

The Flying Saucer User's Guide

Getting Started with Flying Saucer

Release R6

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An Introduction to Flying Saucer

What It Is

Flying Saucer is a *renderer*, which means it takes XML files as input, and generates a rendered representation of that XML as output. The output may go to the screen (in a GUI), to an image, or to a PDF file. Because we believe most people will rely on conventional practices, our main target for content is XHTML, an XML document format that standardizes HTML. However, we accept any well-formed XML for rendering as long as CSS is provided that tells us how to lay it out. In the case of XHTML, default stylesheets are provided out of the box.



Internally, Flying Saucer works with an XML document and uses CSS to determine how to lay it out visually. The rules for layout come from the CSS 2.1 Specification, and according to that spec, element nodes and attributes are matched to CSS selectors, where each selector identifies some formatting rules. We can't cover how to use CSS here—it's a long and complex specification—but there are many good books available, and tutorials on the web. Check out the W3Schools CSS Tutorial for a starting point.

What It Does



Flying Saucer takes XML and CSS as input (where the CSS might be embedded in the document, or linked from it) and generates rendered content. Our current major output formats are in a GUI interface (a panel) and in PDF; we can also render to image formats, e.g. render the page and save as an image.

If rendering to a GUI, hyperlinks work so you can navigate between pages. As with HTML, you can also render forms, capture output, and create applications that way. In a GUI, Flying Saucer provides a *read-only* view of the output; we cannot replace a text area, say, or Swing's `JEditorPane` or `JTextPane`. However, for static content, or content created by you, Flying Saucer can be used for help documents, tutorials, books, splash screens, presentations, and much more.

We can also render to PDF. For PDF, the layout rules come from the CSS. The difference is the rendered output uses the *iText* library to generate PDF.

Last, we have utility classes to render output to an image file. With this, you could use XML and CSS to layout printable content—for example, a flyer, a poster, business cards, etc.—and save them as images you can print out or email. It's also a

nice way to create thumbnail or reduced-size images of pages.

What It's Good For

Flying Saucer can be used for any Java application that requires some sort of styled text. This can be as simple as a chat program or as complicated as a complete ebook reader with dynamic stylesheets. Flying Saucer is very forward thinking and is designed to be a part of the next generation of applications that combine rich desktop clients with web content. Some examples of application types are:



- chat programs
- online music stores
- a Gutenberg eBook reader
- a distributed dictionary application
- Sherlock style map and movie search
- Konfabulator and Dashboard components
- an RSS reader
- a Friendster client
- an eBay client
- a splash screen
- an about box
- a helpfile viewer
- a javadoc viewer
- report generation and viewing
- a stock ticker / weather reporter

Where the Saucer Does not Fly (what it can't do)

Being honorable people, we must admit what Flying Saucer cannot do for you:

- It cannot be used for user-editable content; output is read-only.
- We render well-formed XML; XHTML is a well-formed document standard. We can't render most HTML "in the wild". At best, you can "clean up" old HTML with TagSoup or JTidy and hope for the best. But without a bunch of work, you won't be able to use Flying Saucer for a real web browser component. However, note that's not a technical limitation, just a lack of time and resources.
- HTML plugins, like applets, Flash programs, etc. are not supported.
- Scripting (e.g. JavaScript) is not supported. We ignore script tags.
- Dynamic changes to the content requires a re-layout (quick, but noticeable), that is, you can't dynamically change the DOM and see results live.
- Most DOM callbacks used in JavaScript are not yet implemented (onLoad, onClick, onBlur, etc.).
- Tables can be rendered, but support is limited to fairly simple table structures. <thead> and <tbody> are not supported and will raise errors if present.

compliant, but we've had little success with this due to variations in implementation.

Most of Flying Saucer does not rely on advanced Java features. It should be usable on alternate Java implementations, such as GNU Classpath.

Setting your Classpath

You only need the `core-renderer.jar` and the `cssparser-0-9-4-fs.jar` in your CLASSPATH. If you want PDF output, add `itext-paulo-155.jar`. If you want anti-aliasing using the Minium toolkit, add `minium.jar`. That is all you need for your own programs. You also need an XML parser to be in your classpath, but this already included in recent versions of the JRE. To run the browser or use any of it's support classes you will need the `browser.jar` file.

To summarize, the easiest CLASSPATH to set is:

- `core-renderer.jar` (required)
- `cssparser-0-9-4-fs.jar` (required)
- `itext-paulo-155.jar`
- `minium.jar`

Using Flying Saucer

Basic Usage

- Rendering to a Swing Panel
- Showing an About Box

To make life easier for our end-users, we have created a special Java package, `org.xhtmlrenderer.simple`, which contains classes you can use to get up and running without any hassle.

In addition, in a separate branch of our source tree, we created some sample single-class Java programs to show different uses of Flying Saucer.

To understand where to start, you have to look at how Flying Saucer works. The input is a document, identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URL) or Uniform Resource Locator (URI). That document must be well-formed XML. The document is loaded and elements are matched against the CSS provided for the document. For XHTML, we have specifications for how CSS is specified—as linked stylesheets, as inline styles, and as style attributes. For XML, we support linked stylesheets via the `xml-stylesheet` processing instruction.

Once we've matched CSS, we run through a layout phase, where we calculate the size and position, as well as display attributes, of all visible elements. The layout is then used to render to some output sink. The standard output sink is a Swing `JPanel` subclass we call `org.xhtmlrenderer.swing.BasicPanel`, or its extended (and more powerful) child, `XHTMLPanel`.

Rendering to a Swing Panel

In fact, to make it really easy, both `org.xhtmlrenderer.swing.BasicPanel`, and its child `org.xhtmlrenderer.simple.XHTMLPanel`, allow you to set the document in one call. In fact, to display a page in a Swing `JFrame`, the code is very simple. Take a look at our `SinglePageFrame` example in the samples directory. The important stuff happens in the `run()` method.

```
private void run(String[] args) throws Exception {
    loadAndCheckArgs(args);

    // Create a JPanel subclass to render the page
    XHTMLPanel panel = new XHTMLPanel();

    // Set the XHTML document to render. We use the simplest f
    // of the API call, which uses a File reference. There
    // are a variety of overloads for setDocument().
```

```

        panel.setDocument(new File(fileName));

// Put our panel in a scrolling pane. You can use
// a regular JScrollPane here, or our FSScrollPane.
// FSScrollPane is already set up to move the correct
// amount when scrolling 1 line or 1 page
FSScrollPane scroll = new FSScrollPane(panel);
JFrame frame = new JFrame("Flying Saucer Single Page I
frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
frame.getContentPane().add(scroll);
frame.pack();
frame.setSize(1024, 768);
frame.setVisible(true);
}

```

The basic process is:

- create a BasicPanel or XHTMLPanel instance
- add it to a Swing JScrollPane or an FSScrollPane (unless your pages will fit without scrolling)
- add the panel to a container—a JFrame, another panel, etc.
- call `setDocument()` to load and render your document

That's it! You can now display XHTML and CSS in your Swing applications.

What about AWT or alternate GUI toolkits for Java? Our basic rendering routine writes to a "renderer". Right now we support the concept of rendering to an *output device*. We have two output device implementations: one for Java2D (essentially a canvas, or Graphics2D instance) and the other for PDF (using iText). When we render to a Swing panel, we are still painting on a Java2D canvas, so in principle, you should be able to port this rendering to other 2D output surfaces. If you do, we'd like to hear from you! Just note there is no explicit technical limitation that forces you to use Swing—it's just easy, and easy to make it look good.

Showing an About Box

The AboutBox is a prefab component which displays an XHTML document and automatically scrolls it. It is primarily useful for Help->About menu items and splash screens.

Here is an example of adding an about box to a menu item's action listener.

```

import org.xhtmlrenderer.demo.aboutbox.AboutBox;
.....
JMenuItem about = new JMenuItem("About...");
about.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        AboutBox ab = new AboutBox("About Flying Saucer",

```



```

        "demos/about/index.xhtml" );
    ab.setVisible(true);
    }
}
);

```

Creating PDF Files



In release R6, we added the ability to generate PDF files from XML/CSS input. This means that just by starting with XHTML and CSS, you can create portable PDF documents that will be readable by the standard Adobe Acrobat Reader

PDF files are treated as *paged* media, as defined by the CSS 2.1 Specification, in the section Paged media. This means that some CSS attributes that apply to

paged media (as opposed to visual media, like a browser) are used to control PDF output. Flying Saucer supports the @page rule, which means that page size, page margins and page break controls are all supported for PDF output.

Questions and answers about using Flying Saucer for PDF output:

- How do you control page size?
- How do you control page size on PDF output?
- How do you control page margins on PDF output?
- What controls pagination?
- What about PDF bookmarks?
- What about embedded images? Are images downscaled?
- Does Flying Saucer support PDF form components?

How do you control page size?

What CSS attributes correspond to "page size" (e.g. letter, legal, A4) in CSS and XHTML?

The size property as documented in the CSS3 Paged Media module. Everything in the spec is implemented except auto page handling (the default stylesheet currently sets letter sized paper with a half inch margin)

How do you control page size on PDF output?

What CSS attributes correspond to "page size" as we understand that in a word processor, e.g. US Letter, Legal, or A4?

CSS 2.1 does not support a page size output. Although Flying Saucer currently targets the 2.1 spec, in this case we brought in a CSS3 property, *size*. You specify this

as part of the @page rule.

```
@page {  
  size: 8.5in 11in;  
}
```

or

```
@page {  
  size: letter;  
}
```

It's described in more details in the CSS3 specification.

How do you control page margins on PDF output?

What CSS attributes correspond to "margin" as we understand that in a word processor, e.g. left and right margin of 1inch? is this padding or margin on the body element?

You can set margin, padding, and border in a @page rule (also part of the CSS3 Paged Media module) i.e.

```
@page {  
  margin: 1in;  
}
```

:first, :right, :left pseudo-pages are supported. CSS3 named pages are not supported in release R6.

For purposes of pagination, there's nothing special about <body> (e.g. if <body> spans 20 pages, your top and bottom margins will appear on pages 1 and 20 respectively).

What controls pagination?

Is there a default pagination (whatever fits in the renderable page boundaries)—but then what is a "page" size? how can I (in the current code) implement a forced break? which page-break... does Flying Saucer support right now?

Flying Saucer supports all of the CSS page-break properties.

The only limitation is that page-break-before/after: avoid only considers siblings vs. all margins which meet at that location (as the spec dictates).

If a rule cannot be satisfied (e.g. a prex. <div style="page-break-inside: avoid;"> spans three pages), the rule is simply dropped as if it never existed.

With the exception of relatively positioned inline content, positioned/floated content

will paginate just like content in the normal flow.

What about PDF bookmarks?

For PDF, what sorts of PDF-specific things does Flying Saucer support, e.g. do bookmarks work? is there support for TOCs, footnotes?

In release R6, Flying Saucer supports bookmarks. TODO: I'll send an example later, but basically you define the bookmark structure in <head> and then define internal links in the document itself to establish a target.

The iText library has a really dizzying array of features so we can get a lot of stuff for free just by providing the XML "API" for it (see AcroForms comment below).

What about embedded images? Are images downscaled?

Are referenced images altered when embedded in the course of generating PDF?

No. PDF has its own way of representing image data, but no image fidelity is lost and the image isn't otherwise modified (e.g. GIFs are stored in a compressed, lossless format; the size of a JPEG on disk will be the same size as the embedded image in the PDF).

For intrinsic width/height calculations we assume a resolution of 96 DPI, but setting an explicit width/height makes it possible to use an arbitrary DPI.

Does Flying Saucer support PDF form components?

What happens with form components when generating a PDF? Is this supported at all (if I can't a non-editable form in my PDF output, say, printable form for handwritten entry?)

Replaced elements are @OutputDevice@-specific. The PDF renderer doesn't use Graphics2D. At this point, an <input> element will be treated like regular content. Adding AcroForm support is high on the list of priorities for the Flying Saucer team.

Rendering to an Image

Graphics2DRenderer

Sample Applications

- The Browser
- The About Box
- Eeze

The Browser

The About Box

Eeze

Flying Saucer Extensions to the CSS 2.1 Specification

As per section 4.1.2.1 of the CSS 2.1 Specification, Vendor-specific extensions, Flying Saucer includes some extensions to work around limitations in our current implementation, or limitations in the 2.1 spec. All of these are properties you can use in your CSS when rendering with Flying Saucer, but which will not be recognized by other renderers. While we can't recommend that you deviate from the spec, you may find some cases where you need to add a property to get something special done.

All of the properties in the following table are used just like regular properties, within a set of property declarations.

Table of Extensions

- `-fs-flow-top`
- `-fs-flow-right`
- `-fs-flow-bottom`
- `-fs-flow-left` -String value or none. String value should refer to an absolute box named with an `-fs-move-to-flow` property. Used in an `@page` rule to define headers and footers. Has no meaning outside of `@page`. `-right`, `-bottom` and `-left` are all described below
- `-fs-move-to-flow` -String value. Names an absolute box for reference in one of the `-fs-flow-*` properties. See below.
- `-fs-text-decoration-extent` -Either line (default) or block. It controls how text decorations are drawn on a block level element. With line, the spec compliant behavior is used: text decoration is drawn across line box. With block, text decoration is drawn across entire content area of block.
- `-fs-table-cell-colspan` -Whole number. Replaces use of legacy `rowspan` attribute for table columns.
- `-fs-table-cell-rowspan` -Whole number. Replaces use of legacy `rowspan` attribute for table columns.

Extensions: using the `-fs-flow-<top|right|bottom|left>` Properties

The `-fs-flow-<top|right|bottom|left>` properties are used within an `@page` declaration to allow some content—say, a `div`—to appear outside the normal flow, but to control the position relative to the main body. This is essentially an absolute positioned box where you don't know the actual coordinates for the box, because they are relative to the rendered content.

This may sound contradictory, but a good use for this is to create headers and footers in PDF documents. There are two properties that you coordinate. First, define an absolutely-positioned div at location 0,0 and assign it a unique name with the `-fs-move-to-flow` property. Then, assign this property name as the value for one of the `-fs-flow-<top|right|bottom|left>` in the `@page` block.

For example, to create a footer in your printed PDF:

```
<style>
  @page {
    -fs-flow-bottom: my_footer;
  }
</style>
<body>
  <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; -fs-move-to-flow: my_footer">
    Copyright 2006 The Flying Saucer Team
  </div>
</body>
```

The name of the div, `my_footer`, matches the flow property and it is positioned below the rendered content (the page) on layout.

Configuration

The Flying Saucer Configuration File

The renderer works with a simple, `java.util.Properties`-based configuration system—no XML! Our `org.xhtmlrenderer.util.Confuration` class loads properties on first access and makes them available at runtime.

When you are using the renderer, Configuration needs to know where to find the properties file. If you are running from the renderer JAR file, our default properties will be read from there. If you have unpacked, or re-packed, the JAR, the location of the file is currently hard-coded as `/resources/conf/xhtmlrenderer.conf`. This path must be on the CLASSPATH as it is loaded as a system resource using a `ClassLoader`. You need to add the parent directory for `/resources` to your classpath, or include `/resources` in your JAR with no parent directory.

You can change the default properties for the application right in the `.conf` file. However, this is not a good idea, as you will have to merge your changes back on new releases. Plus, it will make reporting bugs more complicated. Instead, you can use one of two override mechanisms for changing the value of individual properties.

Override with Second Conf File

Your override file should just re-assign values for properties originally given in `xhtmlrenderer.conf`. Please see the documentation in that file for a description of what each property affects. As of R3, we look for a specific override file in a specific location, e.g.

```
$user.home/.flyingsaucer/local.xhtmlrenderer.conf
```

The `user.home` variable is a system property. If you call the `System.getProperty("user.home")` from within any Java program on your machine, you will find out where this is. The location is usually `c:\Documents And Settings\{username}` and under the `/usr` directory on UNIX systems. Try that method call to see where it is on your machine.

Override with System Properties

You can also override properties one-by-one on the command line, using System properties. To override a property using the System properties, just re-define the property on the command line. e.g.

```
java -Dxr.property-name=new_value org.xhtmlrenderer.HTMLPa
```

You can override as many properties as you like. Note that overrides are driven by the property names in the default configuration file. Specifying a property name not

in that file will have no effect—the property will not be loaded or available for lookup. Logging output is also controlled in this Configuration file.

If you think an override is not taking, you can change the logging behavior of the Configuration class. Because of inter-dependencies between Configuration and the logging system, this is a special-case key, using the System property `show-config`. The allowed values are from the `java.util.logging.Level` class. Use `ALL` to show a lot of detail about Configuration startup, `OFF` for none, and `INFO` for regular output, like this

```
java -Dshow-config=ALL org.xhtmlrenderer.HTMLPanel
```

This will output messages to the console as Configuration is loading and looking for overrides to the default property values for the renderer.

We have just started using the Configuration system late in preparing release R4. Some runtime behavior that should be configurable (like XHTML parser) is not. If you would like to see some behavior made configurable, shoot us an email.

Looking up Configuration at Runtime

To access a parameter from Configuration at runtime, just use one of the many static methods on the Configuration class. All of these just take the full name of the property:

- `String Configuration.valueFor(String)`
- `String Configuration.valueFor(String key, String default)`
- `byte Configuration.valueAsByte(String key, byte default)`
- `double Configuration.valueAsDouble(String key, double default)`
- `float Configuration.valueAsFloat(String key, float default)`
- `int Configuration.valueAsInt(String key, int default)`
- `long Configuration.valueAsLong(String key, long default)`
- `short Configuration.valueAsShort(String key, short default)`
- `boolean Configuration.isTrue(String key, boolean default)`
- `boolean Configuration.isFalse(String key, boolean default)`

Logging

The renderer uses the `java.util.logging` package for logging information and exceptions at runtime. Logging behavior (output) is controlled via the main configuration file. The defaults may be overridden just like any other configuration properties.

Please review the `java.util.logging` package docs before proceeding.

We log to a set of hierarchies. The internal code—everything between a request to load a page and the page rendering—is logged to a subhierarchy of "plumbing", e.g. `plumbing.load`. Our convention is that `WARNING` and `SEVERE` levels are very important and should always be logged. `INFO` messages are useful and but can be excluded if you want a quiet ride. Anything below `INFO` (`FINE`, `FINER`, `FINEST`) is generally only interesting for core renderer developers. We don't guarantee that anything below `INFO` will be useful, correct, practical or informative. You can usually leave log levels at `INFO` for most purposes.

If you are modifying the renderer core code and want to add log messages, we recommend you always use the `org.xhtmlrenderer.XRLog` class. Using this class ensures that our log configuration is read properly before we write anything out to the log system. The class is pretty self-explanatory, and all logging methods in it are static. If for some reason you need to use the `java.util.logging.Logger` class directly, please use `XRLog.getLogger()` to retrieve the instance to use.

```
[java] app.browser INFO:: Loading Page: demo:demos/splash/splash.html
[java] plumbing.general INFO:: ref = jar:file:/X:/build/browser.jar!/demos/splash/splas
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: SAX XMLReader in use (parser): com.sun.org.apache.xerces.ir
[java] plumbing.load FINE:: SAX Parser: by request, not changing any parser features.
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: Loaded document in ~16ms
[java] plumbing.general INFO:: ref = jar:file:/X:/build/browser.jar!/demos/splash/splas
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: TIME: parse stylesheets 15ms
[java] plumbing.match INFO:: media = screen
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: Requesting stylesheet: http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtmll
[java] plumbing.match INFO:: Matcher created with 147 selectors
[java] plumbing.layout INFO:: Layout took 156ms
[java] app.browser INFO:: Loading Page: demo:demos/new/formattedtext.xhtml
[java] plumbing.general INFO:: ref = jar:file:/X:/build/browser.jar!/demos/new/formatte
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: SAX XMLReader in use (parser): com.sun.org.apache.xerces.ir
[java] plumbing.load FINE:: SAX Parser: by request, not changing any parser features.
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: Loaded document in ~16ms
[java] plumbing.general INFO:: ref = jar:file:/X:/build/browser.jar!/demos/new/formatte
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: TIME: parse stylesheets 0ms
[java] plumbing.match INFO:: media = screen
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: Requesting stylesheet: http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtmll
[java] plumbing.load INFO:: Requesting stylesheet: jar:file:/X:/build/browser.jar!/detc
[java] plumbing.match INFO:: Matcher created with 156 selectors
[java] plumbing.layout INFO:: Layout took 63ms
```

About this Document

This User's Guide was produced using the Xilize (<http://www.centeredwork.com/xilize2>) syntax and rendering engine. The document (and the rest of the website in R6) was written in Xilize text markup, then converted to XHTML using the Xilize converter. We'd like to thank the Xilize team at CenteredWork for sharing this library. Try it out! It's a great way to write websites quickly, without losing control over formatting. Go and download Xilize from <http://www.centeredwork.com/xilize2/download.html> and get started!



Editing took place using the legendary jEdit editor (<http://www.jedit.org/>) editor. Xilize produces a plugin for jEdit, where you get syntax highlighting for the Xilize markup, quick markup controls, and a XIL converter all built-in to the editor.

Last, the XHTML files were converted to PDF using the Flying Saucer PDF renderer straight from R6! No post-processing of the document was done. The formatting, style and all were read from CSS, so if it's ugly, it's this author's fault!

Links:

- Xilize <http://www.centeredwork.com/xilize2/download.html>
- jEdit <http://www.jedit.org>