IBM

Enterprise Content Management

IBM Information and Analytics Group

PDF Indexing

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Data Streams

- **The main four data streams**
  - **PDF** – Portable Document Format
  - **AFP** – Advanced Function Presentation
  - **XML** – eXtensible Markup Language
  - **Line Data**
    - Text
    - ASCII
    - EBCDIC
    - SCS

Agenda

- **A little bit about PDF's**
- **Six methods to load PDF's in CMOD**
  1. Generic Index – individual PDF's
  2. Generic Index – one big file with offsets
  3. GXIFF Indexer – loading using XML index file
  4. PDF Indexer – using PDF Document properties
  5. PDF Indexer – indexing "X-Y" coordinates
  6. PDF Indexer – using Page-Piece dictionary (PPD's)

- **Demo - PDF loading example**

What is PDF?

- **Portable Document Format (PDF) created by Adobe Systems, Inc.**
  - A file format used to represent documents in a manner independent of application software, hardware and operating systems. Each PDF file encapsulates a complete description of a fixed-layout flat document, including the text, fonts, graphics, and other information needed to display it.
  - In 1991, Adobe co-founder John Warnock outlined a system called "Camelot" that evolved into PDF.

PDF Versions

- 1993 – PDF 1.0 / Acrobat 1.0
- 1994 – PDF 1.1 / Acrobat 2.0
- 1996 – PDF 1.2 / Acrobat 3.0
- 2000 – PDF 1.3 / Acrobat 4.0
- 2001 – PDF 1.4 / Acrobat 5.0
- 2003 – PDF 1.5 / Acrobat 6.0
- 2005 – PDF 1.6 / Acrobat 7.0
- 2006 – PDF 1.7 / Acrobat 8.0
- 2006 – PDF 1.7 / Acrobat 8.2
- 2008* – PDF 1.7, Adobe Extension Level 3 / Acrobat 9.0
- 2009 – PDF 1.7, Adobe Extension Level 5 / Acrobat 9.1
- PDF.next 2.0 coming!

* - ISO standard ISO 32000-1:2008

PDF Variations

- **PDF/X - PDF for Exchange**
  - The purpose of PDF/X is to facilitate graphics exchange, and it therefore has a series of printing related requirements which do not apply to standard PDF files
- **PDF/E - PDF for Engineering**
  - For the creation of documents used in geospatial, construction and manufacturing workflows
- **PDF/VT - PDF for exchange of variable data and transactional (VT) printing**
  - it is the first variable-data printing (VDP) format which ensures modern International Color Consortium-based (ICC) color management through the use of ICC Output Intents
- **PDF/UA - PDF for Universal Access**
  - Conformance with PDF/UA provides accessibility for people with disabilities who use assistive technology such as screen readers, screen magnifiers, joysticks and other technologies to navigate and read electronic content.
  - PDF/UA is not a separate file-format but simply a way to use PDF
- **PDF/A - PDF for Archive**
  - PDF/A differs from PDF by omitting features ill-suited to long-term archiving, such as font linking

PDF Non Optimized – Optimized

- **There are two layouts to the PDF files**
  - **Non-linear** (not "optimized")
    - Non-linear PDF files consume less disk space than their linear counterparts, though they are slower to access because portions of the data required to assemble pages of the document are scattered throughout the PDF file
  - **Linear ("optimized")**
    - Linear PDF files (also called "optimized" or "web optimized" PDF files) are constructed in a manner that enables them to be read in a Web browser plugin without waiting for the entire file to download, since they are written to disk in a linear (as in page order) fashion.

PDF Structure

- **A PDF file consists primarily of objects, of which there are eight types:**
  - Boolean values, representing true or false
  - Numbers
  - Strings
  - Names
  - Arrays, ordered collections of objects
  - **Dictionaries**, collections of objects indexed by Names
  - Streams, usually containing large amounts of data
  - The null object

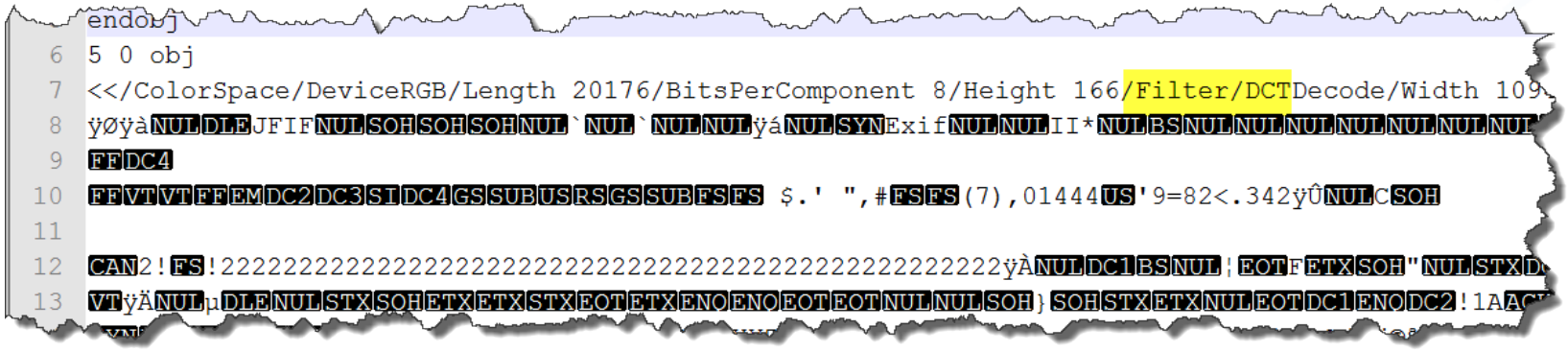
Compression(s) inside PDF's

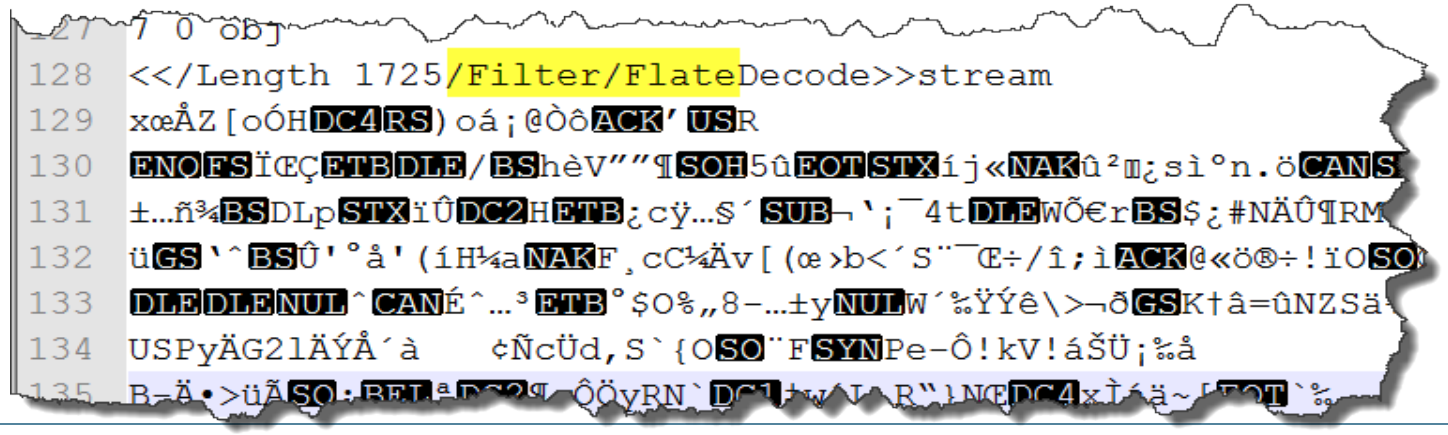
- **The "/Filter" keyword inside a pdf file is a indicator of the compression method used. Some of them are:**
  - Flate – used for compressing text as well as images
  - DCT - discrete cosine transform
  - CCITT G3/G4 – used for monochrome images
  - JPEG – a lossy algorithm that is used for images
  - JPEG2000 – a more modern alternative to JPEG, which is also used for compressing images
  - JBIG2 – an alternative to CCITT compression for monochrome images
  - LZW – used for compressing text as well as images but getting replaced by Flate
  - RLE – used for monochrome images
  - ZIP – used for grayscale or color images

PDF Compression algorithm's

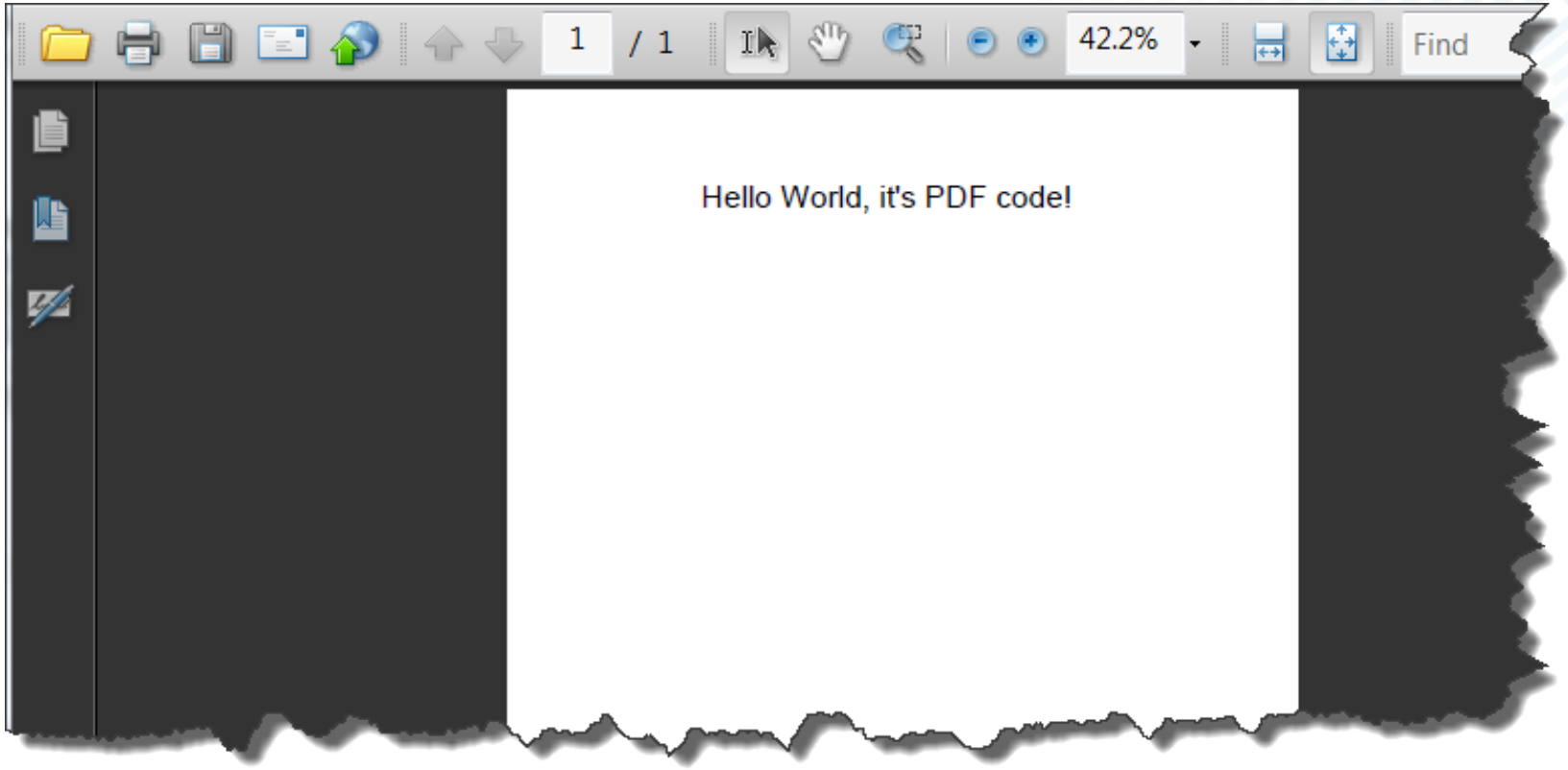
Edit of PDF showing different compression methods in one PDF

- Name following **/FILTER** is compression method





Hello World – PDF Sample output



PDF code example

Heading

```
%PDF-1.4
1 0 obj
<< /Type /Catalog
/Outlines 2 0 R
/Pages 3 0 R
>>
endobj
```

Body

```
2 0 obj
<< /Type /Outlines
/Count 0
>>
endobj
3 0 obj
<< /Type /Pages
/Kids [4 0 R]
/Count 1
>>
Endobj
4 0 obj
<< /Type /Page
/Parent 3 0 R
/MediaBox [0 0 612 792]
/Contents 5 0 R
/Resources << /ProcSet 6 0 R
/Font << /F1 7 0 R >>
```

Body cont..

```
/PieceInfo
<</IBM-ODIndexes <</Private
<</Cname(Bud)
/BankNumber(0001)
/AcctNumber(123456)
/StmtDate(20120507)
>>
/LastModified(D:20130920000000Z)
endobj
5 0 obj
<< /Length 73 >>
stream
BT
/F1 24 Tf
100 100 Td
(Hello World it's PDF Code!) Tj
ET
endstream
Endobj
6 0 obj
[/PDF /Text]
endobj
7 0 obj
<< /Type /Font
/Subtype /Type1
/Name /F1
/BaseFont /Helvetica
/Encoding /MacRomanEncoding
>>
endobj
```

XREF

```
xref
0 8
0000000000 65535 f
0000000009 00000 n
0000000074 00000 n
0000000120 00000 n
0000000179 00000 n
0000000364 00000 n
0000000466 00000 n
0000000496 00000 n
```

Trailer

```
trailer
<< /Size 8
/Root 1 0 R
>>
startxref
625
%%EOF
```

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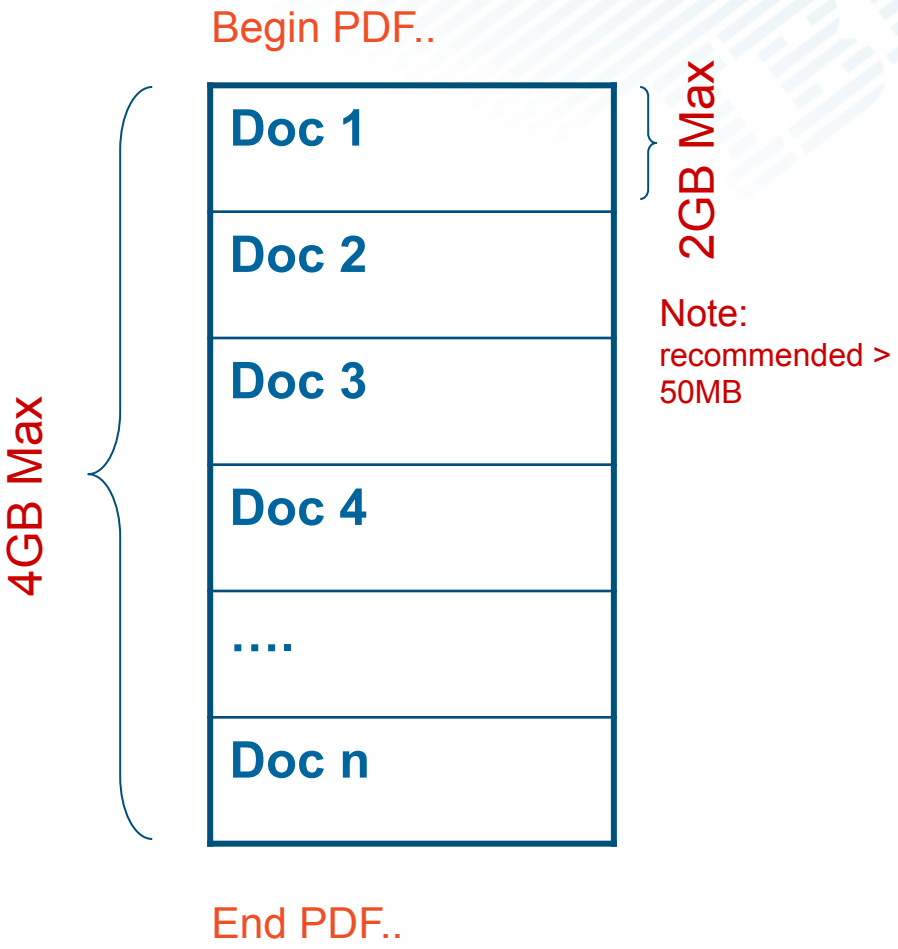
Six ways to load PDF's into CMOD

PDF File Size Limit(s)

- **Input file size is 4GB (Adobe limit).**
  - One PDF file
- **NO limit on .out file size**
- **Max 2GB on one doc/segment**
- **Recommended no object larger than 50MB…**
- ***CMOD warnings on load***
- ***Need Memory to work on file!***



1. Generic Indexing – individual files

- **User or application supplies the indexes**
- **Must create XML "like" index file with indexes**
- **Must point to location of each file for loading**
- **IND file "like" XML, easy layout**
- **Very fast loading**
  - Does not look into files, just loads
  - Indexes already supplied
- **No PDF resource gathering because it never looks into files**

Generic Index - .IND file sample

- Loading two files -

```
COMMENT:
COMMENT: Generic Indexer Example 1
COMMENT: Different input file for each document
COMMENT:
COMMENT: Specify code page of the index data
CODEPAGE:819
COMMENT: Document #1
COMMENT: Index field #1
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:rdate
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:07/13/99
COMMENT: Index field #2
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:studentID
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:0012345678
COMMENT: document data starts at beginning of file
GROUP_OFFSET:0
COMMENT: document data goes to end of file
GROUP_LENGTH:0
GROUP_FILENAME:/arstmp/statement1.out
COMMENT: Document #2
COMMENT: Index field #1
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:rdate
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:08/13/99
COMMENT: Index field #2
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:studentID
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:0012345678
GROUP_OFFSET:0
GROUP_LENGTH:0
GROUP_FILENAME:/arstmp/statement2.out
```

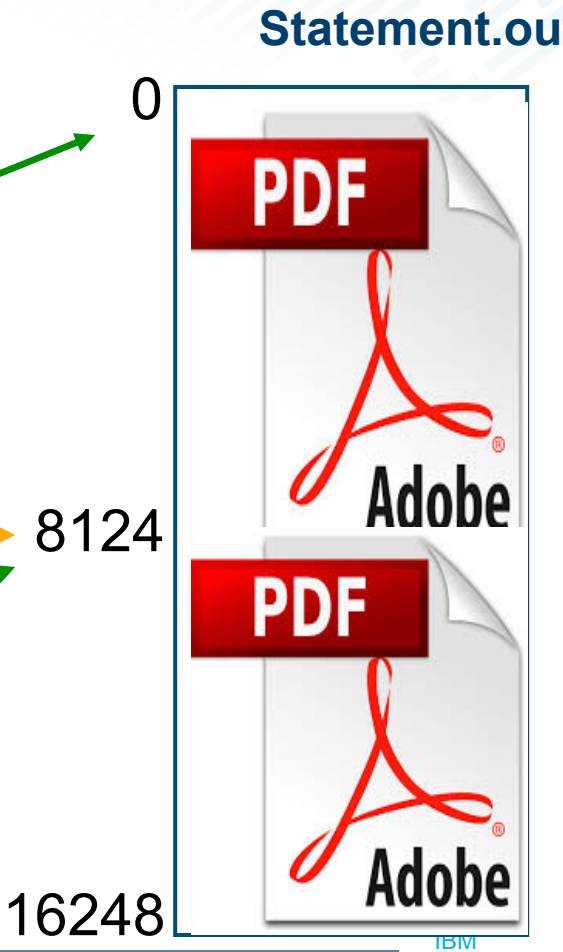
2. Generic Indexing – using offsets

- **User or application supplies the indexes, offsets, lengths Must create .IND file with indexes**
- **Input is individual PDF docs that are concatenated together**
- **Must point to location (offset – length) of each document in the file**
- **IND file "like" XML, easy layout**
- **Very fast loading**
  - Does not look into files, just loads
  - Indexes already supplied
  - Offsets and Lengths supplied
- **No PDF resource gathering because it never looks into files**

Generic Index - .IND file sample

- Two docs in one file -

```
COMMENT:
COMMENT: Generic Indexer Example 1
COMMENT: One file with many docs inside
COMMENT:
COMMENT: Specify code page of the index data
CODEPAGE:819
COMMENT: Document #1
COMMENT: Index field #1
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:rdate
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:07/13/99
COMMENT: Index field #2
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:studentID
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:0012345678
COMMENT: document data starts at beginning of file
GROUP_OFFSET:0
COMMENT: document length 8124 bytes
GROUP_LENGTH:8124
GROUP_FILENAME:/arstmp/statement.out
COMMENT: Document #2
COMMENT: Index field #1
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:rdate
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:08/13/99
COMMENT: Index field #2
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:studentID
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:0012345678
GROUP_OFFSET:8124
GROUP_LENGTH:8124
```



3. GXIFF - Generic XML Index File Format

- **User or application supplies the indexes, offsets, lengths Must create real XML file with indexes**
- **Input is individual PDF docs or one PDF concatenated together**
- **Must point to location (offset – length) of each document in the file**
- **Real XML file like IND, easy layout**
- **Very fast loading**
  - Does not look into files, just loads
  - Indexes already supplied
  - Offsets and Lengths supplied
- **No PDF resource gathering because it never looks into files**

Load any data type

- **Generic XML Index File Format**
  - Store any datatype into OnDemand
  - Same functionality as the GIFF (Generic Indexer File Format)

```
...
<oddoc>
   <oddataref file="image1.jpg" offset="0"
length="0">
   <odindex field="account" value="0452-6690"/>
   <odindex field="title" value="Customer letter"/>
   <odindex field="date" value="10/15/2014"/>
</oddoc>
<oddoc>
   <oddataref file="image2.jpg" offset="0"
length="0">
   <odindex field="account" value="0452-6690"/>
   <odindex field="title" value="Customer letter"/>
   <odindex field="date" value="10/15/2014"/>
</oddoc>
...
```

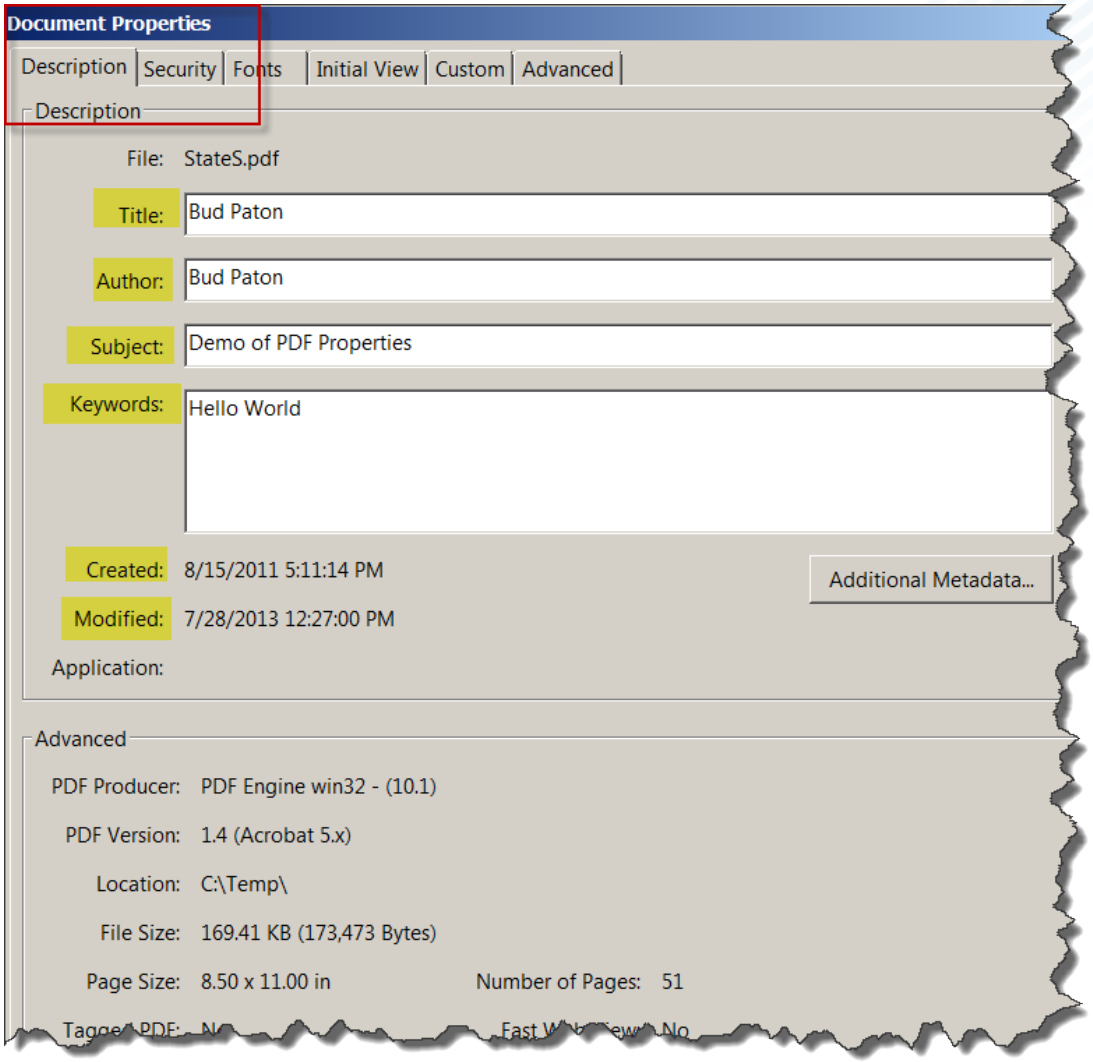
4. PDF Indexing – Using PDF Metadata

- User or application must place metadata (indexes) in PDF
- Metadata is only collected ONCE from PDF Properties
- Can gather PDF resources (fonts, images, forms)
- Very easy to set up in CMOD
- Good for one PDF file, no segmentation
- Mutually exclusive with other indexing
- Indexer looks into PDF, but only for metadata and resources
- Fast

PDF Indexing Metadata

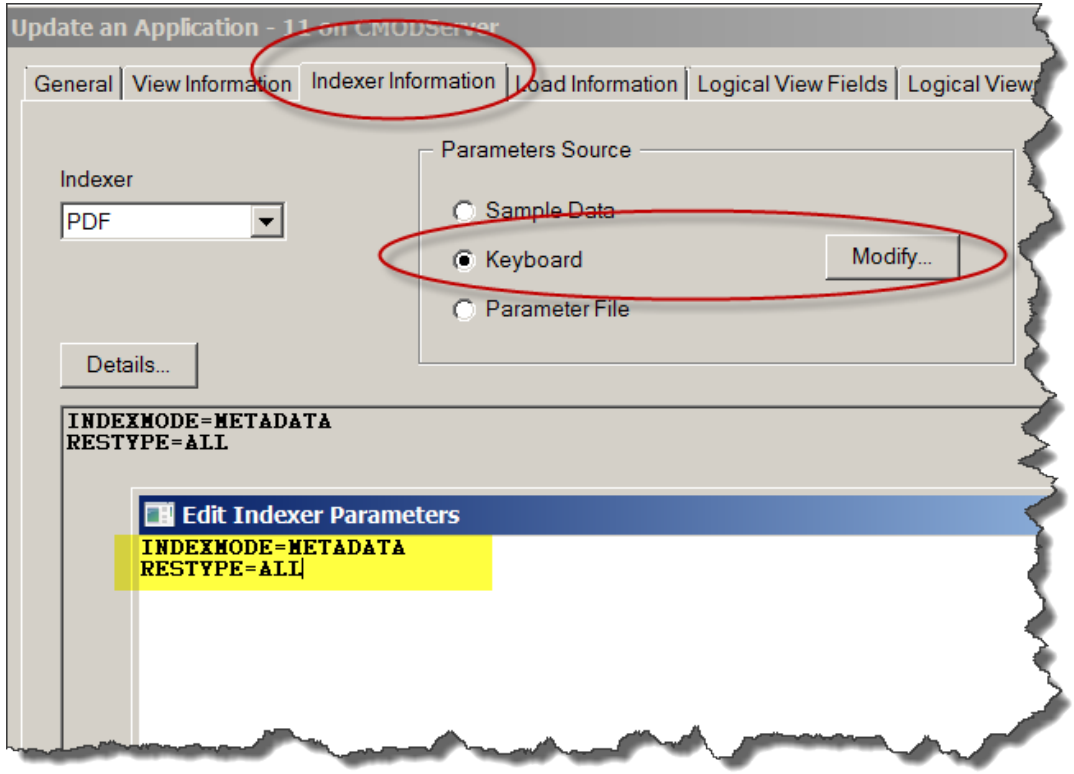
- When INDEXMODE=METADATA
- The IBM CMOD PDF Indexer for Multiplatforms extracts fields from the document Information Dictionary that corresponds to the following metadata keywords, if they exist, and places their values into the .ind file:
  - Title
  - Author
  - Subject
  - Keywords
  - Creator
  - Producer
  - CreationDate
  - ModDate
  - Trapped

PDF Metadata – Document Properies



PDF Metadata application setup

- Create new application group with fields matching metadata
- Create new application with INDEXMODE = METADATA



PDF Metadata .IND file created

states.pdf.ind - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

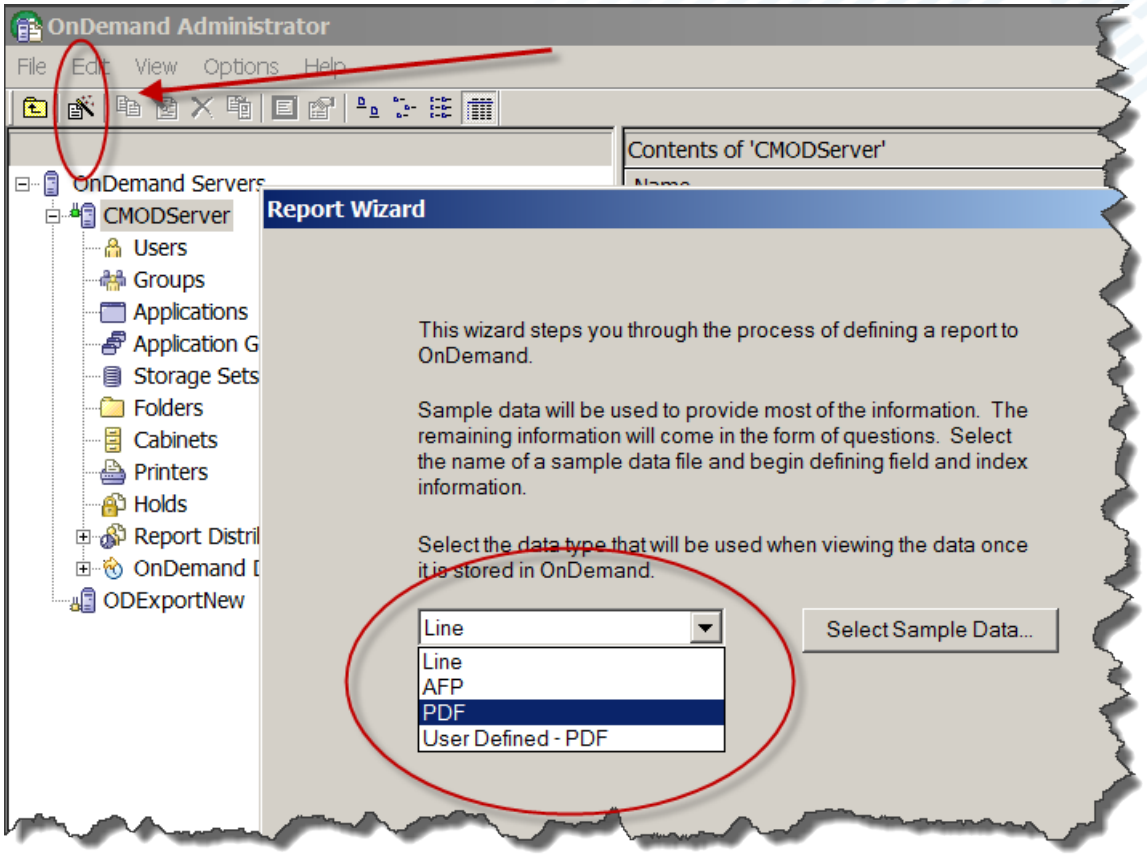
```
COMMENT:
COMMENT: OnDemand Generic Index File Format
COMMENT:
COMMENT:
COMMENT:Code Page of the Index Data
CODEPAGE:1208
COMMENT:Index Field(s)
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:Title
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:Bud Paton
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:Author
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:Bud Paton
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:Subject
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:Demo of PDF Properties
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:Keywords
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:Hello World
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:Producer
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:PDF Engine win32 - (10.1)
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:CreationDate
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:20110815171114
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:CreationDateTZ
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:20110816001114
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:ModDate
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:20130728122700
GROUP_FIELD_NAME:ModDateTZ
GROUP_FIELD_VALUE:20130728162700
COMMENT:Index Offsets and Length
GROUP_OFFSET:0
GROUP_LENGTH:95208
GROUP_PAGES:51
GROUP_FILENAME:.\states.pdf.out
COMMENT:
COMMENT:
COMMENT:
COMMENT:End Generic Indexing File
```

5. PDF Indexer – using X,Y Locations

- Must create indexing parms in CMOD for X,Y positions of indexes, triggers inside the PDF
- Will segment the file into individual docs
- Can use Graphical Wizard or ARSPDUMP for X,Y positions
- Will gather PDF resources (fonts, images, forms)

Using the Graphic Wizard for PDF Indexer?

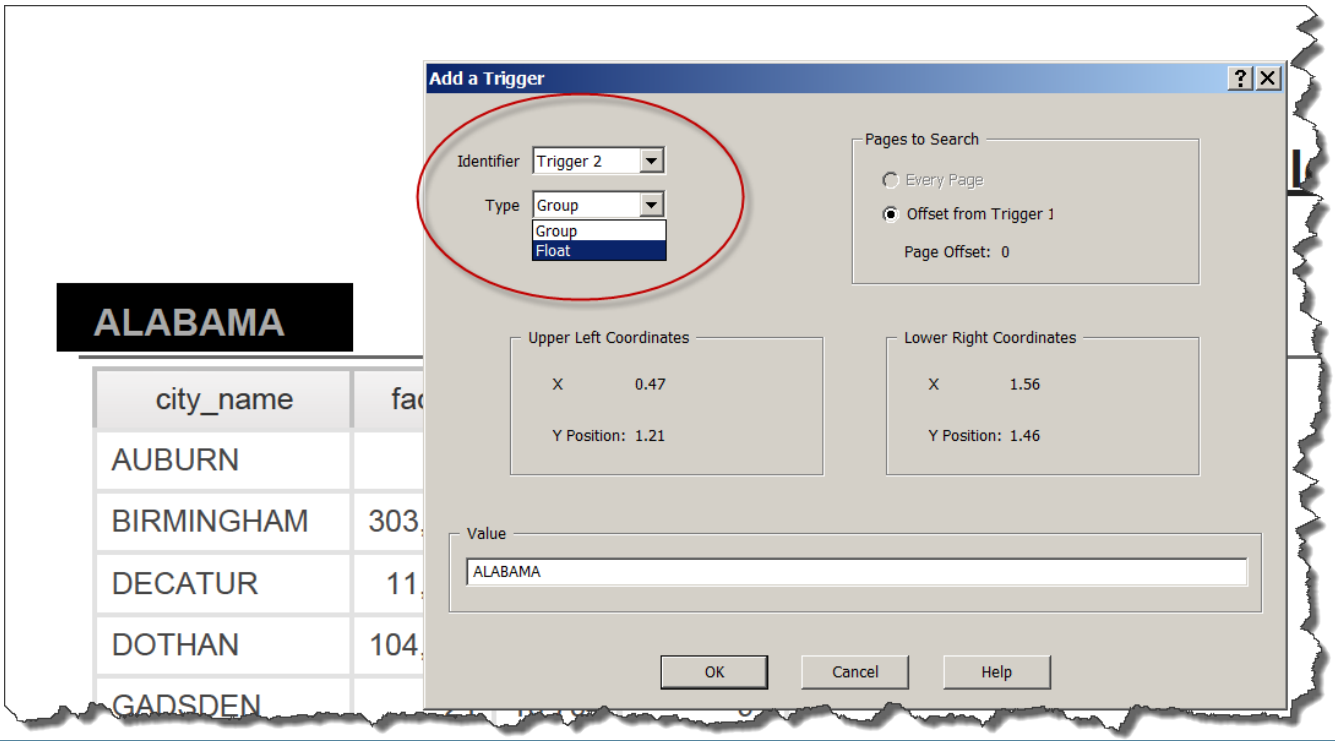
- A utility used to create indexing parameters for the PDF Indexer
- Triggers and fields are identified by actual physical position of words on a page
- The Graphical Wizard parses each word on a page to provide x,y coordinates
- Those coordinates identify the trigger and field locations on a page



NOTE: Must have PDF Indexer license

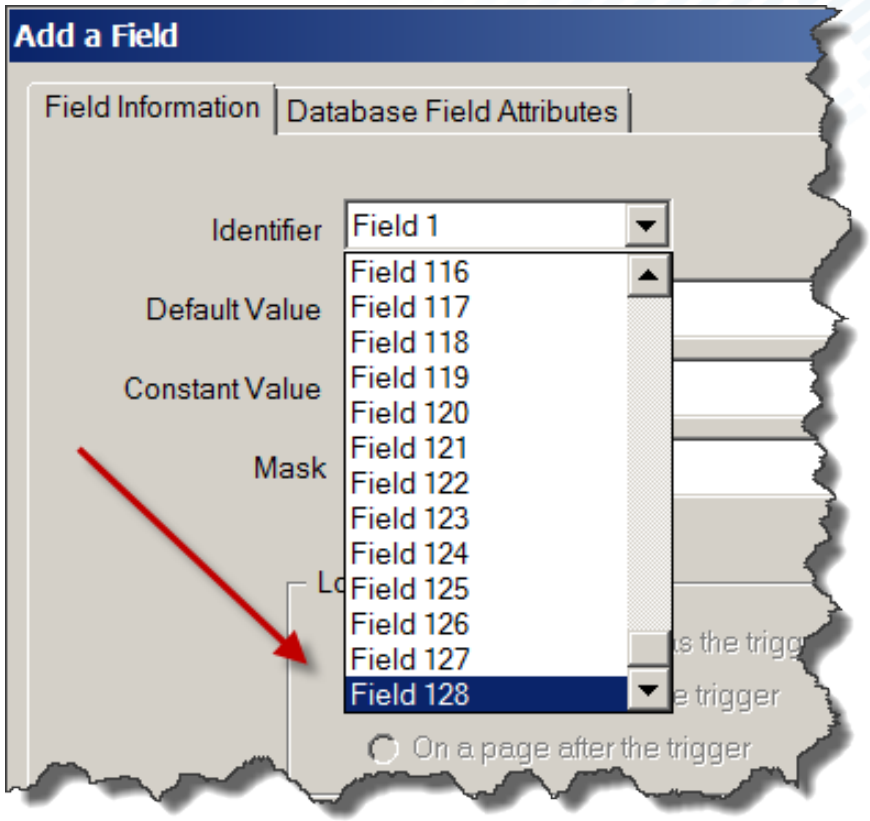
Graphical Wizard Continued

- First Trigger must be a Group Trigger
- Floating Triggers now supported with CMOD V9
- Up to 16 total Group or Floating Triggers



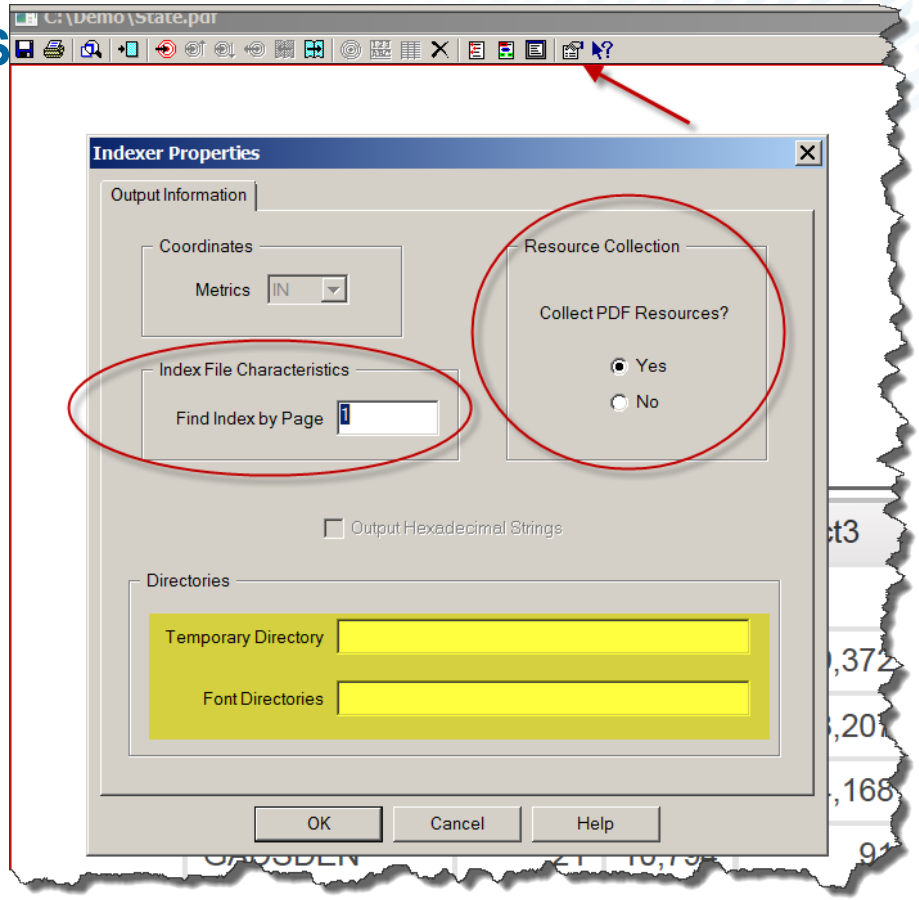
Graphical Wizard Continued

- **Now up to 128 Fields**



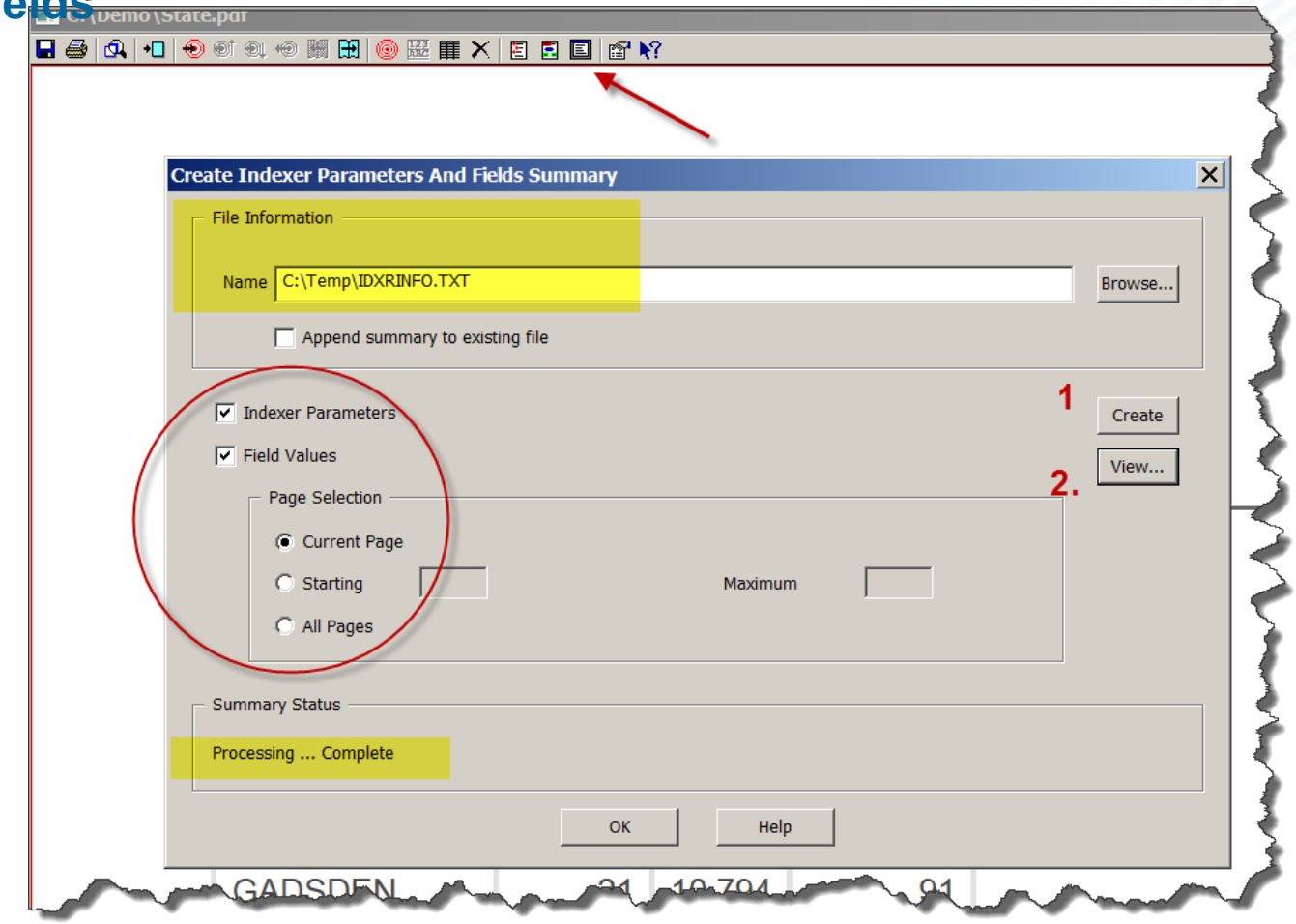
Graphical Wizard Index Properties

- Set Resource Collection to YES (default)
- Find by Page “1” (default)
- Temp Dir. Very important for performance!
- Font Dir. for external called fonts



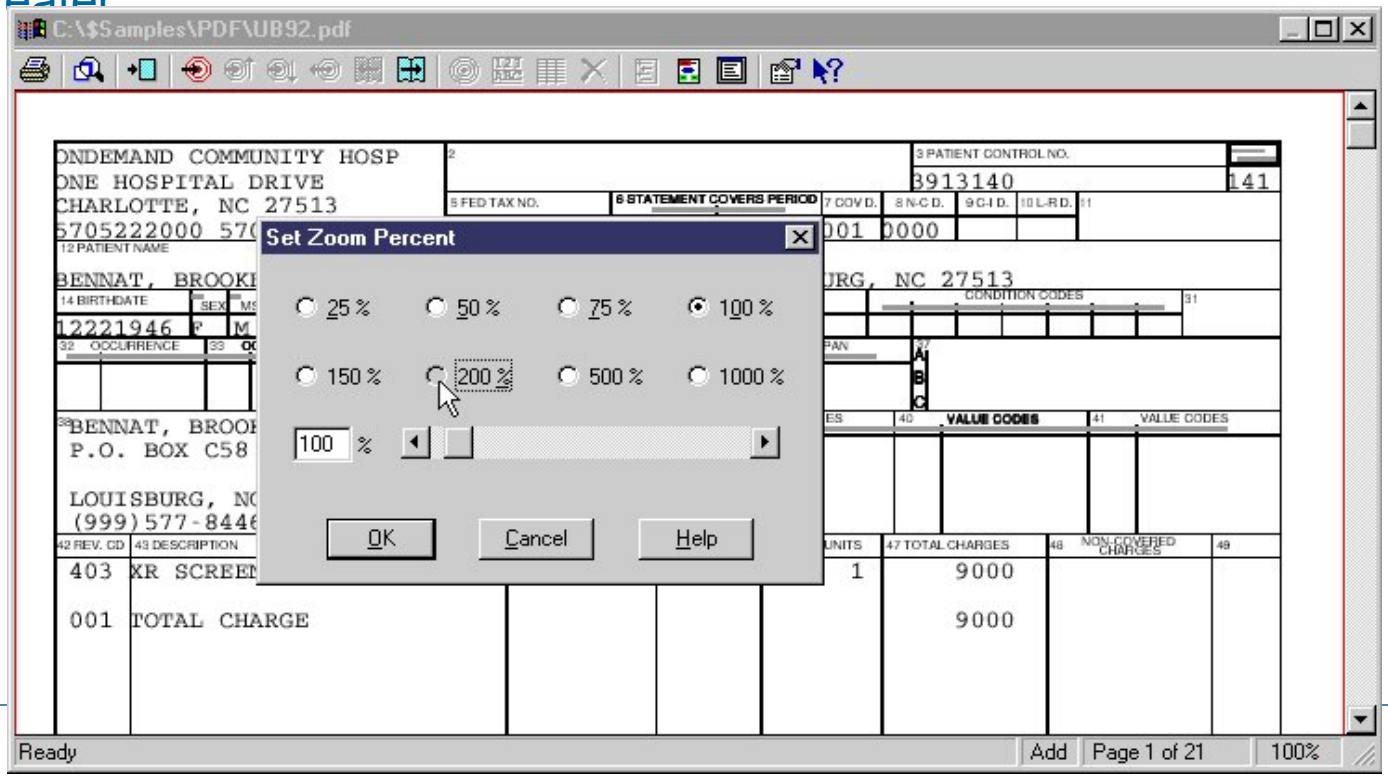
Graphical Wizard Indexer Reports

- Use this utility to quickly “see” your indexing parms and X,Y positions of all fields



Graphical Wizard Markup

- **Markup is similar to spooled files except that the locations of triggers and fields are determined by physical location on the page (x and y coordinates), not by row and column number**
  - Small text, lines, and boxes can be hard to markup, we suggest you zoom in when working with PDF files
  - Suggest creating PDF docs with fonts greater than a size of 6 point or greater



6. PDF Indexer – Using Page Piece Dictionary

- **New with CMOD V9**
- **User or application must insert indexes into the Page Piece Dictionary, using tools or API's.**
  - Page-Piece Dictionary must be named: **IBM-ODIndexes**
- **PDF Indexer will find the PPD and collect indexes**
- **Will segment the file into individual docs**
- **Will gather PDF resources (fonts, images, forms)**

Page Piece Dictionary (from PDF Reference)

- A *page-piece dictionary (PDF 1.3)* can be used to hold private application data.
- Starting with PDF 1.4, private data may also be associated with the PDF document itself, by means of the PieceInfo entry in the document catalog

TABLE 10.5 Entries in a page-piece dictionary

KEY	TYPE	VALUE
any application name or well-known data type	dictionary	An application data dictionary (see Table 10.6).

TABLE 10.6 Entries in an application data dictionary

KEY	TYPE	VALUE
LastModified	date	*(Required)* The date and time when the contents of the document, page or form were most recently modified by this application.
Private	(any)	*(Optional)* Any private data appropriate to the application, typically in the form of a dictionary.

PDF Page-Piece Dictionary example

- /PieceInfo <</IBM-ODIndexes <</Private is required.
- The first index has an index name of "Cname" and the value is "BUD".
- The LastModified date is required by the PDF architecture.

```
/PieceInfo <</IBM-ODIndexes <</Private
    <</Cname(BUD)
      /BankNumber(0000000001)
      /AcctNumber(18730845)
      /NoticeType(W)
      /StmtDate(20120507)
      /Branch(2 )
      >>
      /LastModified(D:20120619000000Z)
      >>
      >>
```

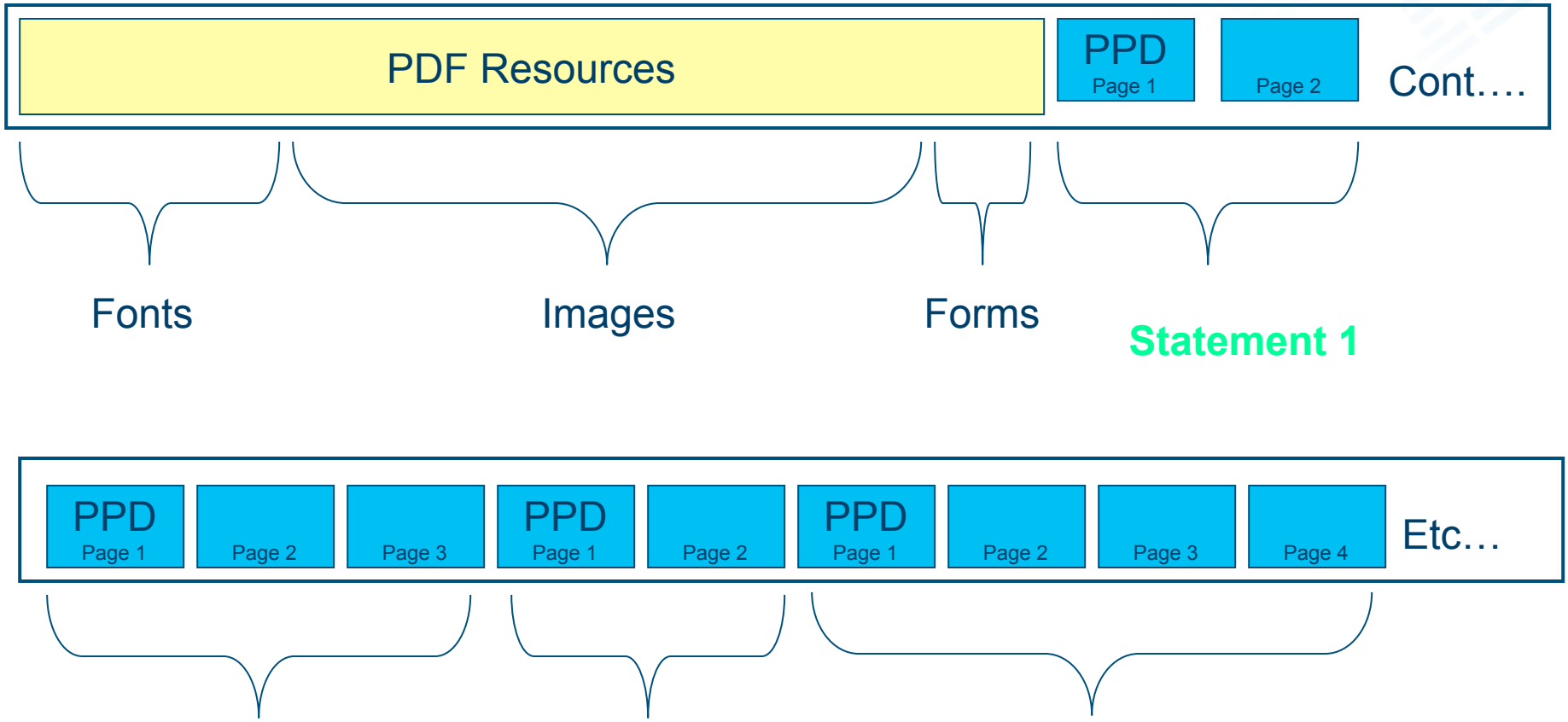
PDF Page-Piece Dictionary Setup

- **To place index values into the Page-Piece Dictionary use the following Adobe APIs:**
  - Use CosNewDict to create the Page-Piece dictionary.
  - Use CosNewString to create the PDF string object from the index value.
  - Use CosDictPutKeyString to put the name/value pair into the dictionary.
  - Use ASDateNew and ASDateGetTimeString to create the LastModified date.
  - Note: AFP sample program is available on request
- **Use the following indexing parameters to extract internal indexes. No other parameters are needed.**
  - **INDEXMODE=internal,xx (default indexes = 32)**
    - **If there are less than 32 indexes (most common) you only need: INDEXMODE=internal**

PDF Merged File

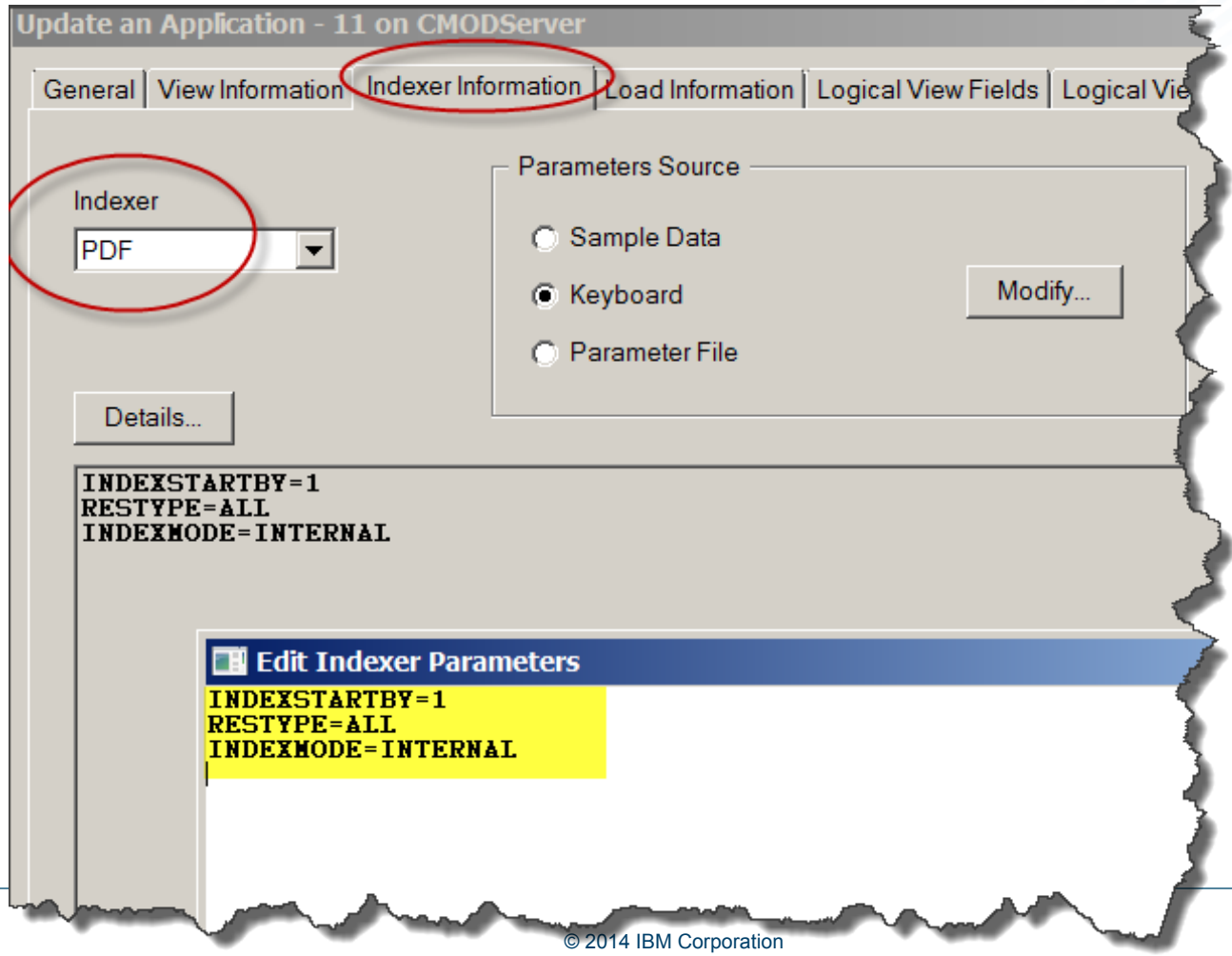
NOTE: *In reality, pages and resources are spread throughout the file*

Large merged PDF file



PDF Page-Piece Dictionary Application Setup

- Create new application group with fields that match PPD
- Create new application with INDEXMODE = INTERNAL



Command to create PPD's in PDF

- **This is used to create PPD's for testing a PDF with PPD's**
- **Must use the PDF X,Y indexing method to define indexes**
- **indexmode=add**
  - When indexmode=add, no output file is produced
  - The indexes are added to the input file, and a new input file with a 0 appended is created
  - Example would be sample.pdf becomes sample.pdf0 (with PPD's added)
  - An empty index file is created
  - Use arspdoci.exe
    - Command arspdoci parmdd=myparms.txt

NOTE: *This command IS NOT DOCUMENTED and is NOT SUPPORTED!*

Document Composition vendors that create PPD's

- GMC - Inspire (example)
- Assimilated Information Systems – DocFusion (example)
- ICON – DOPiX
- Crawford Technologies – (via transform)
- Ricoh (via transform)
- HP – Exstream (accepted - working on it)
- Pitney Bowes – DOC1 (working on it)
- Thunderhead – (in discussions)
- LaserNet – (working on it)

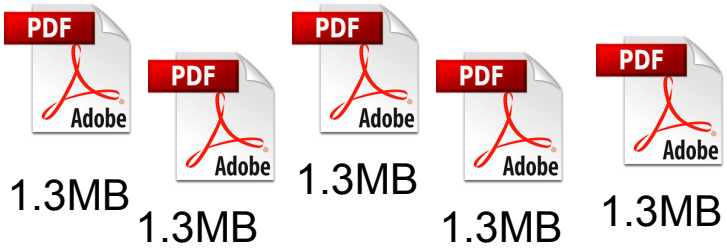
PPD Benefits

- **Storage**
  - instead of individual PDF's, now they can send one large PDF with multiple statements, and CMOD will break them up, remove the PDF resources (fonts, images, forms). See example on slide #9
- **Very fast indexing**
  - since CMOD has only to find PPD's it is very fast indexing
- **Different formats if indexes are similar**
  - you can have different documents inside one PDF and CMOD will still index and ingest them.
- **Easy CMOD administration**
  - CMOD applications only requires one statement - INDEXMODE=INTERNAL
- **PDF's can be dynamic vs. static**
  - because indexer is not looking at content only indexes
- **No more trial and error with XY positioning**

Seven PDF Load Methods Matrix

Method	One large file Many docs	Concatenated files	Gather Resources	User/Application Supplied Indexes	Speed
Generic Index Separate files	NO	NO	NO	YES	*****
Generic Index using offsets	NO	YES	NO	YES	****
GXIFF	NO	YES	NO	YES	*****
PDF Indexer Using Metadata	NO	NO	YES	YES	*****
PDF Indexer using X,Y positions	YES	NO	YES	NO	**
PDF Indexer using Page Piece Dictionary	YES	NO	YES	YES	*****

PDF One File vs. Many
CASE I



→ X 100 = 130MB

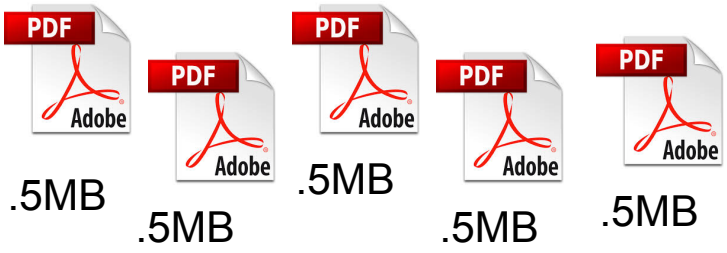
VS.

RESOURCES…doc1, doc2, doc3, doc4……doc100

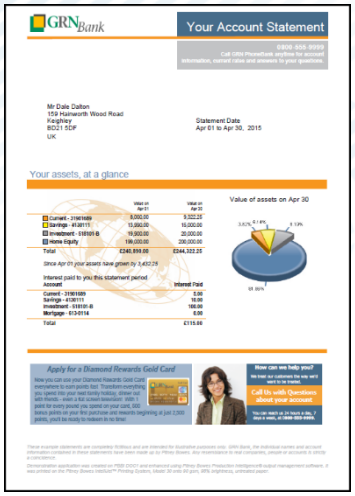
1.6MB before CMOD – 1MB in CMOD

Effective Compression rate 130:1

PDF One File vs. Many
CASE II



→ X 3840 = 2.1GB



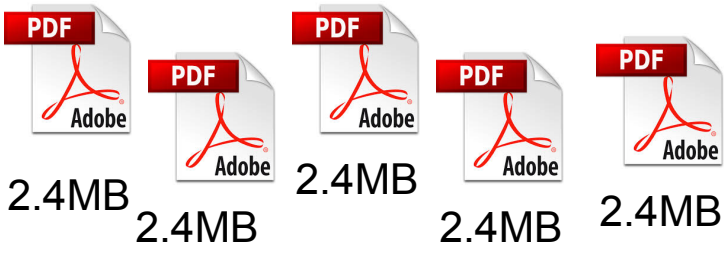
VS.

RESOURCES…doc1, doc2, doc3, doc4……doc100

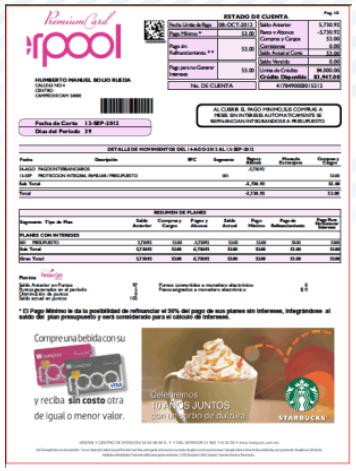
165MB before CMOD – 30MB in CMOD

Effective Compression rate 71:1

PDF One File vs. Many
Case III



→ X 4889 = 12.4GB



VS.

RESOURCES…doc1, doc2, doc3, doc4……doc4889

46MB before CMOD – 33MB in CMOD

Effective Compression rate 363:1

PDF Compression

- *When using PDF Indexer X,Y method*

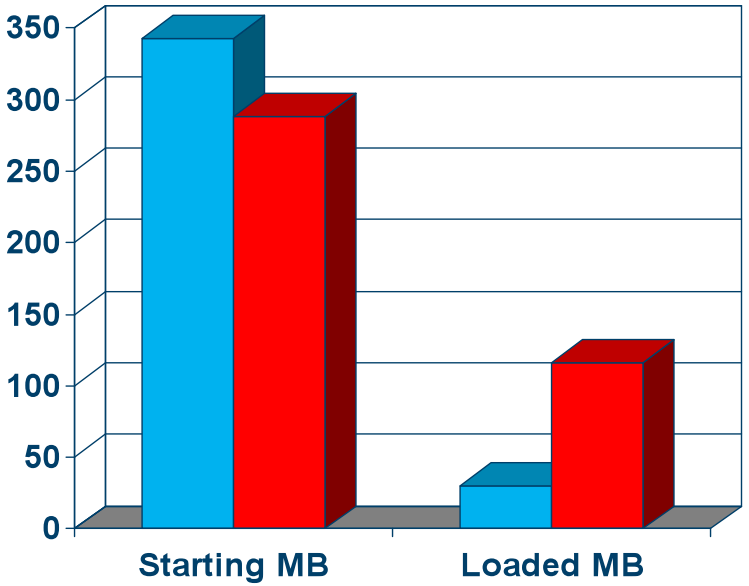
- **ADOBE PDF has 9 levels of compression 0-9**
  - 0 = no compression
  - 9= highest compression
- **Hard for PDF Indexer to work with compressed PDF**
- **Most applications turn on PDF compression as default**
  - TURN IT OFF
  - TURN IT OFF!
  - TURN IT OFF!!!!!

PDF Compression vs NO PDF Compression

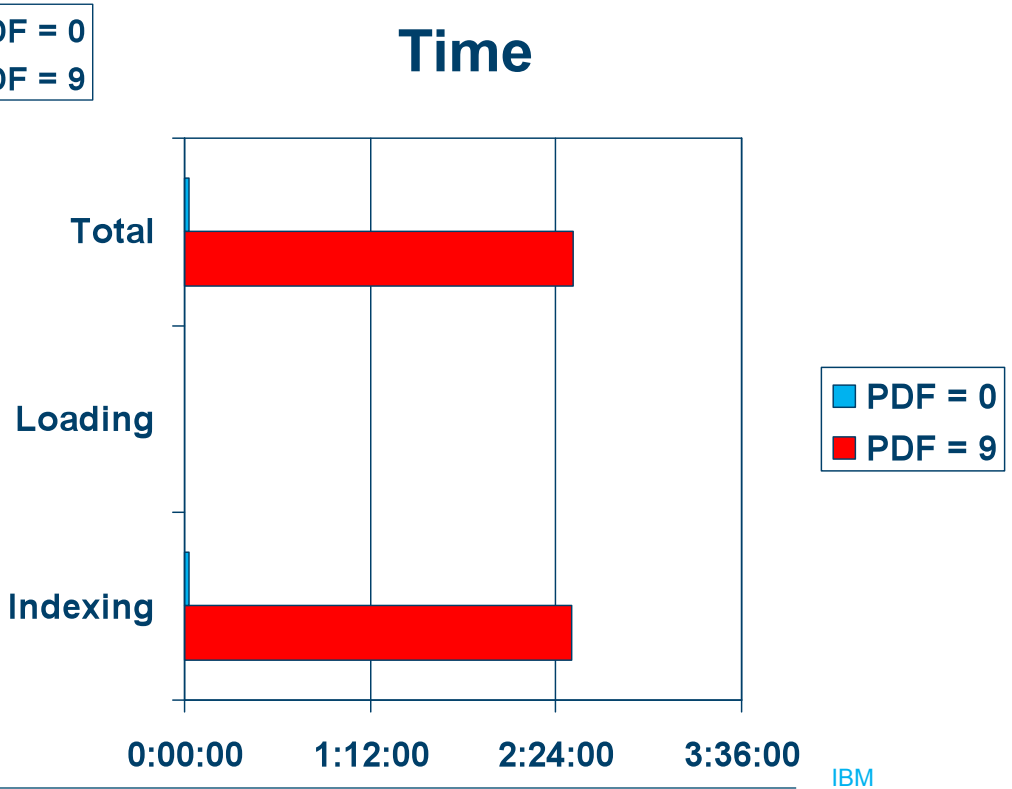
- **Example:**
  - 3000 PDF statements - 1 file
    - Compressed file (9) 288MB = 116MB within CMOD compression
    - Time to process = 02:10:30 (index), :20 sec to load, Total 02:10:50
    - Compression ratio 2:1
  - Non- Compressed file (0) 343 MB= 30 MB within CMOD compression
    - Time to load = 00:01:27 (index), :05 sec to load, Total 00:01:31
    - Compression ratio 17:1 *

* NOTE: with CMOD removing resources. Test were run on Windows PC

PDF Compression Comparison



File Sizes



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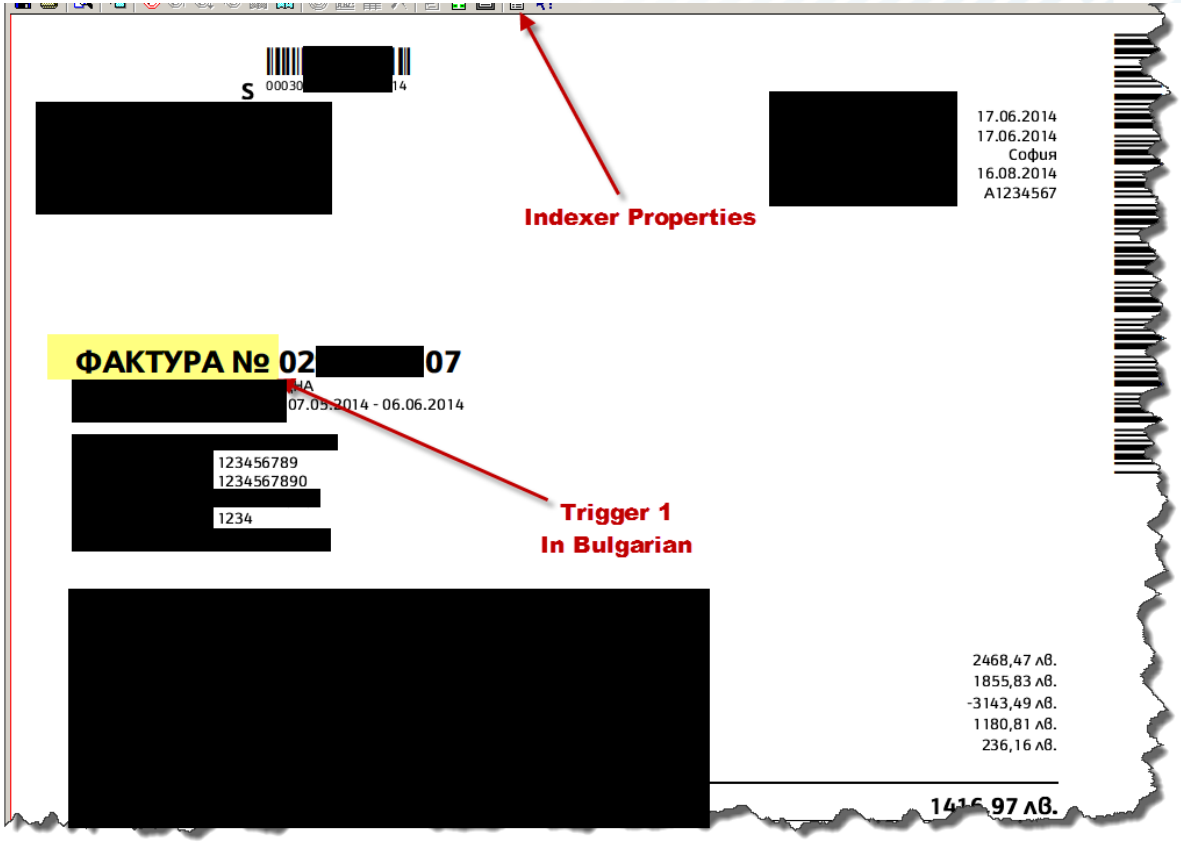
International Character Support

Working with International Languages – UTF-8

- **In this example – Bulgarian**
  - You need to tell the PDF Indexer to use (UTF-8) code page
  - Click on Indexer Properties icon on tool bar



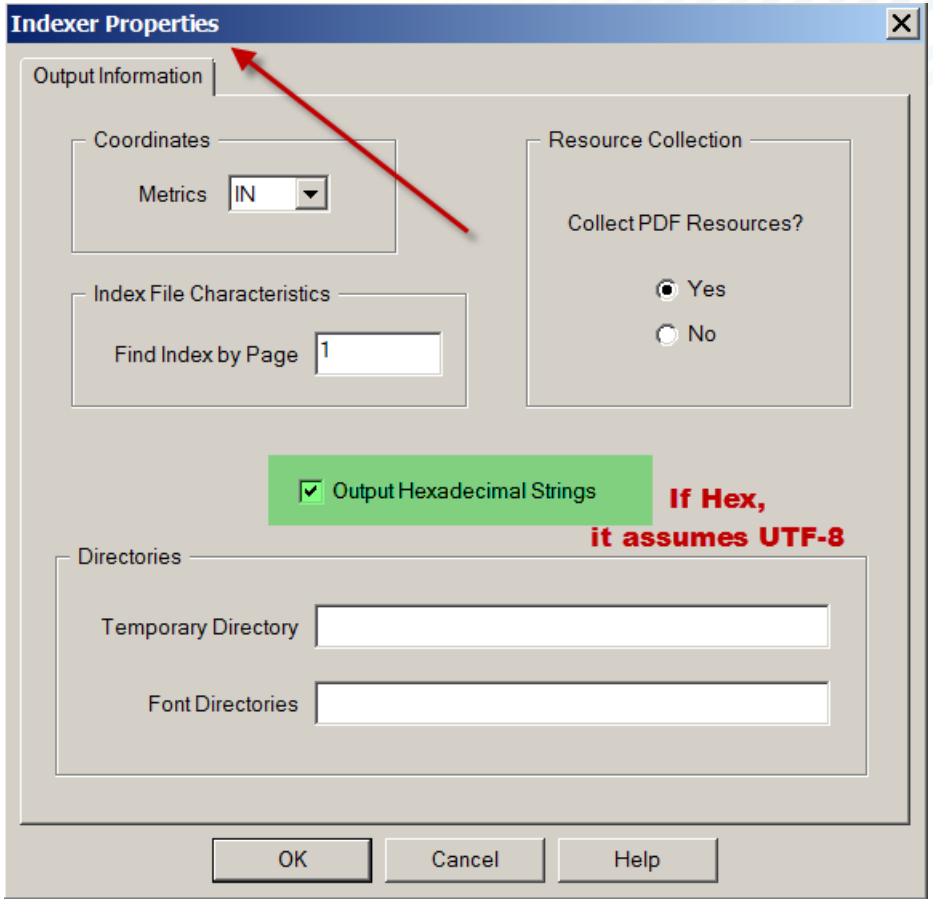
Working with International Languages – UTF-8 cont…

- **In Indexer Properties**
  - Click Output Hexadecimal Strings to use UTF-8
- **Now Indexer will output all strings as Hex**
- **Example:**

ФАКТУРА № (Invoice No.)

Becomes :

X'D0A4D090D09AD0A2D0A3D0A0D09020E28496'



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Using More Than One PDF Indexer