to right. The environment changes the current font to Latin font.

\texttt{\begin{parsipar} (environment contents) \end{parsipar}}

Makes the direction of the paragraph right to left. The environment changes the current font to Parsi font.

4.6 Typesetting Short left to right and right to left Texts

\texttt{\textLRE{(text)}}

Typesets short left to right texts in right to left paragraphs. The command does not change the current font.
\textRLE\{(text)\}
Typesets short right to left texts in left to right paragraphs. The command does not change the current font.

\textLatin\{(text)\}
Typesets short left to right texts in right to left paragraphs. The command changes the current font to Latin font.

\textParsi\{(text)\}
Typesets short right to left texts in left to right paragraphs. The command changes the current font to Parsi font.

Note that when unicode bidi options of the package has any of the global or local values, then you rarely need to use any of the commands in subsection 4.6.

4.7 Footnote Commands

\footnote\{(num)\}\{(text)\}
Typesets right to left footnote in right to left mode and left to right footnote in left to right mode.

\thanks\{(text)\}
Behaves like \footnote but only should be used inside \title and \author arguments.

\footnotetext\{(num)\}\{(text)\}
Used in conjunction with \footnotemark, behaves like \footnote.

\LTRfootnote\{(num)\}\{(text)\}
Always typesets left to right footnote independent on the current mode.

\LTRthanks\{(text)\}
Behaves like \LTRfootnote but only should be used inside \title and \author arguments.

\LTRfootnotetext\{(num)\}\{(text)\}
Used in conjunction with \footnotemark, behaves like \LTRfootnote.

\RTLfootnote\{(num)\}\{(text)\}
Always typesets right to left footnote independent on the current mode.

\RTLthanks\{(text)\}
Behaves like \RTLfootnote but only should be used inside \title and \author arguments.

\RTLfootnotetext\{(num)\}\{(text)\}
Used in conjunction with \footnotemark, behaves like \RTLfootnote.
4.7.1 Footnote Rule Commands

The behaviour of the footnote rule can be controlled.

\autofootnoterule

Footnote rule is right or left aligned based on the direction of the first footnote following the rule (i.e. put in the current page).

\rightfootnoterule

Footnote rule is always right aligned.

\leftfootnoterule

Footnote rule is always left aligned.

\textwidthfootnoterule

Full-width footnote rule.

\SplitFootnoteRule

Puts a full-width rule above the split-off part of a split footnote.

\debugfootnotedirection

Writes the direction of the first footnote on each page, to the terminal and the log file.

5 License of the Package

5.1 The GNU General Public License, Version 2

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