

NAME

pdffonts – Portable Document Format (PDF) font analyzer (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

pdffonts [options] [*PDF-file*]

DESCRIPTION

Pdffonts lists the fonts used in a Portable Document Format (PDF) file along with various information for each font.

The following information is listed for each font:

name the font name, exactly as given in the PDF file (potentially including a subset prefix)
type the font type -- see below for details
emb "yes" if the font is embedded in the PDF file
sub "yes" if the font is a subset
uni "yes" if there is an explicit "ToUnicode" map in the PDF file (the absence of a ToUnicode map doesn't necessarily mean that the text can't be converted to Unicode)

object ID

the font dictionary object ID (number and generation)

PDF files can contain the following types of fonts:

Type 1
 Type 1C -- aka Compact Font Format (CFF)
 Type 3
 TrueType
 CID Type 0 -- 16-bit font with no specified type
 CID Type 0C -- 16-bit PostScript CFF font
 CID TrueType -- 16-bit TrueType font

CONFIGURATION FILE

Pdffonts reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user's private config file, *~/xpdfrc*. If that doesn't exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically */usr/local/etc/xpdfrc* (but this location can be changed when pdffonts is built). See the **xpdfrc(5)** man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-f *number*
 Specifies the first page to analyze.

-l *number*
 Specifies the last page to analyze.

-opw *password*
 Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.

-upw *password*
 Specify the user password for the PDF file.

-cfg *config-file*
 Read *config-file* in place of *~/xpdfrc* or the system-wide config file.

-v Print copyright and version information.

-h Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)

EXIT CODES

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

0 No error.

- 1 Error opening a PDF file.
- 2 Error opening an output file.
- 3 Error related to PDF permissions.
- 99 Other error.

AUTHOR

The pdffonts software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), pdftops(1), pdftotext(1), pdfinfo(1), pdftopbm(1), pdfimages(1), xpdfrc(5)
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

pdfimages – Portable Document Format (PDF) image extractor (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

pdfimages [options] *PDF-file image-root*

DESCRIPTION

Pdfimages saves images from a Portable Document Format (PDF) file as Portable Pixmap (PPM), Portable Bitmap (PBM), or JPEG files.

Pdfimages reads the PDF file, scans one or more pages, *PDF-file*, and writes one PPM, PBM, or JPEG file for each image, *image-root-nnn.xxx*, where *nnn* is the image number and *xxx* is the image type (.ppm, .pbm, .jpg).

CONFIGURATION FILE

Pdfimages reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user's private config file, *~/xpdfrc*. If that doesn't exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically */usr/local/etc/xpdfrc* (but this location can be changed when pdfimages is built). See the **xpdfrc(5)** man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-f *number*

Specifies the first page to scan.

-l *number*

Specifies the last page to scan.

-j

Normally, all images are written as PBM (for monochrome images) or PPM (for non-monochrome images) files. With this option, images in DCT format are saved as JPEG files. All non-DCT images are saved in PBM/PPM format as usual.

-opw *password*

Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.

-upw *password*

Specify the user password for the PDF file.

-q

Don't print any messages or errors. [config file: **errQuiet**]

-v

Print copyright and version information.

-h

Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)

EXIT CODES

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | No error. |
| 1 | Error opening a PDF file. |
| 2 | Error opening an output file. |
| 3 | Error related to PDF permissions. |
| 99 | Other error. |

AUTHOR

The pdfimages software and documentation are copyright 1998-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), **pdftops(1)**, **pdftotext(1)**, **pdfinfo(1)**, **pdffonts(1)**, **pdftopbm(1)**, **xpdfrc(5)**
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

pdftinfo – Portable Document Format (PDF) document information extractor (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

pdftinfo [options] [*PDF-file*]

DESCRIPTION

Pdftinfo prints the contents of the 'Info' dictionary (plus some other useful information) from a Portable Document Format (PDF) file.

The 'Info' dictionary contains the following values:

- title
- subject
- keywords
- author
- creator
- producer
- creation date
- modification date

In addition, the following information is printed:

- tagged (yes/no)
- page count
- encrypted flag (yes/no)
- print and copy permissions (if encrypted)
- page size
- file size
- linearized (yes/no)
- PDF version
- metadata (only if requested)

CONFIGURATION FILE

Pdftinfo reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user's private config file, `~/xpdfrc`. If that doesn't exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically `/usr/local/etc/xpdfrc` (but this location can be changed when pdftinfo is built). See the **xpdfrc(5)** man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-f *number*

Specifies the first page to examine. If multiple pages are requested using the "-f" and "-l" options, the size of each requested page is printed. Otherwise, only page one is examined.

-l *number*

Specifies the last page to examine.

-meta Prints document-level metadata. (This is the "Metadata" stream from the PDF file's Catalog object.)

-enc *encoding-name*

Sets the encoding to use for text output. The *encoding-name* must be defined with the `unicodeMap` command (see **xpdfrc(5)**). This defaults to "Latin1" (which is a built-in encoding). [config file: **textEncoding**]

-opw *password*

Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.

-upw *password*

Specify the user password for the PDF file.

- cfg** *config-file*
Read *config-file* in place of ~/.xpdfrc or the system-wide config file.
- v** Print copyright and version information.
- h** Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)

EXIT CODES

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

- 0 No error.
- 1 Error opening a PDF file.
- 2 Error opening an output file.
- 3 Error related to PDF permissions.
- 99 Other error.

AUTHOR

The pdftools software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), **pdftops(1)**, **pdftotext(1)**, **pdffonts(1)**, **pdftopbm(1)**, **pdfimages(1)**, **xpdfrc(5)**
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

pdftopbm – Portable Document Format (PDF) to Portable Bitmap (PBM) converter (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

pdftopbm [options] *PDF-file* *PBM-root*

DESCRIPTION

Pdftopbm converts Portable Document Format (PDF) files to black-and-white image files in Portable Bitmap (PBM) format.

Pdftopbm reads the PDF file, *PDF-file*, and writes one PBM file for each page, *PBM-root-nnnnnn.pbm*, where *nnnnnn* is the page number.

CONFIGURATION FILE

Pdftopbm reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user's private config file, `~/.xpdfrc`. If that doesn't exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically `/usr/local/etc/xpdfrc` (but this location can be changed when pdftopbm is built). See the **xpdfrc**(5) man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-f *number*

Specifies the first page to convert.

-l *number*

Specifies the last page to convert.

-r *number*

Specifies the resolution, in DPI. The default is 150 DPI.

-opw *password*

Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.

-upw *password*

Specify the user password for the PDF file.

-q Don't print any messages or errors. [config file: **errQuiet**]

-v Print copyright and version information.

-h Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)

BUGS

Pdftopbm uses X to do the rendering, so it is limited by the capabilities and performance of the X server. In particular, high-resolution output requires lots of memory. Also, non-scalable fonts will not look great.

EXIT CODES

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | No error. |
| 1 | Error opening a PDF file. |
| 2 | Error opening an output file. |
| 3 | Error related to PDF permissions. |
| 99 | Other error. |

AUTHOR

The pdftopbm software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), **pdftops**(1), **pdftotext**(1), **pdfinfo**(1), **pdffonts**(1), **pdfimages**(1), **xpdfrc**(5)
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

pdftops – Portable Document Format (PDF) to PostScript converter (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

pdftops [options] [*PDF-file*] [*PS-file*]

DESCRIPTION

Pdftops converts Portable Document Format (PDF) files to PostScript so they can be printed.

Pdftops reads the PDF file, *PDF-file*, and writes a PostScript file, *PS-file*. If *PS-file* is not specified, pdftops converts *file.pdf* to *file.ps* (or *file.eps* with the `-eps` option). If *PS-file* is `'-'`, the PostScript is sent to stdout.

CONFIGURATION FILE

Pdftops reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user's private config file, `~/xpdfrc`. If that doesn't exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically `/usr/local/etc/xpdfrc` (but this location can be changed when pdftops is built). See the **xpdfrc(5)** man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-f *number*

Specifies the first page to print.

-l *number*

Specifies the last page to print.

-level1 Generate Level 1 PostScript. The resulting PostScript files will be significantly larger (if they contain images), but will print on Level 1 printers. This also converts all images to black and white. No more than one of the PostScript level options (`-level1`, `-level1sep`, `-level2`, `-level2sep`, `-level3`, `-level3sep`) may be given. [config file: **psLevel**]

-level1sep

Generate Level 1 separable PostScript. All colors are converted to CMYK. Images are written with separate stream data for the four components. [config file: **psLevel**]

-level2 Generate Level 2 PostScript. Level 2 supports color images and image compression. This is the default setting. [config file: **psLevel**]

-level2sep

Generate Level 2 separable PostScript. All colors are converted to CMYK. The PostScript separation convention operators are used to handle custom (spot) colors. [config file: **psLevel**]

-level3 Generate Level 3 PostScript. This enables all Level 2 features plus CID font embedding. [config file: **psLevel**]

-level3Sep

Generate Level 3 separable PostScript. The separation handling is the same as for `-level2Sep`. [config file: **psLevel**]

-eps

Generate an Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) file. An EPS file contains a single image, so if you use this option with a multi-page PDF file, you must use `-f` and `-l` to specify a single page. No more than one of the mode options (`-eps`, `-form`) may be given.

-form

Generate a PostScript form which can be imported by software that understands forms. A form contains a single page, so if you use this option with a multi-page PDF file, you must use `-f` and `-l` to specify a single page. The `-level1` option cannot be used with `-form`.

-opi

Generate OPI comments for all images and forms which have OPI information. (This option is only available if pdftops was compiled with OPI support.) [config file: **psOPI**]

-noembt1

By default, any Type 1 fonts which are embedded in the PDF file are copied into the PostScript file. This option causes pdftops to substitute base fonts instead. Embedded fonts make PostScript files larger, but may be necessary for readable output. [config file: **psEmbedType1Fonts**]

-noembtt

By default, any TrueType fonts which are embedded in the PDF file are copied into the PostScript file. This option causes pdftops to substitute base fonts instead. Embedded fonts make PostScript files larger, but may be necessary for readable output. Also, some PostScript interpreters do not have TrueType rasterizers. [config file: **psEmbedTrueTypeFonts**]

-noembcidps

By default, any CID PostScript fonts which are embedded in the PDF file are copied into the PostScript file. This option disables that embedding. No attempt is made to substitute for non-embedded CID PostScript fonts. [config file: **psEmbedCIDPostScriptFonts**]

-noembcidtt

By default, any CID TrueType fonts which are embedded in the PDF file are copied into the PostScript file. This option disables that embedding. No attempt is made to substitute for non-embedded CID TrueType fonts. [config file: **psEmbedCIDTrueTypeFonts**]

-paper *size*

Set the paper size to one of "letter", "legal", "A4", or "A3". This can also be set to "match", which will set the paper size to match the size specified in the PDF file. [config file: **psPaperSize**]

-paperw *size*

Set the paper width, in points. [config file: **psPaperSize**]

-paperh *size*

Set the paper height, in points. [config file: **psPaperSize**]

-duplex

Set the Duplex pagedevice entry in the PostScript file. This tells duplex-capable printers to enable duplexing. [config file: **psDuplex**]

-opw *password*

Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.

-upw *password*

Specify the user password for the PDF file.

-q Don't print any messages or errors. [config file: **errQuiet**]**-cfg** *config-file*

Read *config-file* in place of ~/.xpdfrc or the system-wide config file.

-v Print copyright and version information.**-h** Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)**EXIT CODES**

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

- 0 No error.
- 1 Error opening a PDF file.
- 2 Error opening an output file.
- 3 Error related to PDF permissions.
- 99 Other error.

AUTHOR

The pdftops software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), **pdftotext(1)**, **pdfinfo(1)**, **pdffonts(1)**, **pdftopbm(1)**, **pdfimages(1)**, **xpdfrc(5)**
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

pdftotext – Portable Document Format (PDF) to text converter (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

pdftotext [options] [*PDF-file* [*text-file*]]

DESCRIPTION

Pdftotext converts Portable Document Format (PDF) files to plain text.

Pdftotext reads the PDF file, *PDF-file*, and writes a text file, *text-file*. If *text-file* is not specified, pdftotext converts *file.pdf* to *file.txt*. If *text-file* is '-', the text is sent to stdout.

CONFIGURATION FILE

Pdftotext reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user's private config file, ~/.xpdfrc. If that doesn't exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically /usr/local/etc/xpdfrc (but this location can be changed when pdftotext is built). See the **xpdfrc(5)** man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-f *number*

Specifies the first page to convert.

-l *number*

Specifies the last page to convert.

-layout

Maintain (as best as possible) the original physical layout of the text. The default is to 'undo' physical layout (columns, hyphenation, etc.) and output the text in reading order.

-raw

Keep the text in content stream order. This is a hack which often "undoes" column formatting, etc. Use of raw mode is no longer recommended.

-htmlmeta

Generate a simple HTML file, including the meta information. This simply wraps the text in <pre> and </pre> and prepends the meta headers.

-enc *encoding-name*

Sets the encoding to use for text output. The *encoding-name* must be defined with the unicodeMap command (see **xpdfrc(5)**). This defaults to "Latin1" (which is a built-in encoding). [config file: **textEncoding**]

-eol *unix / dos / mac*

Sets the end-of-line convention to use for text output. [config file: **textEOL**]

-nopgbrk

Don't insert page breaks (form feed characters) between pages. [config file: **textPageBreaks**]

-opw *password*

Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.

-upw *password*

Specify the user password for the PDF file.

-q

Don't print any messages or errors. [config file: **errQuiet**]

-cfg *config-file*

Read *config-file* in place of ~/.xpdfrc or the system-wide config file.

-v

Print copyright and version information.

-h

Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)

BUGS

Some PDF files contain fonts whose encodings have been mangled beyond recognition. There is no way (short of OCR) to extract text from these files.

EXIT CODES

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | No error. |
| 1 | Error opening a PDF file. |
| 2 | Error opening an output file. |
| 3 | Error related to PDF permissions. |
| 99 | Other error. |

AUTHOR

The pdftotext software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), pdftops(1), pdfinfo(1), pdffonts(1), pdftopbm(1), pdfimages(1), xpdfrc(5)
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

xpdf – Portable Document Format (PDF) file viewer for X (version 2.03)

SYNOPSIS

xpdf [options] [*PDF-file* [*page* | *+dest*]]

DESCRIPTION

Xpdf is a viewer for Portable Document Format (PDF) files. (These are also sometimes also called ‘Acrobat’ files, from the name of Adobe’s PDF software.) Xpdf runs under the X Window System on UNIX, VMS, and OS/2.

To run xpdf, simply type:

```
xpdf file.pdf
```

where *file.pdf* is your PDF file. The file name can be followed by a number specifying the page which should be displayed first, e.g.:

```
xpdf file.pdf 18
```

You can also give a named destination, prefixed with ‘+’ in place of the page number.

You can also start xpdf without opening any files:

```
xpdf
```

CONFIGURATION FILE

Xpdf reads a configuration file at startup. It first tries to find the user’s private config file, `~/.xpdfrc`. If that doesn’t exist, it looks for a system-wide config file, typically `/usr/local/etc/xpdfrc` (but this location can be changed when xpdf is built). See the **xpdfrc(5)** man page for details.

OPTIONS

Many of the following options can be set with configuration file commands or X resources. These are listed in square brackets with the description of the corresponding command line option.

-g geometry

Set the initial window geometry. (**-geometry** is equivalent.) [X resource: **xpdf.geometry**]

-title title

Set the window title. By default, the title will be "xpdf: foo.pdf". [X resource: **xpdf.title**]

-cmap Install a private colormap. This is ignored on TrueColor visuals. [X resource: **xpdf.install-Cmap**]

-rgb number

Set the size of largest RGB cube xpdf will try to allocate. The default is 5 (for a 5x5x5 cube); set to a smaller number to conserve color table entries. This is ignored with private colormaps and on TrueColor visuals. [X resource: **xpdf.rgbCubeSize**]

-rv

Set reverse video mode. This reverses the colors of everything except images. It may not always produce great results for PDF files which do weird things with color. This also causes the paper color to default to black. [X resource: **xpdf.reverseVideo**]

-papercolor color

Set the "paper color", i.e., the background of the page display. This will not work too well with PDF files that do things like filling in white behind the text. [X resource: **xpdf.paperColor**]

-z zoom

Set the initial zoom factor. A number specifies a zoom percentage, where 100 means 72 dpi. You may also specify ‘page’, to fit the page to the window size, or ‘width’, to fit the page width to the window width. [config file: **initialZoom**; or X resource: **xpdf.initialZoom**]

-t1lib font-type

Set the type of font rendering for t1lib (the Type 1 rasterizer) to use. Options are ‘none’ (don’t use t1lib at all), ‘plain’ (use non-anti-aliased fonts), ‘low’ or ‘high’ (use low-level or high-level anti-aliased fonts). [config file: **t1libControl**]

- freetype** *font-type*
Set the type of font rendering for FreeType (the TrueType rasterizer) to use. Options are 'none' (don't use FreeType at all), 'plain' (use non-anti-aliased fonts), 'low' or 'high' (use anti-aliased fonts; these two are identical). [config file: **freetypeControl**]
 - ps** *PS-file*
Set the default file name for PostScript output. This can also be of the form '[command]' to pipe the PostScript through a command. [config file: **psFile**]
 - paper** *size*
Set the paper size to one of "letter", "legal", "A4", or "A3". This can also be set to "match", which will set the paper size to match the size specified in the PDF file. [config file: **psPaperSize**]
 - paperw** *size*
Set the paper width, in points. [config file: **psPaperSize**]
 - paperh** *size*
Set the paper height, in points. [config file: **psPaperSize**]
 - level1** Generate Level 1 PostScript. The resulting PostScript files will be significantly larger (if they contain images), but will print on Level 1 printers. This also converts all images to black and white. [config file: **psLevel**]
 - enc** *encoding-name*
Sets the encoding to use for text output. The *encoding-name* must be defined with the unicodeMap command (see **xpdfrc(5)**). This defaults to "Latin1" (which is a built-in encoding). [config file: **textEncoding**]
 - eol** *unix / dos / mac*
Sets the end-of-line convention to use for text output. [config file: **textEOL**]
 - opw** *password*
Specify the owner password for the PDF file. Providing this will bypass all security restrictions.
 - upw** *password*
Specify the user password for the PDF file.
 - fullscreen**
Open xpdf in a full-screen mode, useful for presentations. You may also want to specify '-bg black' (or similar) with this. (There is currently no way to switch between window and full-screen modes on the fly.)
 - remote** *name*
Start/contact xpdf remote server with specified name (see the **REMOTE SERVER MODE** section below).
 - reload**
Reload xpdf remote server window (with -remote only).
 - raise** Raise xpdf remote server window (with -remote only).
 - quit** Kill xpdf remote server (with -remote only).
 - cmd** Print commands as they're executed (useful for debugging). [config file: **printCommands**]
 - q** Don't print any messages or errors. [config file: **errQuiet**]
 - cfg** *config-file*
Read *config-file* in place of ~/.xpdfrc or the system-wide config file.
 - v** Print copyright and version information.
 - h** Print usage information. (**-help** and **--help** are equivalent.)
- Several other standard X options and resources will work as expected:
- display** *display*
[X resource: **xpdf.display**]

-fg *color*

(**-foreground** is equivalent.) [X resource: **xpdf*Foreground**]

-bg *color*

(**-background** is equivalent.) [X resource: **xpdf*Background**]

-font *font*

(**-fn** is equivalent.) [X resource: **xpdf*fontList**]

The color and font options only affect the user interface elements, not the PDF display (the 'paper').

The following X resources do not have command line option equivalents:

xpdf.viKeys

Enables the 'h', 'l', 'k' and 'j' keys for left, right, up, and down scrolling.

CONTROLS

On-screen controls, at the bottom of the xpdf window

left/right arrow buttons

Move to the previous/next page.

double left/right arrow buttons

Move backward or forward by ten pages.

dashed left/right arrow buttons

Move backward or forward along the history path.

'Page' entry box

Move to a specific page number. Click in the box to activate it, type the page number, then hit return.

zoom popup menu

Change the zoom factor (see the description of the -z option above).

binoculars button

Find a text string.

print button

Bring up a dialog for generating a PostScript file. The dialog has options to set the pages to be printed and the PostScript file name. The file name can be '-' for stdout or '|command' to pipe the PostScript through a command, e.g., '|lpr'.

'?' button

Bring up the 'about xpdf' window.

link info

The space between the '?' and 'Quit' buttons is used to show the URL or external file name when the mouse is over a link.

'Quit' button

Quit xpdf.

Menu

Pressing the right mouse button will post a popup menu with the following commands:

Open... Open a new PDF file via a file requester.

Open in new window...

Create a new window and open a new PDF file via a file requester.

Reload Reload the current PDF file. Note that Xpdf will reload the file automatically (on a page change or redraw) if it has changed since it was last loaded.

Save as...

Save the current file via a file requester.

Rotate counterclockwise

Rotate the page 90 degrees counterclockwise.

Rotate clockwise

Rotate the page 90 degrees clockwise. The two rotate commands are intended primarily for PDF files where the rotation isn't correctly specified in the file, but they're also useful if your X server doesn't support font rotation.

Close Close the current window. If this is the only open window, the document is closed, but the window is left open (i.e., this menu command won't quit xpdf).

Quit Quit xpdf.

Outline

If the PDF contains an outline (a.k.a., bookmarks), there will be an outline pane on the left side of the window. The width of the outline pane is adjustable with a vertical split bar via the knob near its bottom end.

Text selection

Dragging the mouse with the left button held down will highlight an arbitrary rectangle. Any text inside this rectangle will be copied to the X selection buffer.

Links

Clicking on a hyperlink will jump to the link's destination. A link to another PDF document will make xpdf load that document. A 'launch' link to an executable program will display a dialog, and if you click 'ok', execute the program. URL links call an external command (see the **WEB BROWSERS** section below).

Panning

Dragging the mouse with the middle button held down pans the window.

Key bindings

o Open a new PDF file via a file requester.
r Reload the current PDF file. Note that Xpdf will reload the file automatically (on a page change or redraw) if it has changed since it was last loaded.

control-L

Redraw the current page.

control-W

Close the current window.

f or control-F

Find a text string.

control-G

Find next occurrence.

control-P

Print.

n Move to the next page. Scrolls to the top of the page, unless scroll lock is turned on.

p Move to the previous page. Scrolls to the top of the page, unless scroll lock is turned on.

<Space> or **<PageDown>** or **<Next>**

Scroll down on the current page; if already at bottom, move to next page.

<Backspace> or **<Delete>** or **<PageUp>** or **<Previous>**

Scroll up on the current page; if already at top, move to previous page.

v Move forward along the history path.

b Move backward along the history path.

<Home>

Scroll to top of current page.

<End> Scroll to bottom of current page.

control-`<Home>`

Scroll to first page of document.

control-`<End>`

Scroll to last page of document.

arrows Scroll the current page.

g Activate the page number text field ("goto page").

0 Set the zoom factor to zero (72 dpi).

+ Zoom in (increment the zoom factor by 1).

- Zoom out (decrement the zoom factor by 1).

z Set the zoom factor to 'page' (fit page to window).

w Set the zoom factor to 'width' (fit page width to window).

q Quit xpdf.

WEB BROWSERS

If you want to run xpdf automatically from netscape or mosaic (and probably other browsers) when you click on a link to a PDF file, you need to edit (or create) the files *.mime.types* and *.mailcap* in your home directory. In *.mime.types* add the line:

```
application/pdf pdf
```

In *.mailcap* add the lines:

```
# Use xpdf to view PDF files.
application/pdf; xpdf -q %s
```

Make sure that xpdf is on your executable search path.

When you click on a URL link in a PDF file, xpdf will execute the command specified by the `urlCommand` config file option, replacing an occurrence of `%s` with the URL. For example, to call netscape with the URL, add this line to your config file:

```
urlCommand "netscape -remote 'openURL(%s)'"
```

REMOTE SERVER MODE

Xpdf can be started in remote server mode by specifying a server name (in addition to the file name and page number). For example:

```
xpdf -remote myServer file.pdf
```

If there is currently no xpdf running in server mode with the name `myServer`, a new xpdf window will be opened. If another command:

```
xpdf -remote myServer another.pdf 9
```

is issued, a new copy of xpdf will not be started. Instead, the first xpdf (the server) will load *another.pdf* and display page nine. If the file name is the same:

```
xpdf -remote myServer another.pdf 4
```

the xpdf server will simply display the specified page.

The `-raise` option tells the server to raise its window; it can be specified with or without a file name and page number.

The `-quit` option tells the server to close its window and exit.

EXIT CODES

The Xpdf tools use the following exit codes:

- 0 No error.
- 1 Error opening a PDF file.
- 2 Error opening an output file.
- 3 Error related to PDF permissions.

99 Other error.

AUTHOR

The xpdf software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

pdftops(1), pdftotext(1), pdfinfo(1), pdffonts(1), pdftopbm(1), pdfimages(1), xpdfrc(5)
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

NAME

xpdfrc – configuration file for Xpdf tools (version 2.03)

DESCRIPTION

All of the Xpdf tools read a single configuration file. If you have a *.xpdfrc* file in your home directory, it will be read. Otherwise, a system-wide configuration file will be read from */usr/local/etc/xpdfrc*, if it exists. (This is its default location; depending on build options, it may be placed elsewhere.) On Win32 systems, the *xpdfrc* file should be placed in the same directory as the executables.

The xpdfrc file consists of a series of configuration options, one per line. Blank lines and lines starting with a '#' (comments) are ignored.

The following sections list all of the configuration options, sorted into functional groups. There is an examples section at the end.

INCLUDE FILES

include *config-file*

Includes the specified config file. The effect of this is equivalent to inserting the contents of *config-file* directly into the parent config file in place of the *include* command. Config files can be nested arbitrarily deep.

CHARACTER MAPPING

nameToUnicode *map-file*

Specifies a file with the mapping from character names to Unicode. This is used to handle PDF fonts that have valid encodings but no ToUnicode entry. Each line of a nameToUnicode file looks like this:

hex-string name

The *hex-string* is the Unicode (UCS-2) character index, and *name* is the corresponding character name. Multiple nameToUnicode files can be used; if a character name is given more than once, the code in the last specified file is used. There is a built-in default nameToUnicode table with all of Adobe's standard character names.

cidToUnicode *registry-ordering map-file*

Specifies the file with the mapping from character collection to Unicode. Each line of a cidToUnicode file represents one character:

hex-string

The *hex-string* is the Unicode (UCS-2) index for that character. The first line maps CID 0, the second line CID 1, etc. File size is determined by size of the character collection. Only one file is allowed per character collection; the last specified file is used. There are no built-in cidToUnicode mappings.

unicodeToUnicode *font-name-substring map-file*

This is used to work around PDF fonts which have incorrect Unicode information. It specifies a file which maps from the given (incorrect) Unicode indexes to the correct ones. The mapping will be used for any font whose name contains *font-name-substring*. Each line of a unicodeToUnicode file represents one Unicode character:

in-hex out-hex1 out-hex2 ...

The *in-hex* field is an input (incorrect) Unicode index, and the rest of the fields are one or more output (correct) Unicode indexes. Each occurrence of *in-hex* will be converted to the specified output sequence.

unicodeMap *encoding-name map-file*

Specifies the file with mapping from Unicode to *encoding-name*. These encodings are used for X display fonts and text output (see below). Each line of a unicodeMap file represents a range of one or more Unicode characters which maps linearly to a range in the output encoding:

in-start-hex in-end-hex out-start-hex

Entries for single characters can be abbreviated to:

in-hex out-hex

The *in-start-hex* and *in-end-hex* fields (or the single *in-hex* field) specify the Unicode range. The *out-start-hex* field (or the *out-hex* field) specifies the start of the output encoding range. The length of the *out-start-hex* (or *out-hex*) string determines the length of the output characters (e.g., UTF-8 uses different numbers of bytes to represent characters in different ranges). Entries must be given in increasing Unicode order. Only one file is allowed per encoding; the last specified file is used. The *Latin1*, *ASCII7*, *Symbol*, *ZapfDingbats*, *UTF-8*, and *UCS-2* encodings are predefined.

cMapDir *registry-ordering dir*

Specifies a search directory, *dir*, for CMaps for the *registry-ordering* character collection. There can be multiple directories for a particular collection. There are no default CMap directories.

toUnicodeDir *dir*

Specifies a search directory, *dir*, for ToUnicode CMaps. There can be multiple ToUnicode directories. There are no default ToUnicode directories.

DISPLAY FONTS

displayFontX *PDF-font-name XLFD encoding-name*

Maps a PDF font, *PDF-font-name*, to an X font, *XLFD*, for display. The XLFD (X Logical Font Descriptor) should contain the string "%s", which will be replaced by xpdf with the font size. If the XLFD contains spaces it must be quoted. The *encoding-name* must be defined with the *unicodeMap* command (see above). By default, the Base-14 fonts are mapped to standard X fonts, using the *Latin1*, *Symbol*, and *ZapfDingbats* encodings.

displayFontT1 *PDF-font-name T1-file*

Maps a PDF font, *PDF-font-name*, to a Type 1 font for display. The Type 1 font file, *T1-file*, should be a standard .pfa or .pfb file.

displayFontTT *PDF-font-name TT-file*

Maps a PDF font, *PDF-font-name*, to a TrueType font for display. The TrueType font file, *TT-file*, should be a standard .ttf file.

displayNamedCIDFontX *PDF-font-name XLFD encoding-name*

Maps a specific PDF CID (16-bit) font, *PDF-font-name*, to the X font, *XLFD*, for display. The encoding given by *encoding-name* must be defined with the *unicodeMap* command. There are no default display CID font mappings.

displayCIDFontX *registry-ordering XLFD encoding-name*

Maps the *registry-ordering* character collection to the X font, *XLFD*, for display. This mapping is used if the font name doesn't match any of the fonts declared with *displayNamedCIDFont** commands. The encoding given by *encoding-name* must be defined with the *unicodeMap* command. There are no default display CID font mappings.

displayNamedCIDFontT1 *PDF-font-name T1-file*

Maps a specific PDF CID (16-bit) font, *PDF-font-name*, to a CID font (16-bit PostScript font), for display. There are no default CID font mappings.

displayCIDFontT1 *registry-ordering T1-file*

Maps the *registry-ordering* character collection to a CID font (16-bit PostScript font), for display. This mapping is used if the font name doesn't match any of the fonts declared with *displayNamedCIDFont** commands. There are no default CID font mappings.

displayNamedCIDFontTT *PDF-font-name TT-file*

Maps a specific PDF CID (16-bit) font, *PDF-font-name*, to a (16-bit) TrueType font, for display. There are no default CID font mappings.

displayCIDFontTT *registry-ordering TT-file*

Maps the *registry-ordering* character collection to a (16-bit) TrueType font, for display. This mapping is used if the font name doesn't match any of the fonts declared with `displayNamedCIDFont*` commands. There are no default CID font mappings.

fontDir *dir*

Specifies a search directory for external font files. There can be multiple `fontDir` directories. If a PDF file uses a font but doesn't embed it, these directories will be searched for a matching font file. These fonts are used by both `xpdf` (for display) and `pdftops` (for embedding in the generated PostScript). Type 1 fonts must have a suffix of ".pfa", ".pfb", ".ps", or no suffix at all. TrueType fonts must have a ".ttf" suffix. Other files in these directories will be ignored. There are no default `fontDir` directories.

POSTSCRIPT CONTROL**psPaperSize** *width(pts) height(pts)*

Sets the paper size for PostScript output. The *width* and *height* parameters give the paper size in PostScript points.

psPaperSize *letter | legal | A4 | A3 | match*

Sets the paper size for PostScript output to a standard size. The default paper size is set when `xpdf` and `pdftops` are built, typically to "letter" or "A4". This can also be set to "match", which will set the paper size to match the size specified in the PDF file.

psDuplex *yes | no*

If set to "yes", the generated PostScript will set the "Duplex" pagedevice entry. This tells duplex-capable printers to enable duplexing. This defaults to "no".

psLevel *level1 | level1sep | level2 | level2sep | level3 | level3sep*

Sets the PostScript level to generate. This defaults to "level2".

psFont *PDF-font-name PS-font-name*

When the *PDF-font-name* font is used in a PDF file, it will be translated to the PostScript font *PS-font-name*, which is assumed to be resident in the printer. Typically, *PDF-font-name* and *PS-font-name* are the same. By default, only the Base-14 fonts are assumed to be resident.

psNamedFont16 *PDF-font-name wMode PS-font-name encoding*

When the 16-bit font *PDF-font-name* is used in a PDF file with the *wMode* writing mode and is not embedded, the *PS-font-name* font is substituted for it. The writing mode must be either 'H' for horizontal or 'V' for vertical. The *PS-font-name* font is assumed to be resident in the printer and to use the specified encoding (which must have been defined with the `unicodeMap` command).

psFont16 *registry-ordering wMode PS-font-name encoding*

When a 16-bit font using the *registry-ordering* character collection and *wMode* writing mode is not embedded and does not match any of the fonts declared in `psNamedFont16` commands, the *PS-font-name* font is substituted for it. The writing mode must be either 'H' for horizontal or 'V' for vertical. The *PS-font-name* font is assumed to be resident in the printer and to use the specified writing mode and encoding (which must have been defined with the `unicodeMap` command).

psEmbedType1Fonts *yes | no*

If set to "no", prevents embedding of Type 1 fonts in generated PostScript. This defaults to "yes".

psEmbedTrueTypeFonts *yes | no*

If set to "no", prevents embedding of TrueType fonts in generated PostScript. This defaults to "yes".

psEmbedCIDTrueTypeFonts *yes | no*

If set to "no", prevents embedding of CID TrueType fonts in generated PostScript. For Level 3 PostScript, this generates a CID font, for lower levels it generates a non-CID composite font.

psEmbedCIDPostScriptFonts *yes | no*

If set to "no", prevents embedding of CID PostScript fonts in generated PostScript. For Level 3 PostScript, this generates a CID font, for lower levels it generates a non-CID composite font.

psOPI yes | no

If set to "yes", generates PostScript OPI comments for all images and forms which have OPI information. This option is only available if the Xpdf tools were compiled with OPI support. This defaults to "no".

psASCIISHex yes | no

If set to "yes", the ASCIIHexEncode filter will be used instead of ASCII85Encode for binary data. This defaults to "no".

psFile *file-or-command*

Sets the default PostScript file or print command for xpdf. Commands start with a ` character; anything else is a file. If the file name or command contains spaces it must be quoted. This defaults to unset, which tells xpdf to generate a name of the form <file>.ps for a PDF file <file>.pdf.

fontDir *dir*

See the description above, in the DISPLAY FONTS section.

TEXT CONTROL**textEncoding** *encoding-name*

Sets the encoding to use for text output. (This can be overridden with the "-enc" switch on the command line.) The *encoding-name* must be defined with the unicodeMap command (see above). This defaults to "Latin1".

textEOL unix | dos | mac

Sets the end-of-line convention to use for text output. The options are:

```
unix = LF
dos  = CR+LF
mac  = CR
```

(This can be overridden with the "-eol" switch on the command line.) The default value is based on the OS where xpdf and pdftotext were built.

textPageBreaks yes | no

If set to "yes", text extraction will insert page breaks (form feed characters) between pages. This defaults to "yes".

textKeepTinyChars yes | no

If set to "yes", text extraction will keep all characters. If set to "no", text extraction will discard tiny (smaller than 3 point) characters after the first 50000 per page, avoiding extremely slow run times for PDF files that use special fonts to do shading or cross-hatching. This defaults to "no".

MISCELLANEOUS SETTINGS**initialZoom** *percentage* | page | width

Sets the initial zoom factor. A number specifies a zoom percentage, where 100 means 72 dpi. You may also specify 'page', to fit the page to the window size, or 'width', to fit the page width to the window width.

t1libControl none | plain | low | high

Sets the type of font rendering for t1lib (the Type 1 rasterizer) to use. Options are "none" (don't use t1lib at all), "plain" (use non-anti-aliased fonts), "low" or "high" (use low-level or high-level anti-aliased fonts). This defaults to "low".

freetypeControl none | plain | low | high

Sets the type of font rendering for FreeType (the TrueType rasterizer) to use. Options are "none" (don't use FreeType at all), "plain" (use non-anti-aliased fonts), "low" or "high" (use anti-aliased fonts; these two are identical). This defaults to "low".

urlCommand *command*

Sets the command executed when you click on a URL link. The string "%s" will be replaced with the URL. (See the example below.) This has no default value.

movieCommand *command*

Sets the command executed when you click on a movie annotation. The string "%s" will be replaced with the movie file name. This has no default value.

mapNumericCharNames *yes / no*

If set to "yes", the Xpdf tools will attempt to map various numeric character names sometimes used in font subsets. In some cases this leads to usable text, and in other cases it leads to gibberish -- there is no way for Xpdf to tell. This defaults to "yes".

printCommands *yes / no*

If set to "yes", drawing commands are printed as they're executed (useful for debugging). This defaults to "no".

errQuiet *yes / no*

If set to "yes", this suppresses all error and warning messages from all of the Xpdf tools. This defaults to "no".

EXAMPLES

The following is a sample xpdfrc file.

```
# from the Thai support package
nameToUnicode /usr/local/share/xpdf/Thai.nameToUnicode

# from the Japanese support package
cidToUnicode Adobe-Japan1 /usr/local/share/xpdf/Adobe-Japan1.cidToUnicode
unicodeMap JISX0208 /usr/local/share/xpdf/JISX0208.unicodeMap
cMapDir Adobe-Japan1 /usr/local/share/xpdf/cmap/Adobe-Japan1

# use an X server font for Times-Roman
# (this is the built-in default)
displayFontX Times-Roman "-*-times-medium-r-normal-*-%s-*-*-*-*iso8859-1" Latin1

# use the Base-14 Type 1 fonts from ghostscript
# (note that this overrides the displayFontX command above)
displayFontT1 Times-Roman /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n021003l.pfb
displayFontT1 Times-Italic /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n021023l.pfb
displayFontT1 Times-Bold /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n021004l.pfb
displayFontT1 Times-BoldItalic /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n021024l.pfb
displayFontT1 Helvetica /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n019003l.pfb
displayFontT1 Helvetica-Oblique /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n019023l.pfb
displayFontT1 Helvetica-Bold /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n019004l.pfb
displayFontT1 Helvetica-BoldOblique /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n019024l.pfb
displayFontT1 Courier /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n022003l.pfb
displayFontT1 Courier-Oblique /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n022023l.pfb
displayFontT1 Courier-Bold /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n022004l.pfb
displayFontT1 Courier-BoldOblique /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/n022024l.pfb
displayFontT1 Symbol /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/s050000l.pfb
displayFontT1 ZapfDingbats /usr/local/share/ghostscript/fonts/d050000l.pfb

# from the Japanese support package
displayCIDFontX Adobe-Japan1 "-*-fixed-medium-r-normal-*-%s-*-*-*-*jisx0208.1983-0" JISX0208

# use the Bakoma Type 1 fonts
# (this assumes they happen to be installed in /usr/local/fonts/bakoma)
fontDir /usr/local/fonts/bakoma

# set some PostScript options
psPaperSize letter
psDuplex no
psLevel level2
psEmbedType1Fonts yes
```

```

psEmbedTrueTypeFonts yes
psFile          "| lpr -Pprinter5"

# assume that the PostScript printer has the Univers and
# Univers-Bold fonts
psFont Univers    Univers
psFont Univers-Bold Univers-Bold

# set the text output options
textEncoding UTF-8
textEOL    unix

# misc options
t1libControl low
freetypeControl low
urlCommand "netscape -remote 'openURL(%s)'"

```

FILES

/usr/local/etc/xpdfrc

This is the default location for the system-wide configuration file. Depending on build options, it may be placed elsewhere.

\$HOME/.xpdfrc

This is the user's configuration file. If it exists, it will be read in place of the system-wide file.

AUTHOR

The Xpdf software and documentation are copyright 1996-2003 Glyph & Cog, LLC.

SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), **pdftops(1)**, **pdftotext(1)**, **pdfinfo(1)**, **pdftopbm(1)**, **pdfimages(1)**
<http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>