can create separate files for the front an back side of the sheet.

`foldmark`*, `nofoldmark` These options specifiy whether or not a fold mark is to be printed.

`combine`*, `nocombine` These options specify whether the (small) pages should be output combined on a (large) target page (`combine`) or as individual pages (`nocombine`).

At the same time, the determine behaviour in case the text does not fit on six (small) pages. By default (`combine`), an error is raised—and the surplus pages will be gobbled. Otherwise (`nocombine`), just a warning will be issued; shortening the text appropriately is left to the user.

Other options are passed to the article class.

Changes over version 0.3

The present release of the leaflet class differs basically from its predecessor, version 0.3, which had been developed originally by Jürgen Schlegelmilch.

The main change is, that no more post-processing is required to arrange the pages on the sheet. Furthermore, the overall layout has been changed slightly to suit the small page size better. In general, documents that were written for version 0.3 will exhibit different line and page breaks when typeset using the new version of this document class.

References

[1] L. LAMPORT: LaTeX. A Document Preparation System. *User's Guide And Reference Manual.* Second Edition. 1994.

[2] M. SCHRÖDER: The everyshi package. 2001. CTAN: `macros/latex/contrib/ms/everyshi.dtx`

GNU Privacy Guard: A CompSoc guide to daily use of strong encryption

Mac Edition

Martin Dehnel
James Fielder
(Durham University)

May 2012

What is GPG?

GPG, or GNU Privacy Guard is a free way to

Requirements

Using the leaflet class requires that the final document is created in PostScript or PDF format, using

- TEX and *dvips*, or
- pdfTEX, or
- VTEX in PS or PDF mode.

(Some other drivers supported by standard LATEX work as well.)

The non-standard macro package everyshi [2] is used by the leaflet class.

Features

Basically the leaflet class provides the same features as the standard article class. There are, however, a number of differences and restrictions, as well as some additional facilities and peculiarities:

- The sectioning level `\part` is not available. The other sectioning levels are not numbered by default.
- References to the page where floating objects are located may come out wrong (this includes `\pageref` as well as `\listof...` commends).
- Section headers are typeset in a smaller font size than in the standard classes.
- You may use list-like environments just as in the standard classes. The left margins have been adjusted to work well with the `a4paper` and `letterpaper` class options. With other target page sizes, you'll have to adjust them.

  Here's a small demo:

  Uncle Meat First entry in a description environment.

  King Kong Second entry.

  – First entry in an itemize environment.

    1. First entry in an enumerate environment.
    2. Second entry.
       (a) First entry in an enumerate environment.
           i. First entry in an enumerate environment.
           ii. Second entry.
       (b) Second entry.
           * First entry in an itemize environment.
           * Second entry.
       (c) Another entry.
    3. Another entry.

  – Second entry.

  – Another entry.

  Frunobulax Another entry.

- Marginal notes are pointless on the given page size and are disabled.
- Two-column typesetting is not supported for the same reason.
- By default, there are no page headers, page footers or page numbers, nor is there any space reserved for these.

  However, you can restore them, if you like. To do so, use `\pagestyle` as with the standard classes, and `\setlength` to adjust the corresponding parameters (like `\headheight`). At last, you have to call the new macro

  `\setmargins{top}{bottom}{left}{right}`.
- Paragraphs are separated by vertical space; the first line of a paragraph is not indented by default.
- By default, all paragraphs are typeset as if you had specified `\sloppy` in the document preamble.
- A small folding mark is created between the second and the third page.
- The macro `\CutLine` draws a vertical dotted line with scissor symbols between the page indicated by its argument and the preceding one. The starred version omits the scissors symbols.
- In case the text does not fit on six pages, a warning (or error, depending on some class option, see below) will be issued.
- To add some background picture to individual pages, you can use `\AddToBackground` commands. Its first argument specifies the page, the second one the picture commands. The starred version puts the picture on the combined pages.

Customization

The typeface to be used for the section headings is given by the macro `\sectfont`, and the typeface to be used for the labels of the `description` environment is given by `\descfont`. Both macros default to `\bfseries` and can be changed using `\renewcommand*`.

The horizontal and vertical and margins of the (small) pages default to 8 mm and 11 mm, respectively, and can be changed using `\setmargins`, as explained above. This may be useful, if the printing engine exhibits larger unprintable margins.

The macros `\foldmarkrule` and `\foldmarklength` determine the stroke width and the length of the fold mark, which is printed between the second and the third page. They default to 0.4 pt and 2 mm, respectively, and can be changed using `\renewcommand*` (*not* `\setlength`!). See also the class options `foldmark` and `nofoldmark`.

Class options

Default options are marked with an asterisk:

`tumble`*, `notumble` By default, the contents of the back side of the final sheet is printed upside down. The option `notumble` suppresses that. Doing so may be necessary to suit the behavior of certain printing engines. Specifying [notumble] may also be useful during the writing of a document, to enable proof-reading on the screen.

`frontside`, `backside`, `bothsides`* These options control whether only the front page, the back page or both pages of the final sheet are to be be created. Thus, you