Methods/R Code/ Results/Outputs

To explore the PDF and Images in Linux I downloaded some packages in order to help me manipulate the data. I decided to use CentOS (7) since I was most familiar with this system and made sure I had the most up to date version. Once the packages were downloaded, I then uploaded the Kashimr Wallflower pdf and ensured it was in y directory and ready to use.

Next, I converted the pdf to a text file kwf.txt, and made sure it was in the directory for use. I then looked at the file with the less command and then made sure that I could use the grep command to look at the China color example and was successful.

```
[vagrant@c7401 ~]$ ls
                                                                     KashmirWildflowers.dsc pdftk-2.02-.1
                             inferno00dant 2 djvu.txt.2
                                                                                                                                  shakespeare.txt
                             infernotxt.txt
                                                                     KashmirWildflowers.pdf
                                                                                                                                  spark-wordcount.ipynb
index.html
                             infernotxxt.txt
                                                                     kwf.txt
                                                                                             QueryResults3.csv
inferno00dant 2 djvu.txt
                             Inverted Index-Starter-Shell-Copy2.ipynb KWF.txt
                                                                                             QueryResults.csv
                            Inverted Index-Starter-Shell.ipynb
                                                                     pdftk-2.02-
```

```
INDIAN AGRWUfJ'!'URAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE.
Nuv
5 7 ~27
L.A.A 1.<1.
CHP NLK-a·3 I.A.H..L-I0 5"55-~1 S,UQO
DELHI
^L^L^LWILD FLOWERS
OF KASHMIR
I SEHIES
I)
BY
1:3. O. COVENTRY, F.C. H.,
WIT II
1l1:~UlII'TIONS
COLTHII<I:D ILLU"T(!ATIONS
or:
ANI1
I'II'T\, SPEUES
1< 1:1 'I<OllllCED PIIOM
IHIIELT COLl)1 III PliOT()( ;I<AI'IIS.</pre>
kwf.txt
```

```
[vagrant@c7401 ~]$ egrep -n --color China kwf.txt
877:China, N. Africa.
2445:exported in this form to China, wlicre the product is
2457:root usec!nutside of China and JapfLl1 is insignilicant.
3394:Bhotan; China and Japan.
3509:Great Britain), N. Asia, China, Japan, Java.
3569:N. Asia, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand.
```

Next, I moved to the step of extracting the page images and creating a contact sheet. I then created an image directory to dump all the images into. We then found out that the images were not all pictures.

Some were text and the image we texted did not display because the server I was connected to was unresponsive. However, the image was a text image and not a flower.

```
Syntax Error (3555922): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3587219): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3587978): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3605719): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3643031): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3665276): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3695371): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3716012): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3716898): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3728786): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3752674): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3763434): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3775271): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3794277): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3810077): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3831481): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3841438): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3856211): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3874517): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
Syntax Error (3892742): Unknown segment type in JBIG2 stream
```

```
[Vagant@C7401 - 15 i simages
KashmirWildflowers-009.pbm KashmirWildflowers-031.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-033.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-032.pbm KashmirWildflowers-033.pbm KashmirWildflowers-
```

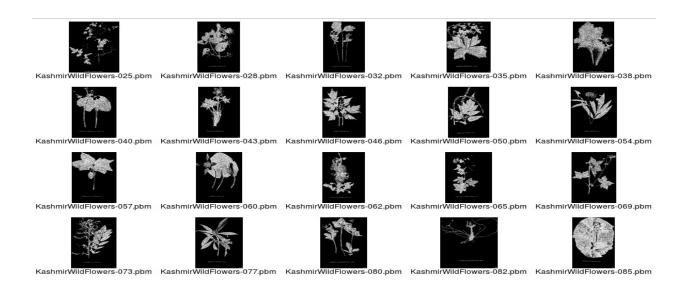
I then used the image magic command to comprise a page of the actual images, a contact list of the thumbnail images.

```
[vagrant@c7401 ~]$ images/KashmirWildflowers-000.pbm[100x100] >> images/KashmirWildflowers-000.pbm PBM 864x928>>93x100 93x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.060u 0:00.06 0 images/KashmirWildflowers-001.pbm PBM 1008x1664>>61x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.120u 0:00.139 images/KashmirWildflowers-002.pbm PBM 864x1680>>51x100 51x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.120u 0:00.100 images/KashmirWildflowers-003.pbm PBM 864x1680>>51x100 51x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.120u 0:00.100 images/KashmirWildflowers-003.pbm PBM 864x1680>>51x100 51x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.120u 0:00.100 images/KashmirWildflowers-003.pbm PBM 976x1488>-66x100 66x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.110u 0:00.100 images/KashmirWildflowers-004.pbm PBM 976x1488>-66x100 66x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.110u 0:00.100 images/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 976x1488>-66x100 66x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.110u 0:00.110 images/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 976x1488>-66x100 66x100+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.110u 0:00.110 images/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 96x1632>-50x100 5x100+0+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.110u 0:00.110 images/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 96x1632>-50x100 5x100+0+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.120u 0:00.120 images/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 94x1456->65x100 65x100+0+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.120u 0:00.120 images/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 94x1456->65x100 65x100+0+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.100u 0:00.099 images/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm [100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-005.pbm PBM 16x16->xinages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm [100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm PBM 94x1424-65x100 65x100+0+0+0 1-bit Bilevel DirectClass 0.100u 0:00.099 images/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildflowers-010.pbm 100x100]>-ximages/KashmirWildfl
```

I then created a single contact image sheet with the selected images from the code in the example. It created a pdf to export.



The final pdf file with the select images came out as a grid. I took a snapshot of a piece of the page.



I then exported the file to a pdf after manipulating it with the pdftk command.

[vagrant@c7401 ~]\$ pdfinfo KashmirWildflowers.pdf

Keywords: converted

Creator: Adobe Scan-to-PDF Utility 4.0

Producer: Adobe PDF Scan Library 4.1 CreationDate: Thu Feb 2 15:31:26 2012

ModDate: Thu Feb 2 15:31:43 2012

Tagged: no UserProperties: no Suspects: no

Form: AcroForm

JavaScript: no Pages: 234 Encrypted: no

Page size: 338.88 x 504.24 pts

Page rot: 0

File size: 3945597 bytes

Optimized: yes PDF version: 1.6

I then made sure I burst the file into smaller ones since it is one that is very long. So, we used the pdftk command to make the large doc into a separated single pages that way we can search them better.

Then a metadata file was created and a new txt file. I checked my work with looking at page 3 once the

burst was complete. I then turned that specific image into a text document like we did above. I then made sure by looking at it through the less command.

```
PREFACE.ildflowers-p006.txt
K
J\SH lVII [\'., or more correctly the
Jamll1u
and
Kashlllir State, is situated in the llorth-\vcsl
corner of India, in the Northern Hemisphere
between latitudes 32° ancl 37° and longitudes 73" and
H comprises the IVcslel'lllll()st
1'11 0 East of Greenwich.
portion of the great mountain range Imowll as tIl(:)
Himalayas, which extending froll! the East acrnss tht'
N orlh of Jnd in, terminate in the Western boundary of
.Kashnlir at Nanga Parbat, one of the highest peaks in
the worlel, with an elevation of nearly 27,0()().' [ls
high 111uuntain ranges with many peaks covered with
nil' dl., rnal snows are S\lcccmled towards the s()uth hy
lower rangus of hills which emerge on to tlw plains
where, the elevation is unly IS()()'.
KashmirWildflowers-p006.txt
```

As we can see it was a success converting the PDF to a text file. We then wanted to explore how to add information to pdfs once we complete new txt and pdf files. We created a new file with the information we wanted to add to it. Once that was done we updated the file and made a new pdf.

```
PageMediaDimensions: 338.88 504.24
PageMediaBegin
PageMediaNumber: 231
PageMediaRotation: 0
PageMediaRect: 0 0 338.88 504.24
PageMediaDimensions: 338.88 504.24
PageMediaBegin
PageMediaNumber: 232
PageMediaRotation: 0
PageMediaRect: 0 0 338.88 504.24
PageMediaDimensions: 338.88 504.24
PageMediaBegin
PageMediaNumber: 233
PageMediaRotation: 0
PageMediaRect: 0 0 338.88 504.24
PageMediaDimensions: 338.88 504.24
PageMediaBegin
PageMediaNumber: 234
PageMediaRotation: 0
PageMediaRect: 0 0 338.88 504.24
PageMediaDimensions: 338.88 504.24
[vagrant@c7401 ~]$ pdfinfo KashmirWildflowers-updated.pdf
          Wild Flowers of Kashmir
converted
Title:
Keywords:
Creator:
               Adobe Scan-to-PDF Utility 4.0
Producer: Adobe PDF Scan Library 4.1
CreationDate: Thu Feb 2 15:31:26 2012
ModDate:
               Thu Feb 2 15:31:43 2012
Tagged:
                no
UserProperties: no
Suspects: no
Form:
               AcroForm
JavaScript: no
Pages:
               234
Encrypted: no
Page size: 338.88 x 504.24 pts
Page rot:
File size:
                3998097 bytes
Optimized:
                no
PDF version:
                1.6
```

The above is the final pdf that is created with the modified data in it.

Analysis of Results

We see that we can make and read pdfs with the above commands and packages in Linux. This is a great way to modify them and still have them come out the way we would want instead of having to create a completely new pdf. We see that we can add to the pdf, take away from it, as well as move things

around in it. We can also create new different pdfs with new information in them while including all the old information. But most of all we found a way to be able to manipulate images from pdfs, jpegs, pbms, and more by turning it to text and then manipulating it before turning it back to an image. This is a truly amazing ability.

Conclusion

Overall, I wanted to show the use of Linux and how it can be very beneficial in the manipulation of pdfs and images. I think that this will come in handy for future use, because There will be times in which we need to change or manipulate and image without being able to physically change it or create a new one. This program could allow us to rapidly change the pdf and image by turning it into text and then allowing changes before creating a new one or updating the old one.

Resources:

- 1. Assignment and commands. https://williamjturkel.net/2013/08/24/working-with-pdfs-using-command-line-tools-in-linux/
- 2. Linux help. https://www.linuxglobal.com/pdftk-works-on-centos-7/
- 3. Centos 7 packages. https://centos.pkgs.org/7/epel-x86_64/xpdf-3.04-9.el7.x86_64.rpm.html
- Centos 7 downloads. https://download-
 ib01.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/7/x86 64/Packages/e/
- 5. Book archive.gov.

https://ia801602.us.archive.org/21/items/WildFlowersOfKashmir/KashmirWildflowers.pdf